the moray council

MORAY ONSHORE WIND ENERGY

SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE

MARCH 2013

Contents

1 Introduction

The Moray Council is committed to supporting the Scottish Government's aim of increasing the amount of electricity generated from renewable sources. The national Climate Change delivery plan committed Scotland to generating 50% of its electricity from renewable sources by 2020. This target has now been raised to generate the equivalent of 100% of Scotland's gross annual electricy consumption by 2020. The Government also has a target of 500MW of community and locally owned renewable energy by 2020. Further information is contained in the "2020 Routemap for Renewable Energy in Scotland". http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/07/06095830/2020Routemap

Moray is already contributing towards meeting these targets, primarily through a number of large scale wind farms. The Council aims to encourage a wide range of renewable energy projects with the aim of ensuring that the right technologies are supported in the right places, while respecting Moray's very high quality environment and the existing infrastructure constraints.

The Council's 2005 Wind Energy Policy Guidance has been broadly successful in directing large scale wind farms to preferred search areas. However, decisions made by the Scottish Government following Public Local Inquiries have departed from the Council's strategy of directing large scale proposals to the least sensitive locations.

The increased interest, particularly in small and medium sized proposals has raised major concerns regarding the potential impact upon Moray's landscape. This interest is likely to continue as demand is driven by feed in tariffs.

This guidance is a material consideration in assessing wind turbine proposals. A key component of the guidance, "A Landscape Capacity Study for Wind Turbine Developments in Moray" published in 2012 , is also a material consideration and should be treated as an Appendix to this guidance. The Landscape Capacity Study also includes guidance for turbine proposals below 20m in height.

Applications for onshore wind turbines over 50MW are considered by the Scottish Government Energy Consents Unit under section 36 of the Electricity (Scotland) Act 1989. The Council is consulted on Section 36 applications within Moray and will use this guidance, the Landscape Capacity Study and development plan policies as the basis for responding. Relevant aspects of the guidance will also be used to inform responses to applications for offshore wind farms.

Aims

This guidance sets out;-

- the Council's approach to considering and determining planning applications and for making observations on development proposals to Scottish Government.
- information requirements and issues to be addressed at pre-application and application stages.
- the Council's overall strategy for wind turbine developments, including spatial frameworks for three typologies of turbine development.
- links to the extensive range of detailed guidance produced by the Council and consultees and contact details.

This guidance has been subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment under the terms of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. The Assessment was carried out alongside the assessment of the Moray Local Development Plan Main Issues Report.

The Council would not expect developers to approach local communities to discuss potential community funds before an application is determined.

2 Policy Background

Scottish Planning Policy approved in February 2010 requires planning authorities to;-

- Support the development of a diverse range of renewable energy technologies
- Support the development of wind farms in locations where the technology can operate efficiently and environmental and cumulative impacts can be satisfactorily addressed.
- Provide a clear indication of the potential for development of wind farms of all scales
- Set out the criteria that will be considered in deciding applications for all wind farm developments including extensions
- When considering cumulative impact, take account of existing wind farms, those which have permission and valid applications for wind farms which have not been determined.
- Set out in the development plan a spatial framework for onshore wind farms of over 20MW generating capacity and states that authorities may incorporate wind farms of less than 20MW generating capacity in their spatial frameworks if considered appropriate.

The SPP requires the spatial framework to identify;-

- Areas requiring significant protection because they are designated for their national or international landscape or natural heritage value, are designated as green belt or are areas where the cumulative impact of existing and consented wind farms limit further development.
- Areas with potential constraints where proposals will be considered on their individual merits against identified criteria, and
- Areas of search where appropriate proposals are likely to be supported subject to detailed consideration against identified criteria.

This guidance should be read in conjunction with the Moray Local Plan 2008 and Moray Structure Plan 2007 and their replacement, the Moray Local Development Plan, which is currently being prepared. The Guidance covers the Moray Local Development Plan area (i.e. Moray excluding the Cairngorms National Park).

The current Development Plan policies for considering wind energy policy proposals are;

Moray Structure Plan Policy 2(l)
"promoting opportunities for the sensitive development of renewable energy and promoting renewable energy in new development"

Moray Local Plan 2008
Policy ER1 Renewable Energy Proposals

"Renewable energy proposals will be considered favourably where they meet the following criteria:

a. they are compatible with policies to safeguard and enhance the built and natural environment

b. they do not lead to the permanent loss or permanent damage to, prime agricultural land,

c. they are compatible with tourism/recreational interest and facilities, they do not interfere with aircraft activity,

d. they do not result in an unacceptable impact in terms of visual appearance, landscape character, noise, electro-magnetic disturbance, watercourse engineering, peat land hydrological impacts, pollution, traffic generation or damage to the local ecology, and

e. they do not result in an unacceptable cumulative impact.

Proposals are required to provide "decommissioning arrangements" to illustrate how the site will be reinstated if and when the plant ceases to operate. This may be enforced through a section 75 agreement.

Commercial wind energy developments should be located within a Preferred Search area identified in the Wind Energy Policy Guidance and meet the above criteria".

The Council are currently preparing the new Local Development Plan(LDP). The Main Issues Report was approved for consultation in November 2012. As the plan develops, the spatial framework will be incorporated.

Strategy
The Council's overall strategy for considering wind turbine development proposals is;

* Moray enjoys a very high quality and diverse natural and built environment, which must be safeguarded from inappropriate developments.
* Several large scale wind farm proposals and many smaller single turbines and clusters of turbines have already been consented in Moray. These make a significant contribution towards meeting national goals for renewable energy generation.
* There is very limited scope to accommodate further large scale wind turbine developments in Moray in landscape and visual terms.
* There are some further opportunities to accommodate medium and smaller scale proposals within certain types of landscapes in Moray.
* Further turbine development proposals will be guided by the spatial frameworks and the detailed policy requirements set out in this guidance, the Landscape Capacity Study and Development Plan policies.

3 Wind Energy Proposals in Moray

Consent has been granted for large scale wind farms at Rothes, Berryburn, Paul's Hill, Drummuir, Edintore and Dorenell. Dorenell and Drummuir were approved on appeal, following Public Local Inquiries, by the Scottish Government.

The scale and nature of wind turbine applications has changed considerably in the last few years, with more small/ medium turbines, often single or small groupings being proposed. This is not unique to Moray and is a national trend. Applications for wind turbines increased dramatically from 18 in 2009 to 49 in 2010, 63 in 2011 and 51 in 2012 (excluding Dec 2012).

To reflect the increasing pressure and changing nature of applications, the Council approved three further areas of policy interpretation in 2010 and 2011 covering single/ small clusters of turbines, separation distances between turbines and residential properties and separation distances between turbines and public roads. These issues are all covered and incorporated into this updated guidance.

Scottish Planning Policy requires planning authorities to set out a spatial framework for onshore wind farms of over 20MW generating capacity. Authorities may also incorporate wind farms of less than 20 MW generating capacity in their spatial framework if considered appropriate.

Map 1 shows the situation as at mid February 2013 in terms of proposals above 50m to tip height.

Map 2 shows the same information but for proposals below 50m to tip height.

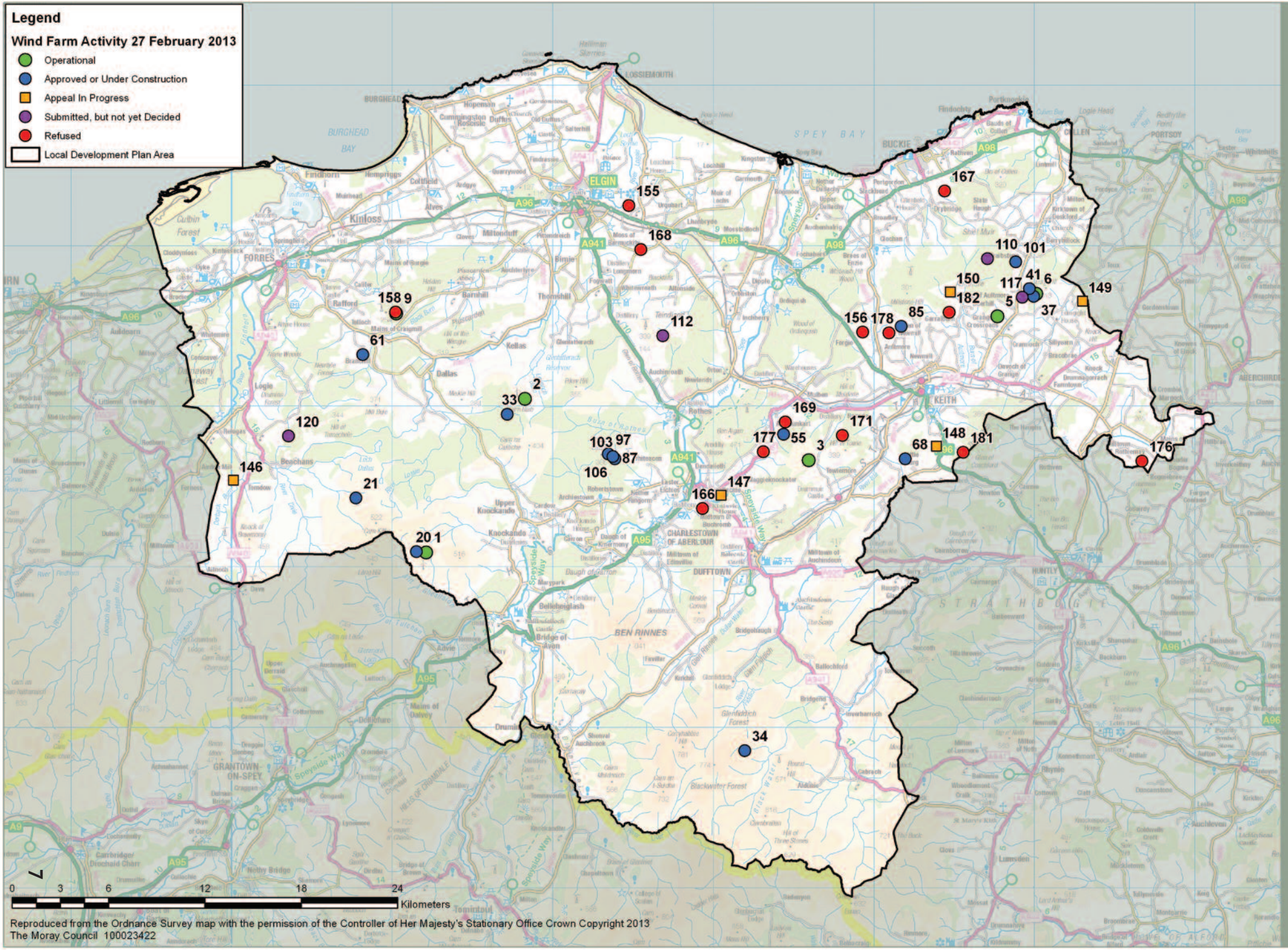
Applications have been largely concentrated (over 60 applications) within a corridor running from the boundary with Aberdeenshire east of Keith, westwards through Speyside, located within Upland Farmland, Broad Farmed Valley and Coastal Farmland landscape character types.

Table 1 in the appendix lists the current proposals and their development status as at mid February 2013.

This table and Maps 1 and 2 are updated monthly on the Council's website www.moray.gov.uk.

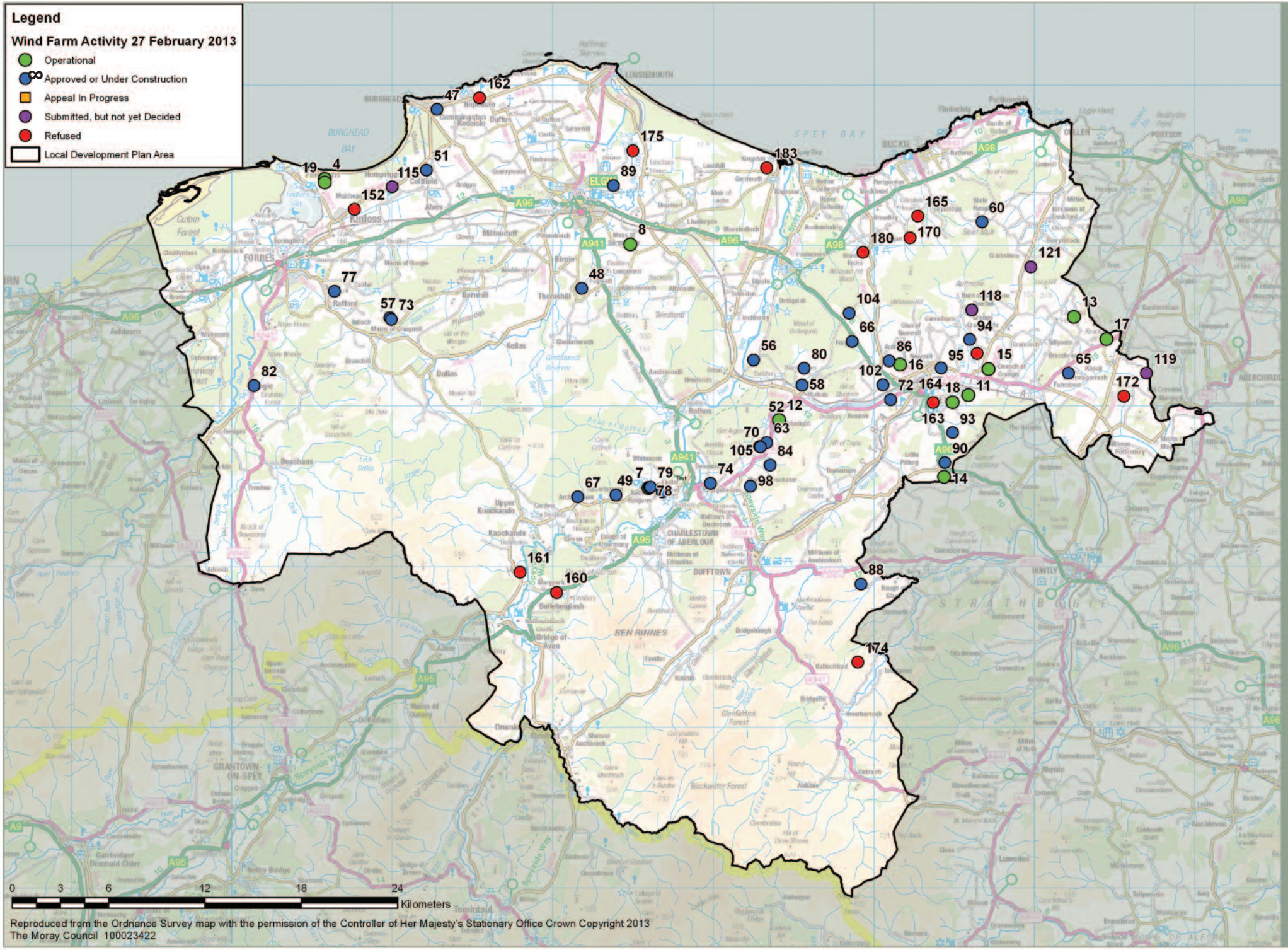
Map 1

Wind Turbine applications for Large and Medium Typologies, 50m and over to blade tip



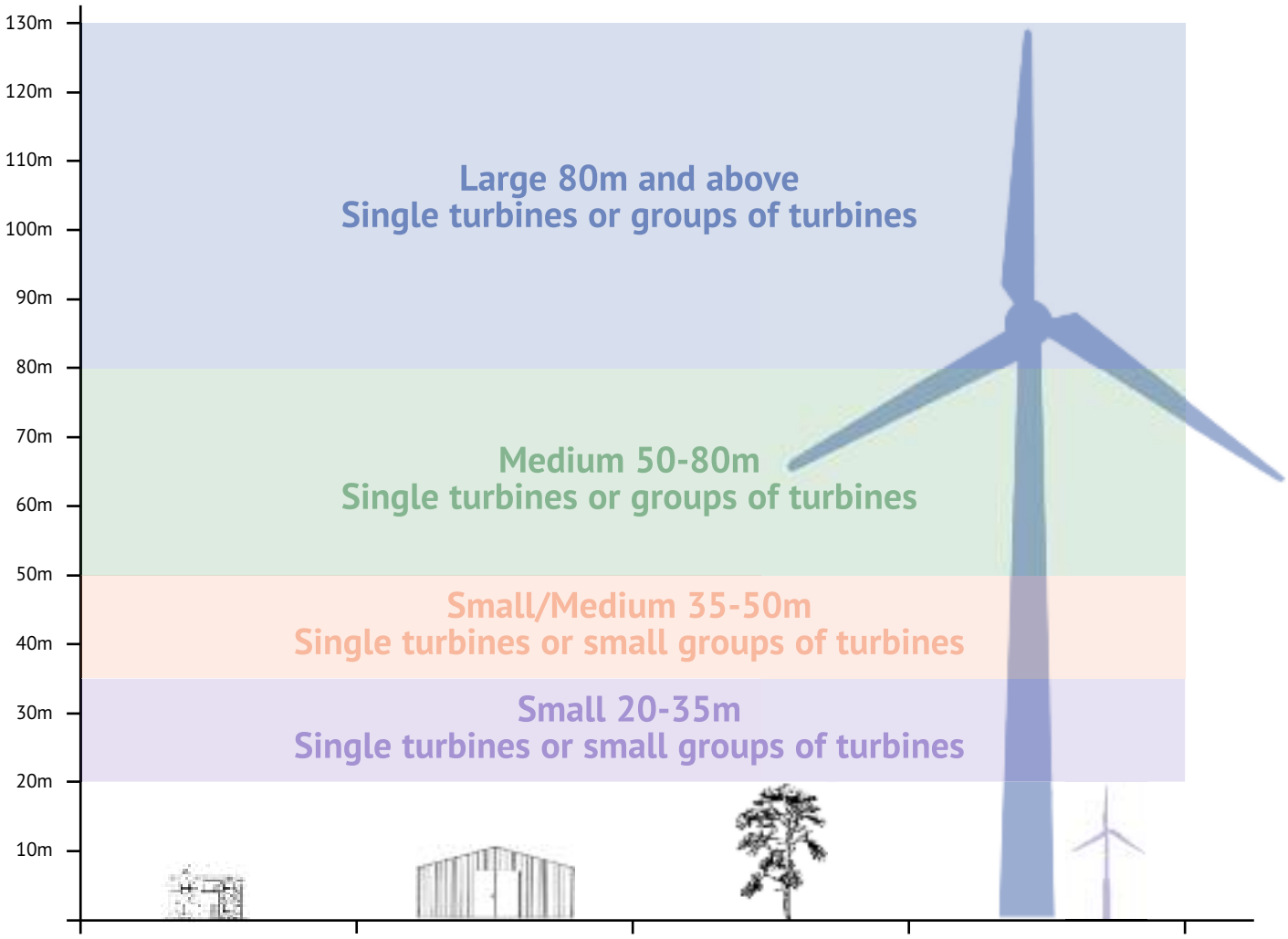
Map 2

Wind Turbine applications for Small/Medium and Small Typologies, 20m to 50m to blade tip



For the purposes of this guidance four typologies of turbine proposals are identified, based on height, rather than output or number of turbines. This approach does not provide a perfect "fit" with the approach set out in the Scottish Planning Policy, which categorises wind turbine proposals according to the power output. The Moray Council considers that the critical issue in determining the landscape and visual impact of proposals is turbine height rather than power generated.

The four typologies are (to blade tip height) shown in the graph below;-



The upper height limit should be interpreted as an "up to" value, i.e. a proposal for a single turbine 80m to blade tip would be classed as a "High" typology.

Proposals below 20m are generally considered to be potentially acceptable within most landscape character types subject to careful siting and design and landscape impact assessment.

The potential for extensions to existing wind farm developments has been considered in the Landscape Capacity Study and this is discussed further in the section on landscape and visual impact.

4 Methodology and Spatial Framework

The Council has followed the staged methodology outlined in the Scottish Planning Policy to identify Areas of Search, as summarised below.

STAGE 1	STAGE 2	STAGE 3
Identify areas requiring significant protection	Identify areas with potential constraints	Identify areas of search
• **International and national heritage designations** • **Green Belts** • **Areas where the cumulative impact of existing and consented wind farms limit further development**	• **Historic environment** • **Areas designated for their regional and local natural heritage value** • **Tourism and recreational interests** • **Communities** • **Aviation and defence interests** • **Broadcasting installations**	• **Where there are no significant constraints on development.**

A key part of preparing this guidance involved commissioning the Moray Wind Turbine Landscape Capacity Study, which is a material consideration in its own right, in the determination of planning applications.

The study considered the landscape and visual capacity of the four typologies set out on page 9 in each landscape character type. This involved a refinement of the Landscape Character areas set out in the Landscape Character Assessment for Moray and Nairn. The key findings and outputs of the study, in terms of developing a spatial framework, are;-

* there are very limited opportunities for further large scale wind turbine proposals in Moray
* there are some limited opportunities for expansion of existing large scale wind farms
* there are further opportunities for small and small/medium scale proposals in some landscape character types
* cumulative impact is a key concern and should continue to be monitored

The findings of the study have formed an important element of defining the Areas of Search. National guidance suggests that a spatial framework be prepared for proposals over 20MW and consideration be given to spatial frameworks below this threshold. The Landscape Capacity Study has provided the detail to enable the Council to prepare spatial frameworks for three of the typologies considered in this guidance.

Spatial Framework for Large Scale Proposals

Stage 1

Identify areas requiring significant protection

Map 3 (see Appendix 2) identifies international and national nature conservation designations (Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, Sites of Special Scientific Interest and Ramsar sites).

These areas are considered to be of the highest sensitivity to wind energy developments and its associated infrastructure and consequently are to be afforded significant protection. It is unlikely that large scale wind energy developments will be able to be accommodated in these areas due to the nature of the constraints and such developments are directed to more suitable locations.

Stage 2

Identify other potential constraints

Maps 4A (see Appendix 2) identify scheduled ancient monuments, Countryside around Towns, Coastal Protection Zone, buffer zones around towns, villages, rural communities and all residential properties.

Although Countryside Around Towns are not formal Green Belts, their aim is principally the same, to create a buffer and distinction between town and country. The principle of wind turbines above 20m to tip within CAT areas is considered to undermine that principle.

Similarly, the Moray Coastal Protection Zone covers the "undeveloped" coastline and incorporates a range of international, national and regional nature conservation and landscape designations. All four typologies are considered to be contrary to the aims of this designation.

Areas of Great Landscape Value (AGLV's) were previously included in Preferred Search Areas in the 2005 Policy Guidance. Developers should take account of AGLV designations shown on Map 11. There is no record of the special qualities of Moray's AGLV's or any indication of their sensitivities or capacity to accomodate wind turbine development. Therefore to identify the landscapes most sensitive to wind turbine developments, the results of the Landscape Capacity Study have been used and incorporated into the spatial frameworks. The results are summarised in the Landscape section of this guidance.

Where the Landscape Capacity Study has concluded that proposals would have either a High or High/ Medium landscape and visual impact, then these landscape character areas are considered unsuitable for wind turbine proposals. The landscape capacity for the large, medium and small-medium typologies are shown on Maps 5, 6 and 7 (see Appendix 2). The Landscape Capacity Study also identified a number of landmark hills throughout Moray which should be protected. These are also discussed in more detail in the Landscape section of this guidance.

A buffer zone of 2km around all settlements is recommended in Scottish Planning Policy. The following residential safeguarding buffer zones have been applied to the spatial frameworks;

Typology	Towns, Villages and Rural Communities	Rural Residential Properties
Large	2km	1km
Medium	1km	1km
Small/Medium	200m	200m

These residential safeguarding distances will be applied as a minimum with proposals also required to meet the 10 x rotor diameter requirement. Safeguarding around constraints such as roads, railways, Core Paths and Rights of Way have also been applied.

Stage 3

Identification of Areas of Search

Map 8 identifies those areas falling outwith the constraints/ issues identified in Maps 3 - 5 as Areas of Search for Large scale proposals. These are identified to guide developers to areas which do not require significant protection, do not have significant constraints and are considered to be landscapes of the lowest sensitivity to that typology of wind turbine proposal.

This approach provides greater detail than required but this provides greater clarity for developers and communities as to the real opportunities and contraints for further wind turbine development in Moray.

Areas of Search

Areas of Search are areas with the greatest scope for further investigating the feasibility of developing a wind farm. Areas of Search status does not imply a presumption in favour of granting planning consent within these areas.

When assessing planning proposals, regard will be had to the Development Plan policies, spatial frameworks, development guidelines, additional guidance and the Moray Wind Turbine Landscape Capacity Study.

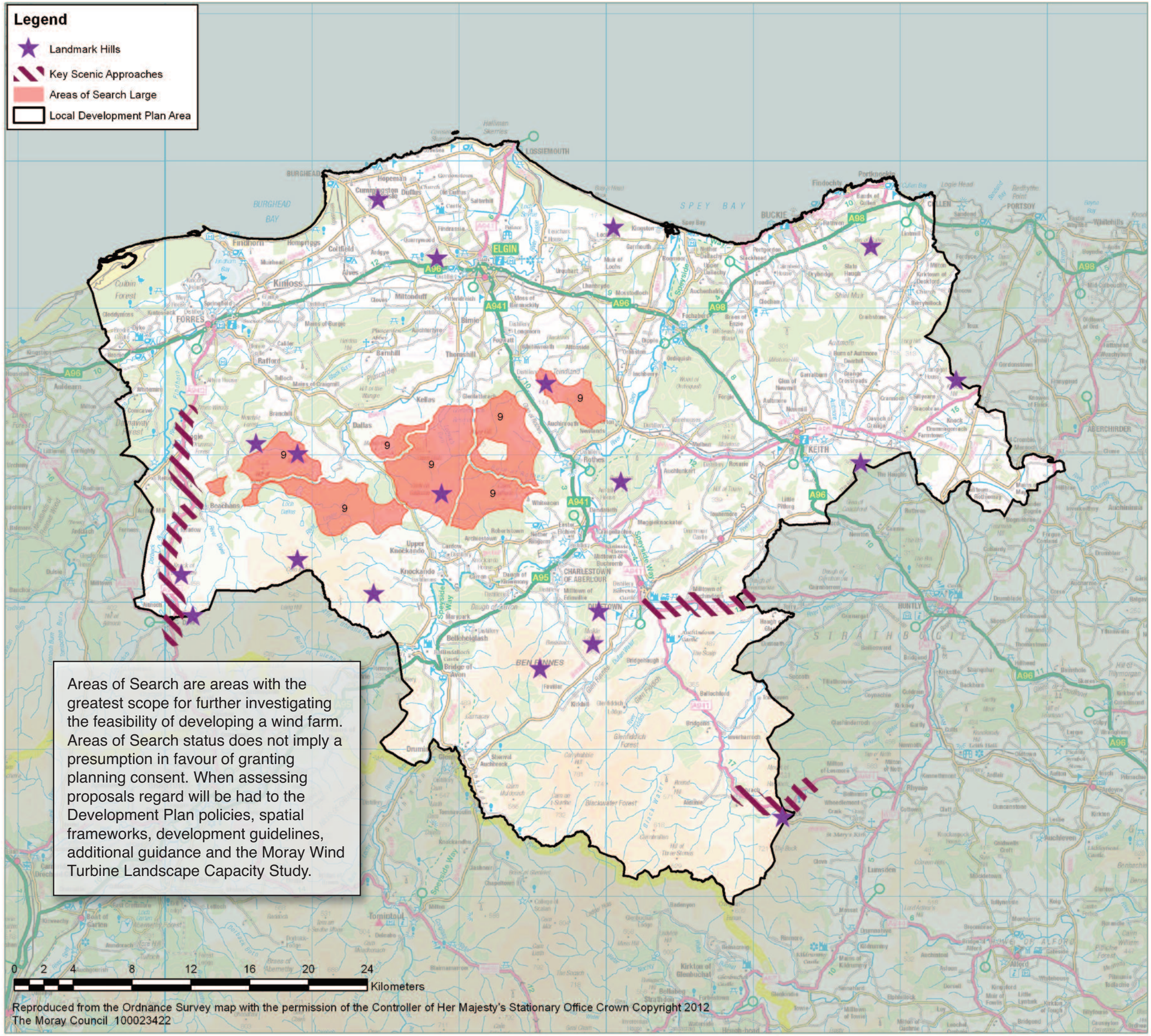
Spatial Framework for medium and small/medium scale turbine proposals.

The spatial framework for the medium and small/medium typologies follows the same stages as the framework for large scale proposals. For the medium typology a 1km buffer has been applied around all settlements and residential properties. For the small/medium typology a residential buffer of 200m has been applied.

The spatial framework for medium and medium/small scale proposals are shown on maps, 9 and 10

Proposals outwith Areas of Search

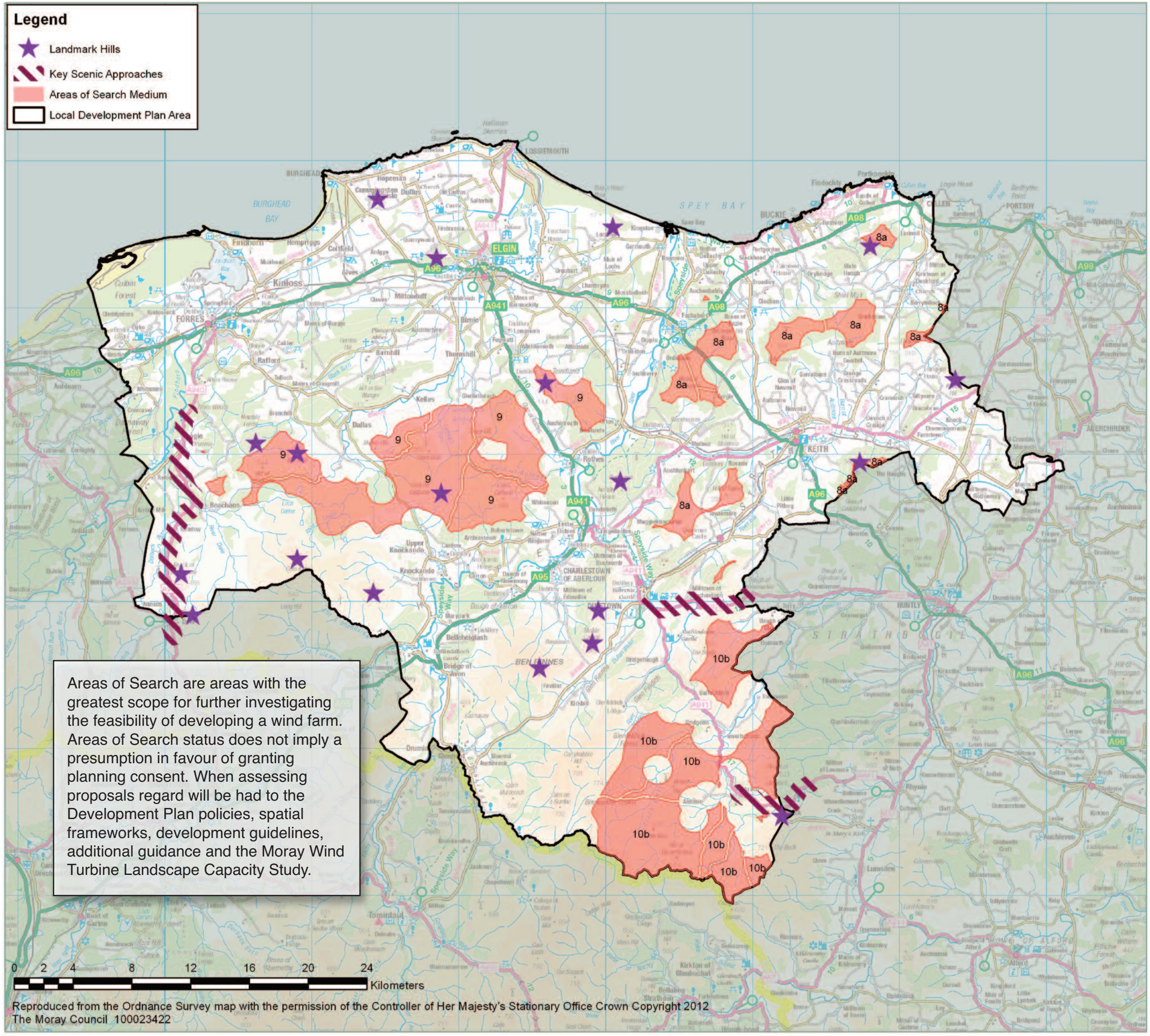
Proposals located outwith Areas of Search will be considered as departures from policy and considered against the relevant Development Plan policies, Landscape Capacity Study, requirements of this Guidance and other material considerations.



Character Type and Development Opportunities

9. Upland Moorland and Forestry

Some limited scope to accommodate further large scale typologies. The more defined landmark hills of Brown Muir, Mill Buie and Carn na Cailliche should be avoided with development being sited in lower lying areas set well back into the interior of these uplands to minimise landscape and visual impacts on adjacent sensitive well settled and smaller scale landscapes. Small hills and ridges which lie on the outer fringes of these uplands and form the immediate skyline to smaller scale valleys should be avoided. Intrusion on the key approach along the A940 should be avoided. Proposals in western Moray should take account of potential effects on the Dava moor area and Special Landscape Areas in the Highland Council area."



Character Type and Development Opportunities

8a) Broad Forested Hills within Upland Farmland

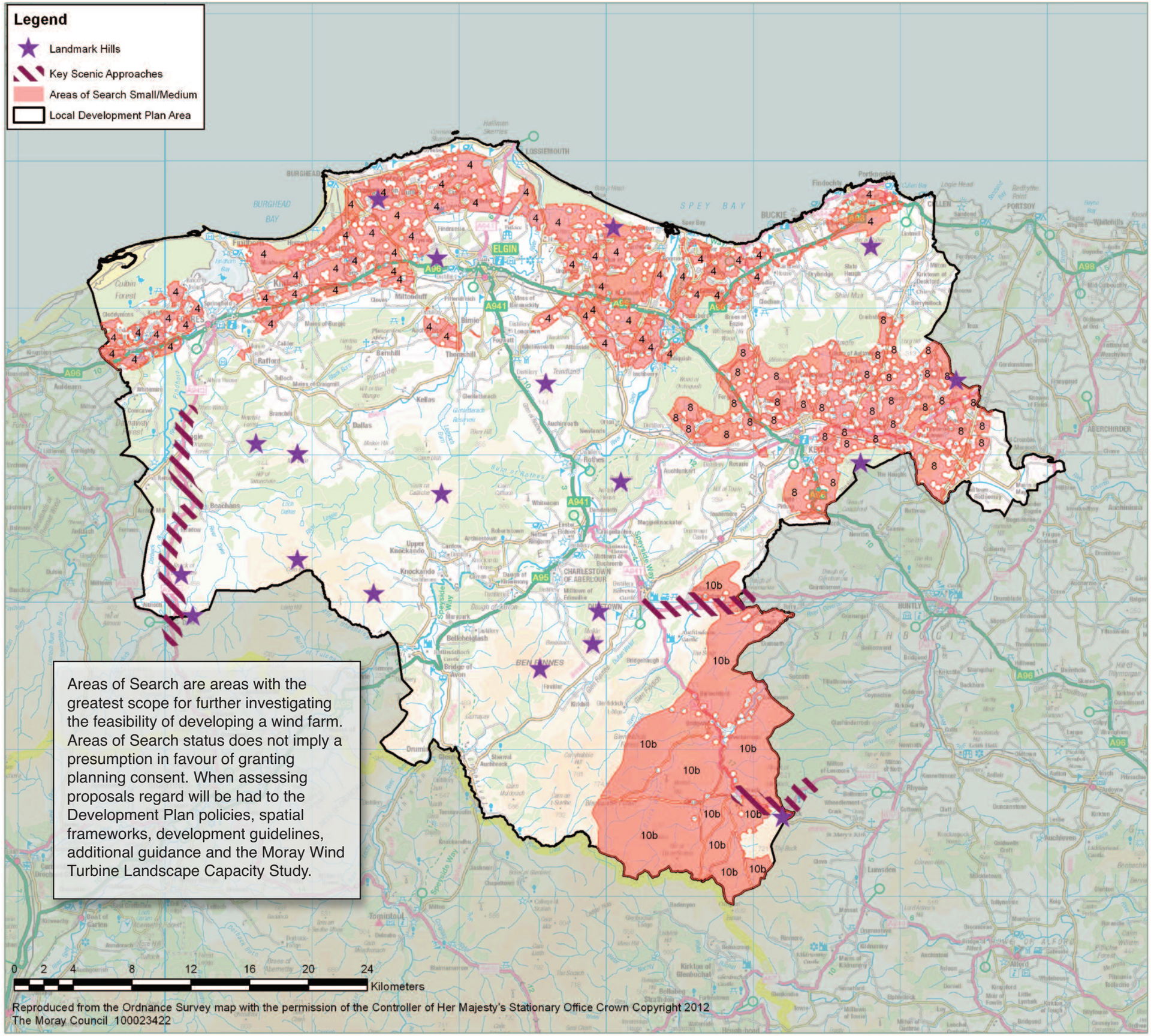
There is some scope to accommodate the medium typology (turbines 50-80m) within this landscape. Turbines should be set well back into the interior of the more extensive undulating upland plateau where gentle undulations in landform would provide a degree of containment and allow for adequate separation to occur, thus minimising intrusion on adjoining well-settled character types.

9. Upland Moorland and Forestry

Some limited scope to accommodate further large scale typologies. The more defined landmark hills of Brown Muir, Mill Buie and Carn na Cailliche should be avoided with development being sited in lower lying areas set well back into the interior of these uplands to minimise landscape and visual impacts on adjacent sensitive well settled and smaller scale landscapes. Small hills and ridges which lie on the outer fringes of these uplands and form the immediate skyline to smaller scale valleys should be avoided. Intrusion on the key approach along the A940 should be avoided. Proposals in western Moray should take account of potential effects on the Dava moor area and Special Landscape Areas in the Highland Council area.

10b Open Uplands with settled glens

Scope to accommodate further larger scale typologies in this character type is limited, largely due to the cumulative effects likely to arise in conjunction with the consented Dorenell and Clashindarroch wind farms and the sensitivities of siting large typologies within the narrow extent of remaining undeveloped upland areas.



Character Type and Development Opportunities

4. Coastal Farmland
There is some scope to accommodate the small-medium typology (35-50m) in this landscape. Turbines could be sited in less densely settled areas, set below low ridge lines to benefit from some back-cloth of rising ground which would reduce prominence and apparent height to some degree. Turbines of this size should not be sited on, or nearby, the landmark hills in this and adjacent character types, and within areas with a more complex smaller scale rolling landform. They should also be sited to avoid intrusion on the setting of settlements, historic and archaeological features and designed landscapes.

Capacity is likely to be quickly reached in this open landscape where inter-visibility between developments (and the well-settled nature of this landscape) increases potential for significant cumulative landscape and visual effects to occur. Periodic monitoring will be essential to consider cumulative landscape and visual effects in detail within this character type.

8. Upland Farmland
There is ***limited*** scope for the small-medium typology (turbines 35-50m) to be accommodated in this character type. Turbines of this size should be located on broad, more gently undulating slopes, avoiding impact on the landmark hills and being sited away from the smaller hills and ridges which form occasional landform features within this landscape. The potential for cumulative effects with transmission lines and operational and consented turbines and with any potential wind farm developments is likely to severely restrict opportunities for this typology. The even distribution of settlement across this landscape also offers a potential constraint given the significant cumulative effects if a number of farms/land holdings featured a turbine of this size. Periodic monitoring should be undertaken to review cumulative effects and gauge potential limits of capacity.

10b. Open Uplands with settled glens
Turbines should be located on lower hill slopes at the transition between the upland ridges and the farmed land, along gentle slopes and sited to avoid overwhelming the scale of small buildings and clusters of development.

5 Detailed Guidance

The sections below set out the information and requirements that must be provided/met in relation to any proposals for the four typologies of wind turbine developments. These have been identified by the Council and its consultees. The level of information required will vary according to the scale of the proposal, the location and the issues to be considered. Elements of this guidance will also be applicable to turbine proposals below 20 metres in height.

Development Management Procedures

Pre application consultation

Under the terms of the Town and Country Planning (Hierarchy of Developments)(Scotland) Regulations 2009, wind turbine proposals generating 20MW or more, or where the area of the site is or exceeds 2 hectares, are classed as "major" developments. This scale of proposal is subject to pre application consultation procedures, to be carried out between the developer and the community.

The Council offers a pre application consultation service, normally for "major" classes of development proposal, however, this service can be considered for smaller scales of development, if deemed appropriate by the Development Management Manager.

Developers are encouraged to contact the Council as early as possible to discuss their development proposal. The Council and its statutory consultees welcome early discussion and active involvement with developers to identify key issues, procedures and information requirements. Early active discussion allows the overall principle of the development as well as the detailed siting and design, viewpoint selection, information requirements and other issues to be discussed while the project is at an early stage.

All applications for wind turbine proposals should address the information requirements set out in this guidance and other information requested by the Council and consultees. Six figure grid references should be provided for each proposed turbine location to allow impacts such as noise to be accurately assessed. The make, model, colour, output, height and blade diameter of the proposed turbines should be provided, along with details of all other buildings and supporting infrastructure.

Ancillary developments associated with wind turbine developments can have a significant impact and details must therefore be submitted with applications, even if subject to separate legislation. This includes details of access tracks, anemometers, control buildings, substations, grid connections, borrow pits and road improvements.

Details of proposed mitigation works on and off site to ensure that the proposal is acceptable should be provided. These will normally be secured through planning conditions and legal agreements.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

Under the Environmental Impact Assessment (Scotland) Regulations 2011, some classes of development require formal Environmental Impact Assessment. Guidance on the need for EIA is set out in Planning Advice Note (PAN) 58 and Planning Circular 3, 2011. The Council is responsible for determining whether or not EIA is required for any wind energy project of more than 2 turbines or for turbines of more than 15m to hub height.

All wind farm developments proposed in 'sensitive areas' must go through this screening process. Sensitive areas are defined in the relevant regulations and include nature conservation designations such as Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, National Scenic Areas, and Sites of Special Scientific Interest.

In cases where an EIA is not required, the Council can request additional environmental information be submitted with development proposals. Where a formal EIA is not required, but the proposal may raise a number of potentially significant environmental issues, developers will be encouraged to prepare an EIA type of assessment as good practice.

Issues regarding distance to grid connection and wind speeds are not dealt with in this guidance but have significant economic viability implications for wind farm developers.

Further guidance

Pre application consultation guidance and forms
http://www.moray.gov.uk/moray_standard/page_41669.html#DevelopmentManagement

Planning Circular 3, 2011 The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment)(Scotland)Regulations 2011
http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/06/01084419/0

This Guidance sets out a comprehensive series of issues which must be addressed by applicants. However, the level of supporting information requested by the Council will be proportionate to the scale of the proposal.

Contact

Moray Council Development Management section
Angus Burnie 01343 563242,
e-mail angus.burnie@moray.gov.uk (west Moray),

Neal MacPherson 01343 563266,
e-mail neal.macpherson@moray.gov.uk (east Moray)

Biodiversity and Habitats Regulations Appraisal, including Appropriate Assessment

Moray has a wealth of international, national and local nature conservation designations covering a range of important habitats and species. In most cases it would be damaging to the habitats and species of designated sites to locate a wind energy development on site, regardless of the scale of development. Proposals affecting Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Areas (SPA), will be subject to Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA) under the Conservation (Natural Habitats & c) Regulations 1994 (as amended).

European protected species (including bats) are also protected under the Habitats Regulations, while other protected species (including many bird species) are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Where through HRA it is identified that proposals are likely to have a significant effect on a European nature conservation site, the proposals must be subject to an assessment of the implications for the conservation interests for which the site is designated. This is known as an 'Appropriate Assessment' and is separate to the requirement for an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

An Appropriate Assessment is carried out by the Competent Authority, being the body making the planning decision on the proposals. Information compiled by the developer for the EIA can be used by the Competent Authority for the Appropriate Assessment.

SNH has produced a guidance note on *'Natural Heritage assessment of small scale wind energy projects which do not require formal Environmental Impact Assessment'*.
This provides advice on the level of landscape and visual assessment likely to be appropriate for different scales of turbines. The guidance document also sets out advice on the level of assessment required for ecological and ornithological interests.

Developers should identify designated sites within close proximity to the proposal, a description of the site, the habitat and surrounding area. For medium and larger scale proposals or multiple turbines a desk study of existing data/records will help to assess the potential impacts.

Applicants should also refer to SNH's guidance for developers as this will help to assess whether survey work should be commissioned and assist developers to justify their decision should they consider survey work unnecessary. It will also ensure that the appropriate level of assessment is carried out and ensure that important issues are identified early to enable them to be surveyed/ addressed to avoid potential delays. Ornithological survey work should be included within the EIA on submission. Survey work should include all relevant designated sites and species as well as all Biodiversity Action Plan habitats and species.

The guidance below addresses specific issues which have arisen in Moray, covering SPA's, Capercaillie, the River Spey SAC, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and bats. General guidance in respect of other issues (such as impact on birds not a feature of SPA's) can be found in the 'Further Guidance' references at the end of this section. Collision risk modelling may be required.

Special Protection Areas

Although SPA boundaries are defined, the population of birds that they protect often exist and/or fly outwith the SPA area. The SPA population is afforded protection even when it is outwith the SPA. The legislation does not specify distances but recognises 'connectivity' so it is not as straight forward as applying a radius or zone around the SPA. The majority of these bird species are highly mobile and have regular patterns of flight movements as well as seasonal movements.

To afford protection to these species the ecology and the conservation status of each bird species needs to be understood to help assess the patterns of flight and whether they may come into conflict with wind energy developments.

There are specific species within Moray which wind turbine developers should consider, which have been particulary sensitive.

Geese (Moray and Nairn Coast, Loch Spynie)
Capercaillie (Darnaway and Lethen)
Osprey (Moray and Nairn Coast)
Common gull (Tips of Corsemaul and Tommore)
Golden eagle (Cairngorms Massif*)

However, developers should consider the impact on all qualifying species of the SPA's in Moray as well as all EU Birds Directive Annex species and all species protected under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Details of all Natura designations are on the Council website.

Where an EIA is required, developers need to identify early (either in discussion with Moray Council and/or SNH) whether any SPA populations may be affected to ensure that survey work to help with the assessment is carried out.

Non-EIA cases present a greater challenge regarding the level of survey work that may be required to enable an informed decision regarding the impact on SPA populations. Survey work to assess flight activity is time consuming and will require an applicant to commission the services of an ecologist.

In the majority of circumstances a judgement can be made by SNH officers, based on existing knowledge of the species and the turbine location without the need for commissioned survey work provided by the applicant. However, as a minimum a desk study should be carried out utilising information that is publically available and submitted with the application. This can include records from NESBReC, RSPB, North East Raptor Study Group, Capercaillie Project Officer, Speyside Black Grouse Study Group, Forestry Commission etc. The landowner/ farmer can also be a very useful source of information on bird movements.

There are likely to be a few cases where some level of survey work is necessary to help assess the impact. Early consultation with SNH in these instances can help to avoid delays during the application process.

Capercaillie

The development interest in small scale and single turbine developments occurring in Moray now poses an additional challenge with respect to Capercaillie. Large wind farms tend to be located on higher remote land and Capercaillie are not such an issue as this is not the habitat they require and, when moving between areas, they tend to use existing woodland and valleys as 'stepping stones'. This movement means that they are likely to fly across areas of agricultural land between forests in search of new territories. The interest in small scale wind turbines tends to be located in just such areas.

Surveying for Capercaillie is unlikely to pick up signs of the birds because of how few birds there are. The risk is that they could fly into a turbine and because their population is so low this could have a significantly adverse impact on the population. The risk of collision with a single turbine, or small groups of turbines, is however very remote. The risk would become greater if more turbines are proposed and approved in areas where Capercaillie are likely to be flying. SNH know the areas where Capercaillie are likely to be. Location of turbines is likely to be a key factor. Avoiding open ground located between 2 forests known to have had Capercaillie sightings would help reduce the risk.

Upland Raptors

Upland raptors such as golden eagles, hen harriers, short-eared owls and merlin are particularly vulnerable to risk of collision with turbines. They are also sensitive to disturbance which can prevent the use of nest sites and/or prevent the use of certain areas for activities such as hunting, which may potentially result in displacement. This can lead to a reduction in survival or reproduction and can also affect the birds' behaviour. Disturbance (visual and noise) may arise from wind farm construction, operation of the turbines, maintenance and improved access to the area as a result of new access tracks. Habitat degradation associated with windfarm development may also impact on upland raptors.

In order to assess the potential impact on upland raptors, it is essential that full and appropriate survey work is undertaken as part of the EIA, following SNH Guidance (http://www.snh.gov.uk/docs/C278917.pdf). Prospective developers should seek advice on the particular circumstances of their sites and survey requirements. RSPB Scotland and the North East Scotland Raptor Study Group may be able to provide additional, supplementary information or advice. A minimum of one complete year of surveys will be required so developers should seek advice at an early stage to minimise delays to their projects.

If the survey and assessment work identifies any potentially significant impacts on upland raptors, either through direct collisions or disturbance/displacement, population modelling to evaluate impacts should be undertaken as part of the EIA.

Developers are expected to consider mitigation of any potentially negative impacts on upland raptors and/or their habitats. This may include the development of a moorland management plan, the details of which will depend on individual circumstances but should generally seek to improve conditions for the affected species over other parts of the estate. The management plans should also include provision for post-construction monitoring. Examples of this already exist at two windfarm sites in Moray - Rothes and Paul's Hill. Mitigation should be secured, where necessary, through appropriate planning conditions or obligations.

River Spey SAC and SSSI

The River Spey SAC and SSSI is designated for the 4 species; freshwater pearl mussel, sea lamprey, Atlantic salmon and otter. Freshwater pearl mussel have been recorded within the River Spey. Altlantic Salmon and otter can be found throughout the SAC, including many of it's tributaries.

Small scale proposals are less likely to have impacts unless they are located very close to the SAC or require work to watercourses, bridges etc. or require construction on steep slopes.

Large scale developments have greater potential to impact on the SAC's interests. The EIA for such developments needs to include sufficient information to enable an assessment of the potential impacts to be carried out. This is an issue that SNH welcomes early discussion on to ensure the correct level of detail is gathered as the EIA does not always address some of the specialist information required.

Bats

Bats are a European Protected Species under the Habitats Regulations. Many of the smaller proposals located on agricultural land are closer to buildings, woodland, streams, hedgerows etc. These are all areas where there is a greater chance of bat activity. SNH's current guidance/best practice advice is to avoid bats becoming an issue, turbines should be located at least 50 metres from any landscape feature/building where bat activity could be greater. If this 'buffer' can be applied, the risk to bats will be minimised, although more research is needed to confirm the impacts. The 50 m buffer is seen to be a sufficient precautionary distance. Turbine applications that locate within this 50 m buffer may be asked to provide some bat survey work to ensure that collision risk will not affect rare or significant roosts/populations of bats.

Monitoring and Mitigation

Applicants should clearly set out the likely impacts upon habitats and species and proposed mitigation measures, including ongoing surveying and habitat management plans.

Mitigation

Where survey and assessment work has identified potentially negative impacts on birds or their habitats, developers should set out how they propose to mitigate the impact.

Cumulative Impact

For large scale proposals, developers will be required to provide a cumulative impact assessment of developments on birds.

Post Construction Monitoring

In order to inform the development of future wind energy proposals, and to assist with cumulative impact assessment, there should be an expectation that developers of medium and larger scale turbines, particularly those proposed for more sensitive areas, carry out post-construction bird monitoring. Such monitoring will also verify Environmental Statement conclusions and, should adverse impacts be greater than predicted, will form a basis for remedial action if required. The findings of the surveys should be made available to the Council, SNH and other relevant environmental organisations, including RSPB Scotland.

Forestry

Some large and medium scale wind turbine proposals can require significant tree felling and applicants should provide details of the felling required and proposed mitigation measures. Proposals should also include details of how public access will be managed before, during and after construction.

For proposals to fell to waste where the waste generated by the process will be managed by techniques such as chipping, mulching or spreading, information will be required which explains how the waste hierarchy has been applied in a way which delivers the best overall environmental outcome. If ecological benefit from use of waste is being claimed, then reliable site-specific evidence must be provided.

Further guidance

Onshore wind energy home page
http://www.snh.gov.uk/planning-and-development/renewable-energy/onshore-wind/

Wind farm impacts on birds guidance-
http://www.snh.gov.uk/planning-and-development/renewable-energy/onshore-wind/windfarm-impacts-on-birds-guidance/

Survey methods for assessing the impact of onshore wind farms 2005, revised 2010.

General advice and information relating to wind farms-http://www.snh.gov.uk/planning-and-development/renewable-energy/onshore-wind/general-advice-and-information/
Advice for planners and developers (all topics)-
http://www.snh.gov.uk/planning-and-development/advice-for-planners-and-developers/

SiteLink-http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp

Bats guidance- http://www.snh.gov.uk/about-scotlands-nature/wildlife-and-you/bats/advice/

Good practice during construction-
http://www.snh.gov.uk/planning-and-development/renewable-energy/onshore-wind/good-practice-during-windfarm-const/

Assessing connectivity with Special Protection Areas (SPA's), march 2012-
http://www.snh.gov.uk/docs/A675474.pdf

Understanding the role of forests and woodlands in the tourism sector
http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/frreport2003

Scottish Government Policy of Woodland Removal
www.forestry.gov.uk/woodlandremoval

Contact

Scottish Natural Heritage on 01343 541551, email: jennifer.heatley@snh.gov.uk

RSPB on 01224 624824, email: esro@rspb.org.uk

Separation distances from residential properties and wind turbines.

There are a number of potentially adverse effects arising if wind turbines are located too close to regularly occupied buildings. These effects relate to amenity and safety considerations such as noise pollution, ice throw and shadow flicker. Noise is covered in another section of this guidance. Developers will be required to demonstrate that their proposal will not have an adverse impact on the safety and amenity of properties, roads, railways and public access routes.

Shadow flicker is caused by the sun passing behind the rotor and casting a shadow over neighbouring properties. As the blades rotate, the shadow "flickers" on and off. Where the Council highlights that this could be a problem, developers must provide a calculation to quantify the effect. In most cases, an adequate separation distance (see below) should ensure that shadow flicker is not a problem.

The spatial frameworks for the large, medium and small/medium typologies include separation distances around settlements and residential properties. In addition all proposals should provide a minimum separation distance equivalent to 10 rotor diameters between all regularly occupied buildings and wind turbine proposals.

Further information

Scottish Government online guidancehttp://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Built-Environment/planning/National-Planning-Policy/themes/renewables/Onshore

Scottish Planning Policy- http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/02/03132605/0

Transportation issues

Wind turbine developments raise a number of important transportation issues including operational safety, transportation of parts to the site, visual distraction, road and bridge upgrading, construction traffic and ongoing maintenance.

Safety

There are a number of safety concerns associated with wind turbines, such as a fall over event, ice throw and debris scatter. To minimise the risk to road and rail users, the Council requires a safeguarding distance of 1.5 times height to blade tip. These are measured from the back of the road verge, which is often defined by a fence or boundary. If there is no clear fence/ boundary, the safeguarding distance should be measured from a point which is 2 metres from the edge of the carriageway.

For illustrative purposes, the spatial frameworks include the following safeguarding distances.

Small/Medium - 50m on either side of all roads
Medium - 75m on either side of all roads
Large - 120m on either side of all roads
These are minimum distances and proposals will be required to incorporate a safeguarding distance of 1.5 times height to blade tip.

Location

The applicant should assess whether the access roads are suitable for the transportation of components including whether they are sufficiently wide for rotor blades and if bridges can support heavier components being transported to the site.

Any sections of the route which will require modification to allow transportation of components should be identified and potential effects assessed.

The applicant must demonstrate that abnormal loads can be safely transported in such a way that minimises inconvenience to other road users and that the environmental effects of this and other construction traffic, after mitigation, are acceptable. Swept path analysis should be provided by the developer.

Visual Distraction

Any potential for visual distraction should be minimised by the provision of a clear, continuous view of the wind farm that develops over the maximum possible length of approach carriageway. The potential for distraction may be greater than with other roadside features (advertisements, etc.) but a clear view from distance will considerably reduce the temptation for drivers to turn their heads when passing the turbines.

Wind farms should not be located where motorists need to pay particular attention to the driving task, such as the immediate vicinity of road junctions, sharp or unexpected bends and crossings for pedestrians and cyclists.

The existing accident record and type of accidents occurring near the proposed wind turbine(s) may also need to be analysed. Applicants should note that locations with a history of rear end shunt accidents will be treated with particular caution. This information can be obtained from the Council's Transportation section.

Access

For proposals below 35m to tip height, access to the site for construction, maintenance and de-commissioning must be clearly indicated, along with the maximum size of vehicle used to deliver the wind turbine components and the size of crane used to erect the turbine(s). Information on the number and size of other construction vehicles associated with the construction, maintenance and decommissioning is also required.

For proposals above 35m to blade tip the applicant will be asked to prepare a Transport Assessment (TA) covering the construction, operation and de-commissioning stages of the development for consideration at the pre-application stage. To avoid delays and ensure a robust assessment the Transport Assessment Scoping must be submitted for approval. The TA, which will normally be part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), should demonstrate the likely impacts of the development on the road network and on road users and clearly define the access routes to the wind farm development. From this, the acceptability of the proposal should be determined and any mitigating measures should be identified.

In some cases, it may be necessary for the applicant to undertake modifications to the road to facilitate delivery of components and/or minimise disruption to other road users. The applicant may also be required to undertake a dry run of the delivery of the largest components to ensure delivery is possible in a way that minimises disruption. Requirements for strengthening bridges may also be requested.

In addition to these thresholds, the requirement for a TA or TS will be triggered because of location, surrounding road network condition, where the rotor blade length exceeds 18m and where the proposal is for 3 or more turbines.

As part of the TA and EIA, the applicant will be required to provide a comparison of the future baseline traffic numbers with and without construction traffic that would be generated by the project.

There may be a number of wind turbine proposals that use a common port and/or access route and pass through the same towns. Where a cumulative impact is likely then a cumulative transport assessment should form part of the EIA to consider the impacts of abnormal traffic movements relating to the proposals.

Trunk Road

Developers should contact Transport Scotland for further advice where the proposed turbine(s) are close to the trunk road network, or will require to use the trunk road network to access the site.

Transport Scotland encourages pre-application discussions with wind farm developers so that the construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of proposed sites can be considered at an early stage of the application process.

Further information

Moray Council Transportation Service Requirements for Wind Energy Developments
http://www.moray.gov.uk/downloads/file78494.pdf

Transport Scotland advice
http://www.transportscotland.gov.uk/road/policy/planning/development-impact

Contact

Moray Council Transportation
Tel: 01343 562500
email: transport.develop@moray.gov.uk

Transport Scotland
Tel: 0141 272 7387
email: development_management@transportscotland.gsi.gov.uk

Carbon Balance/ Pollution Prevention/Water Environment

The construction and operation of wind turbines can have an impact upon the water environment and raise concerns in terms of carbon balance, air and water pollution.

Applicants are referred to "Good practice during wind farm construction", prepared by SNH, SEPA and the wind farm industry The document provides guidance on pollution prevention, nature conservation, landscape, hydrology and related issues and supports the advice provided in this Guidance.

Carbon balance

Proposals for 50MW and above should be assessed by the developer in line with the Scottish Government guidance "Calculating carbon savings from windfarms on Scottish peat lands- A New Approach." Applications generating under 50MW do not have to submit a carbon assessment but applicants are encouraged to do so if proposals affect peatlands. Submission of carbon assessments would be expected for Medium/Large schemes and for proposals that affect peatlands. The carbon assessment should quantify the gains over the life of the project against the release of carbon dioxide during consultation. It should include all elements of the proposal, including borrow pits, construction of roads/tracks and other infrastructure and loss of peat bog.

Wetlands including Peatlands

Where possible, habitat management plans should be provided to reinstate peat forming habitats. Development should be designed to avoid wetlands including peatlands. Where avoidance is impossible, details of how impacts will be minimised and mitigated should be provided. A Phase 1 habitat survey for the whole site should be carried out and the guidance 'A Functional Wetland Typology for Scotland' should be used to identify all wetland areas. A National Vegetation Classification should be completed for any wetlands identified. Groundwater dependent terrestrial ecosystems,

which are types of wetland, are protected under the Water Framework Directive and should be specifically identified.

Moray has large areas of peat. A few of the deepest areas have been designated as SSSIs and SACs but deep areas exist outwith designated sites and it is important that developers are aware that deep peat areas should be avoided. Development should be designed to avoid peatlands to minimise adverse impacts upon the hydrology, peat stability and the generation of waste peat.

In choosing a location for a wind farm the presence of deep peat can limit the space available for turbines and associated infrastructure. Proposals should try to avoid peaty areas and wetlands as these areas can provide valuable diversity within predominantly agricultural zones. Unproductive land on farms is sometimes the most valuable for biodiversity.

Where peatlands are present, applicants should include preventative/ mitigation measures to avoid significant drying or oxidation of peat through works such as access road construction and cable trenching. The likely volume of surplus peat that will be generated and the principles of how the surplus peat will be reused or disposed of should be identified. Guidance is provided in SEPA's 'Regulatory Position Statement – Developments on Peat'.

Applicants should provide details of full peat depths and illustrate that peatlands have been avoided wherever possible. Where peatlands are likely to be affected by development, justification for this should be provided by the developer.

Construction and Environmental Management Plans for works on peatlands should also be submitted including any proposed drainage impacts, dewatering, use of temporary construction measures such as floating roads, piling and any proposals for the disposal of waste peat.

Peat disposed at depth must be considered in the context of waste being landfilled, and may require a Permit issued by SEPA under the Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations 2000 as amended.

Pollution prevention and environmental management

The outline principles for the construction, operation and decommissioning of the site should be submitted with the application. All potential pollution risks associated with the proposals should be identified along with preventative measures and mitigation. This information can provide the basis for an Environmental Management Plan and detailed construction method statement.

Applicants should provide the following information:-

- Details of who will be responsible for pollution prevention during the different stages of the development.
- Ongoing monitoring and contingency measures for pollution incidents.
- Assessment of the timing of works and contingency measures for adverse weather conditions.
- Pollution risks to the water environment, including particulate or chemical contamination and drainage, proposed mitigation and monitoring.
- Fuel transport, storage and contingency measures.

Water Environment

Developments should be designed to minimise impact upon the water environment. Any proposed water abstractions for concrete batching or welfare facilities should also be detailed. The site layout should clearly illustrate the location of any proposed works. Impacts on the water environment include engineering activities such as culverts, bridges, dams, diversions, the disruption of groundwater flow and impacts on existing groundwater abstractions, including private water supplies.

Many activities affecting watercourses, standing waters, groundwater and wetlands require separate authorisation under the Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011. Further information is available from SEPA.

Where engineering activities are likely to affect the water environment applicants should provide the following information:

- A site survey of existing water features
- Map showing the location of all proposed engineering activities
- A justification for each activity along with proposed mitigation
- Indication of the proposed design (e.g bridge/ culvert)
- Photos of each affected waterbody
- A flood risk assessment if relevant

Borrow Pits

Applicants should identify the location of proposed borrow pits and appraise the impacts including dust, blasting and impact on water, following the guidance set out in Planning Advice Note 50. Restoration measures for the borrow pits must be provided.

Site Waste Management Plans

The applicant should provide details of how all waste streams, including waste peat, soils and refuse will be minimised in the first instance, and disposed of, during the construction of the development.

Further guidance

Planning Advice Note 50- Controlling the Environmental Effects of Surface Mineral Workings
http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/1996/10/17729/23424

SEPA Guidance Note 4 Planning Guidance on Planning guidance on windfarm developments
SEPA's Energy Position Statement. (published July 2010)
SEPA's Waste Position Statement: Developments on Peat

Carbon Assessment section 36 onshore windfarms Guidance on the assessment of peat volumes, reuse of excavated peat and the minimisation of waste - joint publication by SEPA & Scottish Renewables, Jan 2012.

SNH, SEPA & the windfarm industry Good Practice During Windfarm Construction

Scottish Government guidance Calculating carbon savings from windfarms on Scottish peat lands - A New Approach,

Scottish Government Developments on Peatland: Site Surveys and Best Practice
http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/917/0120462.pdf

Scottish Government. 2007 Peat Landslide Hazard and Risk Assessments: Best
Practice Guide for Proposed Electricity Generation Developments

SEPA Land Use Planning System Guidance Note 4 Planning guidance on windfarm developments

SEPA's Planning, Energy and Climate Change Position Statement
http://www.sepa.org.uk/idoc.ashx?docid=d8d04aac-d2c2-4043-9704-3bd3236c7f04&version=-1

SEPA Guidance A Functional Wetland Typology for Scotland

SEPA Regulatory Position Statement Developments on Peat

SEPA Guidance Construction of River Crossings Good Practice Guide

Guidance on the Assessment of Peat Volumes, Reuse of Excavated Peat and the Minimisation of Waste
http://www.scottishrenewables.com/static/uploads/publications/a4_developments_on_peatland.pdf

SEPA CAR practical guide link and link to CAR info:
http://www.sepa.org.uk/system_pages/application_forms.aspx#CAR

SEPA PPC information
http://www.sepa.org.uk/system_pages/application_forms.aspx#PPC

Scottish Government guidance on Wind Farm Developments on Peat Land
http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Built-Environment/planning/National-Planning-Policy/themes/renewables/peatland

Pollution Prevention Guideline PPG5: Works in, near or liable to affect watercourse
Pollution Prevention Guideline PPG6: Working at construction and demolition sites

Scottish Government's carbon balance calculator
Peat Slide Risk (Scottish Government)

Wind farms and carbon savings on peatlands-
http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Business-Industry/Energy/Energy-sources/19185/17852-1/CSavings

Contact

Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)
Planning Service
Tel: 01224 266600
Email: planning.aberdeen@sepa.org.uk

Cultural Heritage

Moray has a wealth of cultural heritage sites including scheduled ancient monuments, archaeology sites, Gardens and Designed Landscapes, listed buildings and conservation areas. It is important that wind turbine proposals consider the potential impact upon their setting.

Information on listed buildings and conservation areas can be obtained from the Council's Development Management section or Historic Scotland. Information on scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological sites can be obtained from the Regional Archaeology Service.

Applicants should identify cultural heritage features in the immediate and wider vicinity of the proposal which may be affected in terms of noise, visual, landscape or setting impact through the construction or operational phases. The potential effects on cultural heritage designations should be considered and identified as part of the planning submission along with any proposed mitigation measures.

Wind Turbine proposals should ensure that they do not result in an adverse impact upon designated cultural heritage sites. The magnitude of likely impacts will be assessed by the Council in consultation with Historic Scotland and the Regional Archaeologist. Turbines should not appear to "be out of scale with" a listed building or archaeological site.

Where the tranquility of a built or cultural heritage site or area is important to the amenity of an area, such as an archaeological site or designed garden or landscape, consideration should be given to the potential noise impacts from the proposed turbines.

In addition to designated sites, proposals should assess the likely impact upon undesignated archaeological sites, which are recorded in the Moray Sites and Monuments Record.

Applicants are encouraged to contact the Archaeology service at an early stage to discuss proposals and identify potential issues. Baseline assessments for undesignated archaeology should use a 1km buffer study area around the site boundary. Any other sites to be considered will be highlighted by the Archaeology Service. For designated archaeological sites (such as Scheduled Monuments), applicants should consult with Historic Scotland to agree the study area size.

Photomontages and wireline drawings should be prepared for important views to and from scheduled ancient monuments and any other significant sites as identified by the Archaeology service where the proposals may impact upon the visual setting.

Further guidance

Historic Scotland's guidance on "Setting"
Planning Advice Note 2/2011 Planning and Archaeology
http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/08/04132003/0
Moray Sites and Monument Record
http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/moray/default.aspx

Bruce Mann, Regional Archaeologist,
bruce.mann@aberdeenshire.gov.uk, 01224 664731

Noise Pollution

The construction and operational phases of wind turbine developments have the potential to raise issues of noise pollution.

There are two distinct noise sources associated with a turbine, the mechanical noise produced by the gearbox and the noise produced from the blades turning through the air. Modern designs and improving technology have significantly reduced the mechanical noise generated.

At the application stage the Council may seek details on the extent of construction works, taking account of the length of construction period, proposed times, details of any borrow pit blasting and proximity to existing noise receptors. Proposals should take account of BS5228 2009 Parts 1 and 2. Where it is believed that construction noise will be significant then a site specific noise impact assessment will be required.

In terms of operational noise assessment, there are different requirements depending on whether the proposal involves a turbine rotor diameter greater or less than 16m.

For all proposals the following information must be provided to allow the Council to consider likely noise impacts;

- A 6 figure eastings and northings grid reference for the exact turbine(s) location and the distance between this point and the nearest noise sensitive location.
- The make, model, mast tower height and rotor diameter of the turbine.

Proposals with rotor diameter 16m or less

For proposals with a rotor diameter less than or equal to 16m, the following information must be provided;-

- A Declared Apparent Emission sound power level and noise slope figure for the selected turbine. This must be derived by a competent person in accordance with Part 3 of the document "Small Wind Turbine Performance and Safety Standard 29, Feb 2008" (BWEA).

The above data will be used to assess the potential impact of noise from the turbine in accordance with the hemispherical noise propagation, as described in the aforementioned BWEA document.

Where noise levels at the nearest noise sensitive location are predicted to be at or below an external free field sound pressure level limit of $L_{A\,eq}$ (10 mins) 38dB, 8m/s wind speed, as measured or calculated at 10m height, it is probable that noise can be made the subject of a recommended planning condition. This external limit is a position up to 15m out from the facade of a noise sensitive property.

Where noise levels are predicted to exceed this 38dB(A) limit, noise will likely become a material consideration.

Proposals with rotor diameter greater than 16m

For proposals with a rotor diameter of greater than 16m, the following information must be provided;-

- Evidence to support a full sound level test report in accordance with IEC 61400-11 and carried out by an independent test laboratory or consultancy with the relevant expertise.

- In limited circumstances where the above test report is not available, e.g. a newly developed turbine not yet built, manufacturers warranted/guaranteed values may be accepted at the application stage.

- An assessment of the noise level from the turbine or turbines at the nearest noise sensitive property carried out by a competent person and using the methodology in part 3 of the "Prediction and Assessment of Wind Turbine Noise, Institute of Acoustics Bulletin March/April 2009". Measured levels should be interpreted as apparent sound power levels and warranted levels as declared apparent sound powered levels as defined in IEC 61400 part 11 and 14.

Where noise levels at the nearest noise sensitive location are predicted to be below LA90 (10min) 35dB, it is probable that the noise issue can be concluded with a recommendation of conditions. Where noise levels are predicted to exceed the LA90 (10min)35dB limit, noise will likely become a material consideration.

Additional guidance for all wind turbine proposals

Background Noise Levels

If the applicant wishes to pursue an application where the predicted noise levels are greater than 35dB(A) they will be required to follow the guidance provided by ETSU-R-97 However, the applicant should be aware that there is no guarantee that the evidence from a survey will demonstrate such a claim.

Live Planning Consents and Cumulative Impact

Live planning consents (e.g. undeveloped plots) will be viewed as noise sensitive locations. In addition to the applicants turbine(s), due consideration will require to be given to the cumulative noise impact of existing consented or built wind turbines in the broader locality.

Background Survey

The survey for both scales of turbine proposals shall be undertaken in accordance with the document "The Assessment and Rating of Noise from Wind Farms (ETSU-R-97) " with the following clarifications;-

- Noise monitoring should be undertaken at the location to which the noise limits apply. This will usually mean a suitable free field external amenity area noise sensitive property.
- Such a location may serve as suitably representative of a group of similar properties in accordance with advice contained in Section 1.1 of the Supplementary Guidance Notes to the Planning Obligation in ETSU-R-97
- Wind measurement should be taken at the site of the proposed turbine, and in the case of wind farms wind measurement should be taken from within the development site.
- The background noise survey should be taken over a period of time to enable a reliable assessment of the prevailing background noise levels to be made. The actual duration will depend on weather conditions, in particular wind conditions.
- Acoustic measurements shall be taken in accordance with section 1.2.1 of the Supplementary Guidance Notes to the Planning Obligation in ETSU-R-97. The survey report will require to provide details of the methods used to prevent wind induced microphone noise.
- For turbines above 16 metres rotor diameter, wind speed and direction measurements should be undertaken in accordance with ETSU-R-97 taking into account site specific wind shear. Reference should be made to the article published in the Institute of Acoustics Part 3 Bulletin Mar/Apr 2009, "Prediction and Assessment of Wind Turbine Noise". For turbines with a rotor diameter 16m or less, wind speed and direction measurements should be undertaken in accordance with section 1.2.2 of the Supplementary Guidance Notes to the Planning Obligation in ETSU-R-97.

- Data obtained during or immediately after periods of rainfall should be excluded from the calculation. In addition periods affected by other transitory noises such as aircraft, dawn chorus etc should also be excluded.
- Data should be presented in accordance with section 1.2.3 of the Supplementary Guidance Notes to the Planning Obligation in ETSU-R-97

Further information

Planning Advice Note 1/2011, Planning and Noise
http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/02/28153945/0

The Assessment and rating of Noise from Wind Farms, ETSU
http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+/http://www.berr.gov.uk/energy/sources/renewables/explained/wind/onshore-offshore/page21743.html

Prediction and Assessment of Wind Turbine Noise, Institute of Acoustics Part 3 Bulletin March/ April 2009
http://www.ioa.org.uk/publications/publication.asp?id=184

Contact

Douglas Caldwell, Environmental Health Officer, douglas.caldwell@moray.gov.uk, 01343 563355

Electromagnetic Interference

Wind turbines can diffract, reflect, scatter and absorb radio energy and can cause disruption to television, radio, telecoms and other communication signals. The Council will consult with Ofcom to identify any potential adverse impacts. In such cases developers will be required to mitigate impacts at their expense.

JRC analyses proposals for wind farms on behalf of the UK Fuel & Power Industry. This is to assess their potential to interfere with radio systems operated by utility companies in support of their requirements.

Further information

Radio Communications Agency
Scotland@ra.gsi.gov.uk
spectrum.licensing@ofcom.org.uk

Aviation/ Ministry of Defence concerns

Wind turbines can have significant implications for the flight paths and radar of aircraft due to the height of turbines and anemometers. Moray's operational RAF base at Lossiemouth, the runway at Kinloss and proximity to both Inverness and Aberdeen airports make this a significant issue to be considered. Developers will be required to demonstrate that their proposal will not have an adverse impact on the safety and amenity of properties, roads, railways and public access routes.

Wind turbines and anemometers' can also create electromagnetic interference which has significant implications for airport radar and communications systems. Developers should consult the aviation organisations who have a duty to safeguard certain communication, navigation and surveillance sites from interference to signals caused by wind turbines in the interests of national security, and the continued safe operation of passenger and military aviation.

Civilian aviation is generally confined to designated flight paths and corridors of controlled airspace using set approaches at airports. However, military aviation may be over extensive areas of the UK outside 'controlled airspace'. The approaches and flight patterns to military aerodromes can be irregular for a number of reasons.

Wind Turbines can create an obstruction to low flying aircraft, which is sometimes as low as 100 feet with helicopters operating at ground level. The MOD is a statutory consultee if a proposed wind turbine is 11 metres to blade tip or taller, or has a rotor diameter of 2m or more. The MOD may also request the lighting of turbines when it is considered necessary for military aviation purposes including low level training. Normally structures of 150m and above would be lit.

Developers should provide details of any possible effects on civil and military aircraft and on airport radar equipment and of consultations undertaken with NATS, MOD, CAA and local flying/ gliding clubs. Issues arising and proposed mitigation measures should be clearly set out, including details of any aircraft warning lights to be installed.

Aircraft protection issues, including the effect on radar installations, are not considered in the spatial frameworks but will be evaluated in consultation with the appropriate civil and military authorities prior to determining any applications.

The Ministry of Defence (MOD) has set up a new web page offering information about safeguarding aviation issues, guidelines for planning consultations, and links to further sources.

A map depicting low flying consultation zones and other spatial data referred to above is available on the RESTATS website.

Further information

http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/MicroSite/DE/WhatWeDo/Operations/ModSafeguarding.htm

Site Selection

Applicants should provide background information as to the site selection process undertaken and indicate the key considerations in choosing the site proposed. In some cases this will be obvious and straightforward, but in larger scale proposals, it is likely that a detailed site selection process has been undertaken. Applicants should indicate how their proposal contributes towards the Council's Climate Change obligation, safeguards the Moray environment and contributes to the overall aims of this guidance. For medium and large scale proposals the applicant should provide information on Moray's energy consumption levels and the amount of energy generated through renewable sources and the contribution their proposal will make.

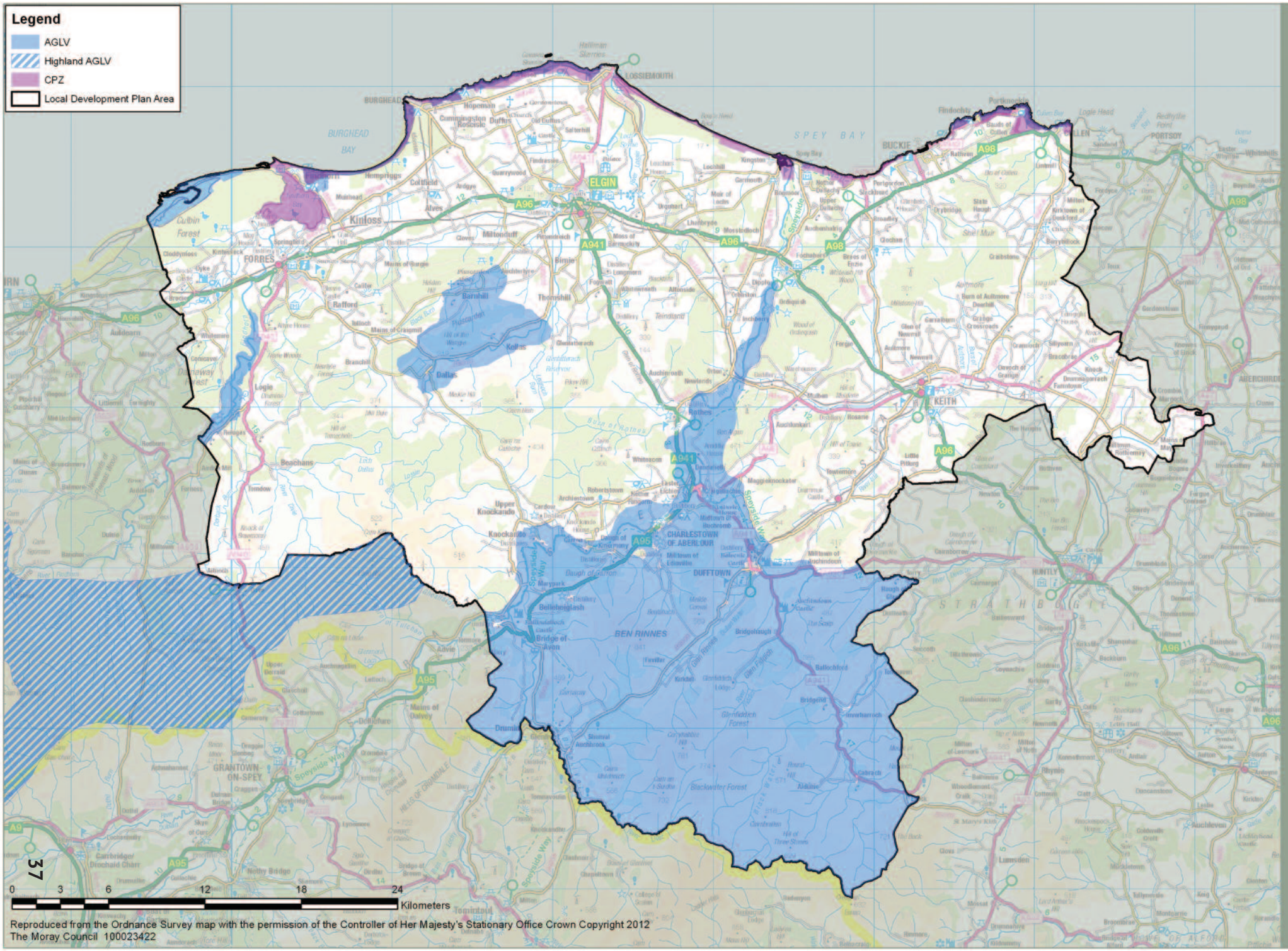
Landscape and Visual Impact

Moray's high quality and diverse landscape is widely recognised and is a major contributor to the local economy and the quality of life enjoyed by residents. Much of the area is covered by designated Areas of Great Landscape Value (see map 11), with a Coastal Protection Zone and a number of Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes. A part of the Cairngorms National Scenic Area is also within Moray, although outwith the area covered by the Moray Local Development Plan and this Guidance.

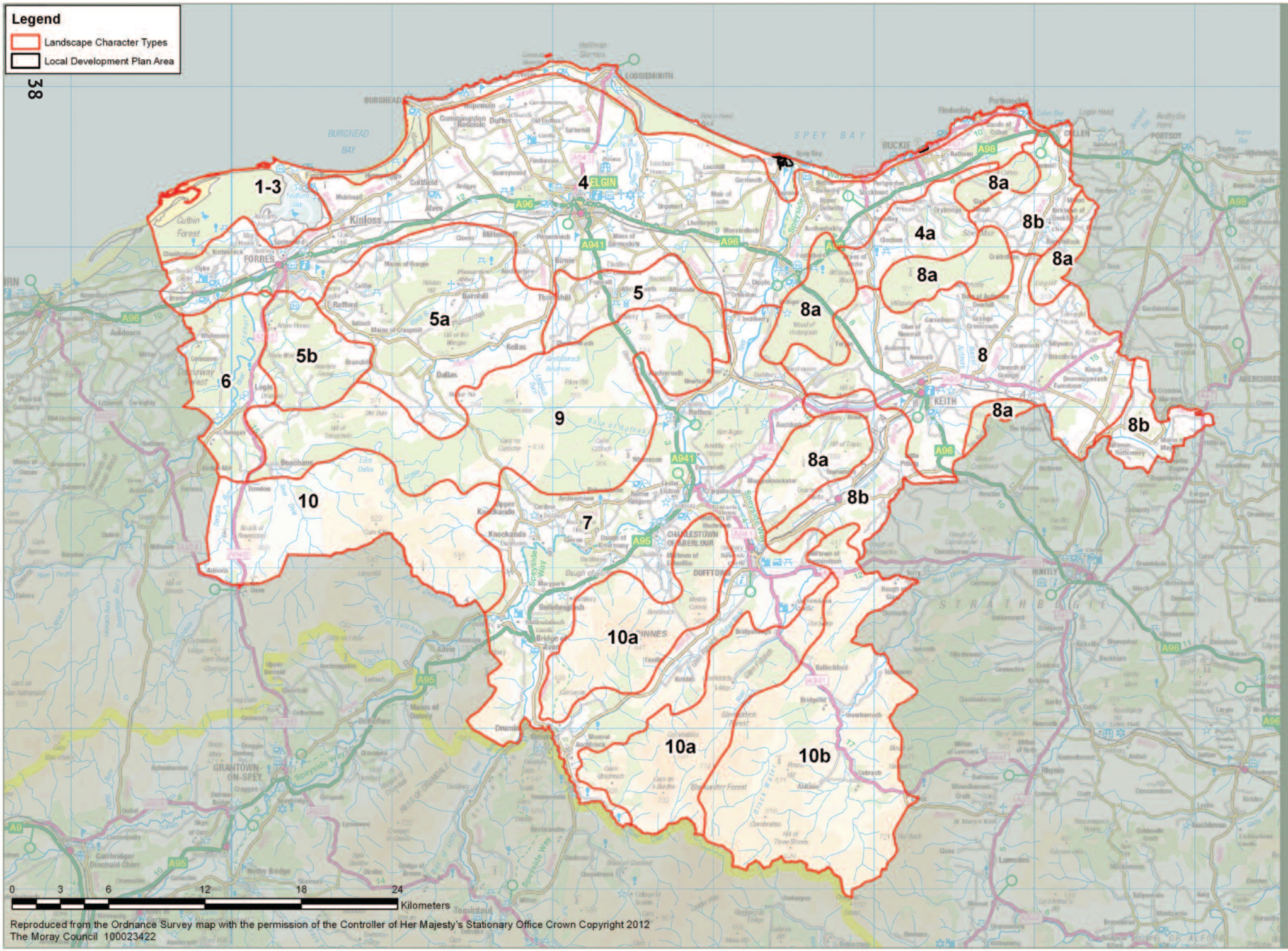
There are also regional designated areas of landscape value in the Highland Council area, which should be taken account of. These are also shown on Map 11. Proposals should also take account of the special qualities of the Cairngorms National Park and developers should consult with the Park Authority as appropriate.

Development proposals should assess the likely impact upon these designations. However, it is also important to recognise the value of the wider landscape and to ensure that the landscape character of Moray is not adversely affected by wind turbine proposals, which either individually or cumulatively can change the character of the landscape.

Map 11 AGLV, CPZ



Map 12 Landscape Character Types



A full landscape impact assessment must be submitted for medium and large scale turbine proposals, unless otherwise agreed by the Council. This will normally be as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment where one is required. The Council encourages developers to consult with SNH and the Council at an early stage regarding landscape and visual impact issues raised by wind turbine developments to agree the methodology for assessment, selection of viewpoints and cumulative assessment.

For small and small/ medium scale proposals some landscape and visual impact assessment will be required, appropriate to the scale of the proposal.

Developers will be required to demonstrate how their proposal can be integrated into the Moray landscape. Development proposals will be assessed against the Moray Wind Turbine Landscape Capacity Study (2012), prepared by Alison Grant and Carol Anderson. This study has been approved as supplementary planning guidance and forms a key element in preparing the spatial frameworks and identifying Areas of Search. The study also contains detailed design and siting guidance for turbines below 50m, which applicants should take account of.

The Landscape Capacity Study considered the capacity of Moray's landscape character types for 4 different typologies of wind turbines (see page 9).

The landscape and visual sensitivity of each character type was "scored". The LCT's are shown on map 12 and the definition of sensitivity ratings is summarised in the table below.

Overall sensitivity rating	Definition
Low	The development typology relates well to key landscape characteristics and change is able to be accommodated with minimal impact.
Medium-Low	There are some limited sensitivities although opportunities exist to accommodate the development typology within much of the character type.
Medium	Some key landscape characteristics are sensitive but there is scope to accommodate development in some situations without significant character change/ or the development typology relates to a number of key aspects of landscape character.
High-Medium	Most of the key landscape characteristics are sensitive and development would incur significant adverse impacts. There may be limited opportunities in some restricted parts of the character type.
High	The majority or all of the key landscape characteristics are vulnerable to change. Development would conflict with key aspects of landscape character with widespread and significant adverse impacts likely to arise.

The following tables summarise the overall findings on sensitivity for the 4 typologies of wind turbine development.

Large typology (80m-130m high turbines)

Sensitivity	Character type
High	Coastal margin (1-3), Coastal farmland with rolling hills (4a), Rolling farmland and forests(5), Rolling farmland and forests with valleys (5a), Rolling farmland and forests with low hills (5b), Narrow wooded valley (6), Broad farmed valley (7), Upland farmland (8), Valleys within upland farmland (8b), Open uplands with steep slopes (10a)
High-medium	Coastal Farmland (4) Broad forested hills within upland farmland (8a), Open uplands (10), Open uplands with settled glens (10b)
Medium	Upland moorland and forestry (9)
Medium-low	-
Low	-

Medium typology (50m-80m high turbines)

Sensitivity	Character type
High	Coastal margin (1-3), Coastal farmland with rolling hills (4a), Rolling farmland and forests(5), Rolling farmland and forests with valleys (5a), Rolling farmland and forests with low hills (5b), Narrow wooded valley (6), Broad farmed valley (7), Upland farmland (8), Valleys within upland farmland (8b)
High-medium	Coastal farmland (4), Open uplands (10), Open uplands with steep slopes (10a)
Medium	Broad forested hills within upland farmland (8a), Upland moorland and forestry (9) Open uplands with settled glens (10b)
Medium-low	-
Low	-

It should be noted that detailed assessment of these smaller typologies has not been undertaken for sparsely settled upland character types (8a, 9, 10 and 10a).

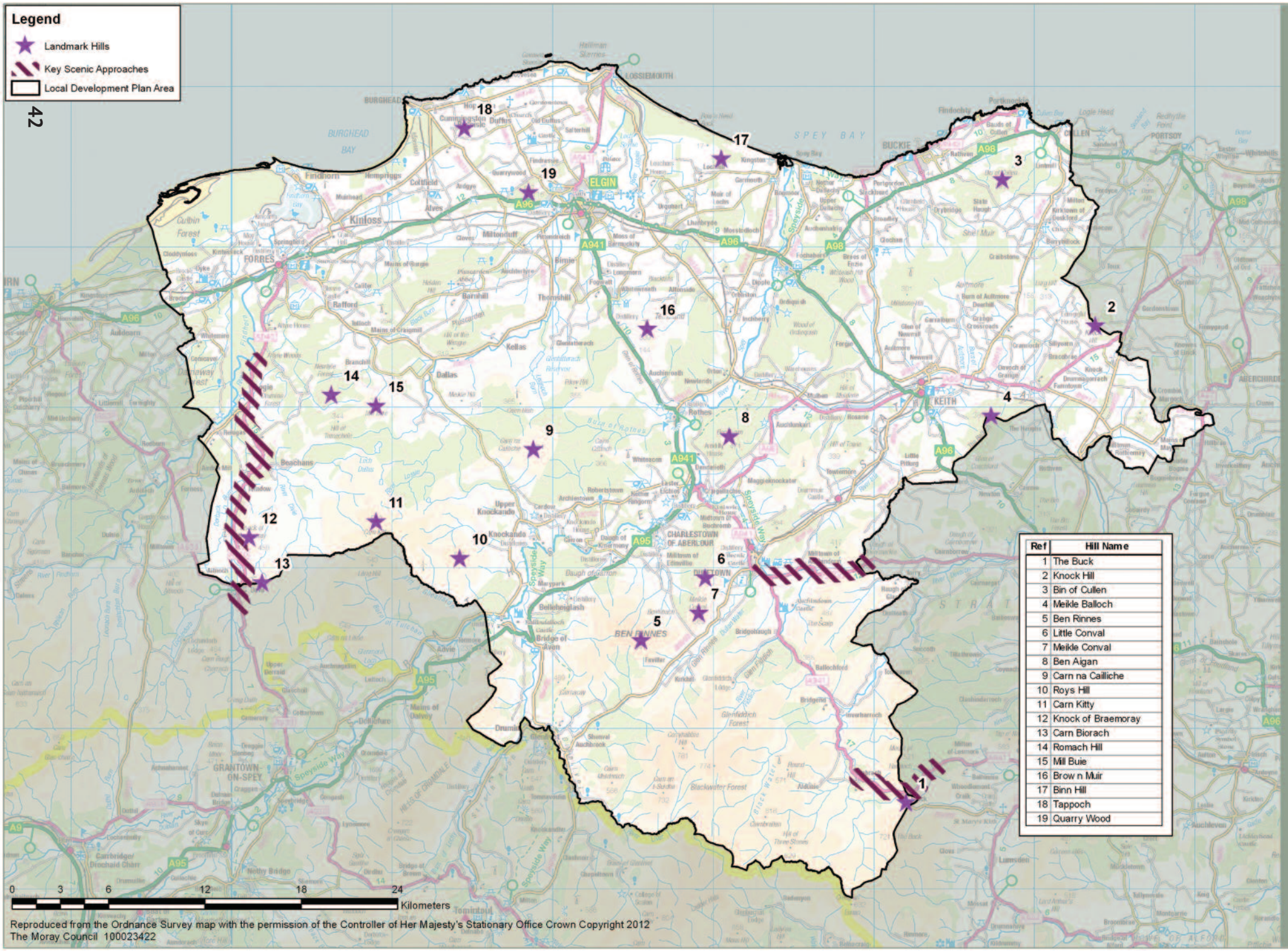
Small-medium typology (35m-50m high turbines)

Sensitivity	Character type
High	Coastal margin (1-3)
High-medium	Coastal farmland with rolling hills (4a), Rolling farmland and forests (5), Rolling farmland and forests with valleys (5a), Rolling farmland and forests with low hills (5b), Narrow wooded valley (6), Broad farmed valley (7), Upland farmland (8), Valleys within upland farmland (8b)
Medium	Coastal farmland (4)
Medium-low	Open uplands with settled glens (10b)
Low	-

Small typology (20m-35m high turbines)

Sensitivity	Character type
High	-
High-medium	Coastal margin (1-3),
Medium	Coastal farmland with rolling hills (4a), Rolling farmland and forests (5), Rolling farmland and forests with valleys (5a), Rolling farmland and forests with low hills (5b), Broad farmed valley (7), Valleys within upland farmland (8b)
Medium-low	Coastal farmland (4), Narrow wooded valley (6), Upland farmland (8),
Low	Open uplands with settled glens (10b)

Map 13 Landmark Hills, Key Scenic Approaches



Ref	Hill Name
1	The Buck
2	Knock Hill
3	Bin of Cullen
4	Meikle Balloch
5	Ben Rinnes
6	Little Conval
7	Meikle Conval
8	Ben Aigan
9	Carn na Cailliche
10	Roys Hill
11	Carn Kitty
12	Knock of Braemoray
13	Carn Biorach
14	Romach Hill
15	Mill Buie
16	Brow n Muir
17	Binn Hill
18	Tappoch
19	Quarry Wood

Turbines below 20m relate better to the scale of woodlands, mature trees and buildings in more settled landscapes, and there are therefore fewer constraints associated with this typology in general.

Developers should refer to the full text of the Capacity study as the summary results set out above represent an average across landscape character types. The full Study identifies specific opportunities and constraints for each landscape character type. Where the Study identifies specific constraints, developers will be required to demonstrate how they have dealt with potential effects when preparing proposals.

Landscapes with a 'High' combined score will present major landscape and visual constraints to the specific development typology assessed, with significant adverse impacts likely to occur in relation to the majority of key sensitivity criteria. A 'High- medium' combined sensitivity indicates a landscape where the constraints are such that there would be likely unavoidable significant adverse impacts on some key criteria despite other criteria being potentially less sensitive to the development typology or where there is very limited scope for development in only a relatively small part of the landscape character type. Therefore landscapes with combined scores of "High" and "high-medium" are considered unsuitable for wind turbine development and this has been incorporated into the spatial frameworks.

The findings on landscape and visual sensitivity set out for each landscape character type are based on the present situation with operational and consented wind farms and turbine development taken into account. As additional wind farms and turbines are developed, sensitivities may change and regular monitoring of the cumulative landscape and visual situation will be undertaken.

The Landscape Capacity study also identified a landscape strategy and development proposals will also be considered against this. The strategy identifies a number of key features of the Moray landscape which could be adversely affected by wind energy developments, these are;

- **Protect the landmark hills and their setting.** Nineteen landmarks hills are identified in the Study. Views of these hills recur across Moray, where they form highly visible and easily recognisable landmarks. Many also form visual 'buffers' to less prominent upland areas, or the backdrop to settlements, small scale valleys and the coast. Wind farm development on or near these hills would be visually prominent and would detract from their distinct form and character. The landmark hills are shown on Map 13.

- **Maintain the distinctive western threshold to Moray experienced from the A940** where attractive woodlands, deeply incised intimate valleys, landmark hills and moorland provide a richly scenic landscape. Visual intrusion by larger development typologies would detract from the strong 'sense of arrival' to Moray experienced from this route.

- **Maintaining the rugged scenery and setting to more dramatic uplands around Ben Rinnes** by directing wind farm development away from these areas and avoiding developments that could impact on the wider landscape setting and appreciation of these landscapes. Cumulative landscape and visual effects of wind farm development in surrounding landscapes will need to be carefully considered in terms of potential effects on the perception of wildness and on views from popularly accessed hills.

- **Protect the special qualities of the coastal landscapes and associated historic settlements** by resisting larger scale developments where they could intrude on views from roads, settlement and recreational areas and also affect the sense of remoteness and naturalness experienced within the coastal forests and adjacent beaches.

- **Follow the established pattern of larger wind farm development associated with less sensitive upland landscapes** where their more extensive scale can better accommodate, and provide an appropriate wider setting, to large developments. Impacts on adjacent more sensitive smaller scale settled landscapes should be minimised by setting development well back into the upland interior and also considering limitations in the height of turbines. This strategy consolidates the established association of larger typologies with a particular landscape character, minimising cumulative impacts that could occur where different sizes and designs of turbines are sited in all landscapes.

In addition to this strategy, the Highland Council has highlighted the need to safeguard the special qualities of the Drynachan, Lochindorb and Dava Moors Special Landscape Area. Proposals impacting upon this designation will be considered against the "Assessment of Highland SLA's" as this area has sensitivities to change that are particularly relevant to large scale wind energy development.

To illustrate the potential visual impact of a development the landscape and visual impact assessment for large and medium scale proposals should include;

- Details of any statutory or non statutory landscape designations within Moray and adjacent planning authority areas (National Park, National Scenic Areas, Areas of Great Landscape Value, Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Coastal Protection Zone and Countryside Around Towns) within the study area.

- Zone of Theoretical Influence map(s) showing where the turbines (to blade tip) could be seen from.

- Viewpoint analysis from key points, agreed in advance with the Council and Scottish Natural Heritage.

- Computer generated wireline diagrams and photo montages to illustrate visual impact

- Details of the type of turbines, colour, number, output and location and other buildings

- Details of all access tracks and electricity connections to the site and between turbines. The Council considers that grid connections should be underground to at least a suitable "off site" location. Although grid connections are subject to separate legislation, the impact of any associated infrastructure should be identified and assessed.

- The assessment should cover both the construction and operational phases of the proposal.

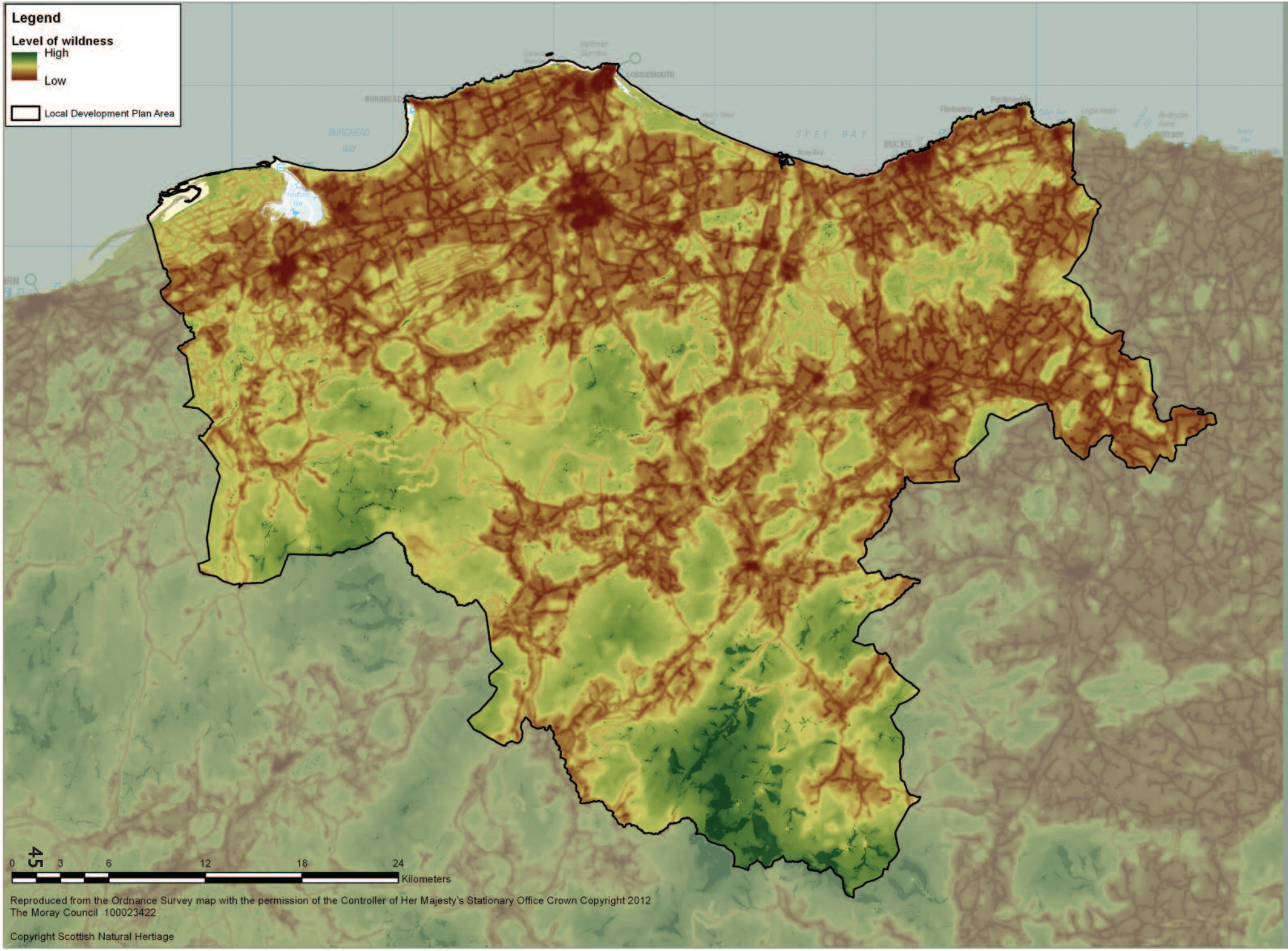
- An assessment of the proposals' conformity with the Landscape Capacity Study, an assessment of the proposal against the landscape and visual sensitivities and the Landscape Strategy.

For small and small-medium typologies a simplified assessment will normally be sufficient, showing, as a minimum, a ZTV map covering a study area of up to 15km radius from the outermost turbine proposed and wirelines and photomontages from a limited number of key viewpoints.

Visualisation materials should be presented in a form which follows the guidance set out in "Visual Representation of Windfarms Good Practice Guide", 2006, SNH (currently being reviewed).

Turbines should be of a uniform design and developers should avoid a mix of turbine styles and design within an area.

Map 14 Wildness



Wild land

Scottish Planning Policy states; "The most sensitive landscapes may have little or no capacity to accept new development. Areas of wild land character in some of Scotland's remoter upland, mountain and coastal areas are very sensitive to any form of development or intrusive human activity and planning authorities should safeguard the character of these areas in the development plan."

Scottish Natural Heritage's policy statement, "Wildness in Scotland's countryside" describes the main pressures leading to loss of wildness, and considers how to identify and care for wild land in Scotland. Annex 1 of this statement gives a map showing where the main areas of wild land in Scotland are likely to be found.

More recent work to map wildness across the whole of Scotland, which will eventually replace these search areas, can be viewed on SNH's Mapping Scotland's wildness web page. A copy of the ongoing map is included as Map 14.

SNH has also produced an interim guidance note setting out general principles for assessing the potential adverse and beneficial impacts on wildness.

Where a proposal may impact upon wild land qualities, an assessment of the impact upon the qualities should be provided by the applicant.

Detailed design and siting guidance for wind turbines below 50m is set out in the Landscape Capacity study and should be considered by applicants. There are also a number of SNH publications which should be referred to.

Further information

Landscape impact guidance-
http://www.snh.gov.uk/planning-and-development/renewable-energy/onshore-wind/landscape-impacts-guidance/

Visual Representation of Windfarms Good Practice Guide, 2006, SNH
http://www.snh.gov.uk/publications-data-and-research/publications/search-the-catalogue/publication-detail/?id=846

Siting and Designing of small scale wind turbines of between 15 and 50m in height (2012), SNH
http://www.snh.gov.uk/docs/A675507.pdf

Siting and Designing windfarms in the landscape, dec 2009, SNH
http://www.snh.gov.uk/docs/A317537.pdf

Moray Wind Turbine Landscape Capacity Study, 2012 Alison Grant and Carol Anderson

Tourism and Recreation Facilities

The tourism industry makes a significant contribution to Moray's economy and it is therefore important to ensure that the visitor experience of Moray is not diminished by windfarm developments. This also applies to Moray residents' enjoyment of their local environment.

Developers are therefore required to ensure that visual and landscape assessments take account of key viewpoints which may be used by tourists and local people, this includes, landmark hills and viewpoints, Core paths, cycleways, bridleways, visitor centres, the Spey Valley and distilleries

Proposals should take account of key "outdoor" tourism areas such as Spey Bay, Findhorn Bay, Ben Rinnes, the Speyside Way, Bin of Cullen, Ben Aigan, Moray Coast Trail, Dava Way, Moray's forests, the Glenlivet Estate, the Isla Way and key visitor centre attractions.

Access Rights

Access rights under Part 1 of the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 will only apply on Core Paths and Rights of Way within any designated construction site during development of any wind turbine(s). On completion of the development, general access rights will apply to all land and access tracks usually up to the base of the turbines.

Developers should provide a statement of how they intend to manage walkers, cyclists and horse riders, exercising rights in the vicinity of wind turbines. This can be incorporated into the Public Access Plan where one is being prepared.

Safeguarding distances

A safeguarding distance of 1.5 times the height to blade tip should be provided from all public paths to ensure public safety in the event of a structural failure. For the purposes of the spatial frameworks, Rights of Way and Core Paths have been buffered, with the following minimum safeguarding distances.

Small/ Medium Turbines- 50m
Medium Turbines- 75m
Large Turbines- 120m

Details should also be provided of any visitor interpretation or signposting proposed.

If there is a requirement for footpaths to be closed or diverted during the construction phase, then this information should be provided along with proposed mitigation.

For large and medium scale proposals and other cases at the discretion of the Council, the developer will be required to prepare a Public Access plan. The Plan should identify;

- all existing paths, tracks, rights of way and areas outwith or excluded from statutory access rights.
- any areas proposed for exclusion for reasons of privacy, disturbance or curtilage
- all paths and tracks proposed for construction
- any diversion of paths, temporary or permanent

Further information

http://www.morayways.org.uk/

Contact

Ian Douglas, Moray Access Manager,
ian.douglas@moray.gov.uk, 01343 557047

Community Engagement

Details should be provided of actions taken to engage views on the proposal from the public and relevant interest groups. Where the proposal is deemed to be a major proposal, this is a requirement of the pre application consultation process. However, for other scales of proposal, details required should be tailored to the scale of the proposal. Interest groups should include local walking, cycling, equestrian and hang gliding clubs.

Cumulative Impact

Cumulative impacts can be defined as the additional changes caused by a proposed development in conjunction with other similar developments or as the combined effect of a set of developments, taken together. In parts of Moray, the level of windfarm development is now such that a large number of windfarms will have to be taken account of in determining cumulative impacts.

This section of the guidance deals principally with cumulative landscape and visual impacts, but cumulative impacts should also be considered for issues such as transportation and biodiversity, which are addressed in the relevant sections of this guidance.

SPP states that when assessing cumulative impact;- "planning authorities should take account of existing wind farms, those which have permission and valid applications for wind farms which have not been determined."

The Scottish Government's web based guidance for "onshore wind turbines" states that, "in areas approaching their carrying capacity the assessment of cumulative impact effects is likely to become more pertinent in considering new turbines, either as standalone groups or extensions to existing wind farms. In other cases, where proposals are being considered in more remote places, the thresholds of cumulative impact are likely to be lower, although there may be other planning considerations.

In assessing cumulative landscape and visual impacts, the scale and pattern of the turbines, plus the tracks, power lines and ancillary development will be relevant considerations."

Wind turbine developments may create some form of cumulative effects. Assessing cumulative impact and determining the degree of impact is complex and there is no agreed standard methodology. SNH guidance identifies that there are three types of cumulative visual impact;

- In combination- where an observer can see two or more developments from one viewpoint in the same view
- In succession- where an observer can see two or more developments from one viewpoint but has to turn around to see them
- In sequence- where the observer has to move to different viewpoints to see different developments.

The cumulative impact of wind turbine developments is a product of;-

- The distance between individual windfarms or turbines
- The distance over which they are visible
- The overall character of the landscape and its sensitivity to windfarms
- The siting and design of windfarms themselves and the way in which the landscape is experienced.

When the Council and consultees determine that a cumulative impact assessment is required, a study area will be agreed, which for large and medium scale proposals will usually be a 35km radius from the outer boundary of the proposal. This radius could be extended or reduced according to the scale of the proposal. The assessment of sequential effects may extend beyond this boundary.

Draft cumulative Zone of Theoretical Visibility maps should be produced and used as a basis for identifying key landscape and visual receptors and agreeing viewpoints with the Council and consultees. This should be discussed at an early stage with some viewpoints serving a dual purpose in both the landscape and visual impact and cumulative impact assessments. Cumulative viewpoints will usually include landmark hills, key attractions and transport corridors. Detailed ZTV maps should then be prepared, supported by wireline drawings and photomontages and journey scenarios.

Key issues to be considered in the cumulative impact assessment are;-

- The number and sensitivity of key visual receptors from which the turbine(s) are visible together or sequentially
- Duration, frequency and nature of combined and sequential views on key routes
- Relative impact of each wind farm with regard to visual amenity and landscape character
- The existing pattern of development

The focus should be on identifying cumulative impacts which are likely to be a key consideration in determining the application, rather than an assessment of every potential cumulative effect.

In some situations involving multiple wind turbines, the ZTV diagrams can become difficult to interpret and a series of separate ZTV's should be submitted. In addition to ZTV's, wirelines and photomontages, a "wind rose" diagram can be helpful to show the arc of view and distance of windfarms visible through 360 degrees. This can be particularly useful to show views from landmark hills.

The cumulative impact assessment should provide an assessment of impacts arising or likely to arise from their proposals, in combination with:

- existing development, either built or under construction;
- approved development, awaiting implementation; and
- proposals awaiting determination within the planning process with design information in the public domain. Proposals and design information may be deemed to be in the public domain once an application has been lodged, and the decision-making authority has formally registered the application.

Small scale proposals also raise issues of cumulative impact. Where the cumulative effects of these could be significant, they require assessment and this should be agreed at scoping/ pre application stage. Issues arising could include;

- Cumulative issues occurring with a mix of large scale wind turbines and smaller scale turbines
- Multiple small scale tubines being proposed in a particular landscape character type, with complex cumulative impacts arising.

SNH guidance on the preferred approach to cumulative assessment of single or small groups of turbines can be found in *"Assessing the impact of small scale wind energy proposals on the natural heritage"* (SNH, March 2012). This sets out indicative levels of information to be submitted by developers which, although less than that expected for large and medium scale proposals, should be of a suitable standard to enable easy appraisal by consultees. Developers should also take account of the Moray Wind Turbine Landscape Capacity Study 2012, which
highlighted the following cumulative impact issues. Full details of these are contained in the Capacity Study.

LCT 1-3 Coastal Margin

- Multiple turbines sited within both the Coastal Margin (1-3) and the Coastal Farmland (4) character types would be inter-visible in these generally very open landscapes and would be widely seen from settlements, coastal roads and beaches, forming dominant features if repeated across the character type.
- Variations in the type and size of single and small groups of small turbines proposed within the landscape type and also cumulative effects with masts and other tall infrastructure sited close to the coast which could affect the inherent openness and perceived naturalness of this landscape.
- Sequential visual impacts experienced when travelling through this landscape particularly when travelling along the coast.

LCT 4 Coastal Farmland

- An absence of rationale which could occur between existing large turbines clearly associated with less settled simple and more expansive upland areas (LCTs 9 and 10), any potential larger typologies sited within LCT 8a and the same size of turbines also sited within this more settled landscape.
- Multiple larger turbines (turbines >50m) which would be inter-visible in areas where this landscape is particularly open and could be seen widely from settlement and more elevated sections of the A96 and other roads, forming dominant features if repeated across the character type.
- Variations in the type and size of single and small groups of small turbines proposed within the landscape type.
- Sequential visual impacts experienced when travelling through this landscape, including potential cumulative effects associated with operational and proposed wind farms within neighbouring Aberdeenshire.

LCT 4a Coastal Farmland with rolling hills

- An absence of rationale which could occur between existing large turbines clearly associated with less settled simple and more expansive upland areas and the same size of turbines also sited within this more settled and smaller scale landscape.
- Cumulative effects between any larger typologies sited within the adjacent 'Broad Forested Plateau within Upland Farmland' (8a) and turbines sited in this character type.
- Multiple turbines sited within this character type which would be inter-visible, particularly from the more open upper hill slopes of this character type and also from the adjacent 'Coastal Farmland' (4) with larger typologies quickly forming dominant features.
- Variations in the type and size of single and small groups of small turbines proposed within the landscape type.

LCT 5 Rolling Farmland and Forests

- The close inter-visibility between additional turbines located in the western parts of this character type and the operational Rothes wind farm where even the small typology (20-35m) would appear large in views from settlement and roads and could increase the visual clutter of turbines and also the transmission line which are prominent in views.
- An absence of rationale which could occur between existing large turbines clearly associated with less settled simple and more expansive upland areas and the same size of turbines also sited within this smaller scale landscape.
- Variations in the type and size of single and small groups of small turbines proposed within the landscape type.
- Sequential visual impacts experienced when travelling through this landscape.

LCT 5a Rolling Farmland and Forests with Valleys

- The close inter-visibility between additional turbines located in the upper Lossie valley and the operational Rothes wind farm where even the small typology (20-35m) would appear large from settlement and roads and could increase the visual clutter of turbines and also the transmission line already prominent from this valley.
- An absence of rationale which could occur between existing large turbines clearly associated with less settled simple and more expansive upland areas and the same size of turbines also sited within this smaller scale landscape.
- Inter-visibility between any wind turbines located on visually prominent ridge tops or upper slopes, where they would break the skyline and be seen together with the Rothes wind farm in longer views from the Coastal Farmland (4) and Rolling Farmland and Forest (5).
- Variations in the type and size of single and small groups of small turbines proposed within the landscape type.
- Sequential visual impacts experienced when travelling through this landscape.

LCT 5b Rolling Farmland and Forests with low hills

Variations in the type and size of single and small groups of small turbines proposed within the landscape type;

- Visual confusion and an absence of rationale which could occur between large turbines sited in less settled simple and more expansive upland areas and the same size of turbines also sited within this smaller scale landscape;
- Visual clutter created by an inconsistent relationship with other elements in this relatively well structured landscape;
- Sequential visual impacts experienced when travelling through the landscape

LCT 6 Narrow Wooded Valleys

- Variations in the type and size of single and small groups of small turbines proposed within the landscape type;
- Inconsistent relationship with other elements in this landscape which has frequent historic features, and which has a strong integrity and could become fragmented;
- Sequential visual impacts experienced when travelling through the landscape

LCT 7 Broad Farmed Valley

- Multiple developments extending along the skylines of the 'Open Uplands' (10), the Broad Forested Hills within Upland Farmland' (8a) and the Upland Moorland Forest' (9) which contain these valleys which could dominate views from these well-settled and traversed landscapes – protection of the key landmark hills will be essential to reduce impacts on sensitive skylines and limit the extent of development visible with the majority of upland skylines remaining open.
- Potential sequential effects on views from the A95 and other routes within the wider study area, particularly given the linearity of these valleys where multiple developments would be seen sequentially.
- Visual confusion and an absence of rationale which could occur between large turbines sited in less settled simple and more expansive upland areas and the same size of turbines also sited within these more settled smaller scale valleys.
- Variations in the type and size of single and small groups of small turbines proposed within the landscape type.

LCT 8 Upland Farmland

- Multiple turbines associated with the majority of land holdings across this well-settled landscape would result in significant visual clutter and confusion and would detract from the key features of this landscape. Turbines over 35m will create this effect more quickly than smaller turbines.
- Turbines visible on every hill top/upland plateau within the adjacent 'Broad Forested Hills within Upland Farmland' (8a) could have a dominant and 'over-bearing' effect on this character type and create further potential for visual clutter with any larger turbines located within this character type.
- Potential sequential cumulative visual effects on views from the A95 through Moray and into Aberdeenshire where a number of operational wind farms and small groups of larger turbines are sited (the screening provided by ridges and hills on the Aberdeenshire/Moray border limits inter-visibility).
- Visual confusion and an absence of rationale which could occur between large turbines sited in the adjacent less settled, simple and more expansive 'Broad Forested Hills within Upland Farmland' (8a) and this character type and the same size of turbines also sited within this more settled, smaller scale landscape.
- Variations in the type and size of single and small groups of small turbines proposed within the landscape type.

LCT 8a Broad Forested Hills with Upland Farmland

- Wind farm developments located on the majority of upland plateaux and ridges within this character area which would impact on views from the adjacent 'Upland Farmland' (8), potentially creating a dominant or 'overbearing' effect.
- Close inter-visibility of operational and consented larger turbines sited in the adjacent 'Upland Farmland' (8) character type and any larger typologies sited in nearby parts of the 'Broad Forested Hills within Upland Farmland' (8a) which could exacerbate visual clutter and domination of turbines in views from the B9018 and from settlement.
- Additional developments inter-visible with the existing Hill of Towie wind farm on skylines in adjacent character types such as the lower Spey Valley within the 'Coastal Farmlands' (4).
- Potential sequential cumulative visual effects on views from the A95 through Moray and into Aberdeenshire where a number of operational wind farms and small groups of larger turbines are sited.

- Cumulative effects from popular walking routes and hill tops including from the Bin of Cullen and Knock Hill where multiple wind farms and large turbines sited in both Moray and Aberdeenshire would be seen in relative proximity.

LCT 8b Valleys within Upland Farmland

- Multiple turbines of even the small typology (20-35m) could result in significant visual clutter and detraction from the often richly patterned character of these valleys, particularly where they are narrow and strongly confined by steep slopes.
- Wind farm developments located on the adjacent 'Broad Forested Hills within Upland Farmland' (8a) where large turbines could have a dominant and 'over-bearing' effect on this character type, especially if 'perched' close to the edge on immediate skylines which contain these valleys.
- An absence of rationale between large turbines sited in the less settled, simpler and more expansive 'Broad Forested Hills within Upland Farmland' (8a) and also within these more settled smaller scale valleys which could lead to visual confusion and erode perceived differences in landscape character.

LCT 9 Upland Moorland and Forestry

Key cumulative landscape and visual issues include:

- Potential sequential and simultaneous views of multiple developments visible on the long, low skylines of this character type seen in views from the 'Coastal Plain' (4), Rolling Farmland and Forest' (5) and 'Rolling Farmland and Forest with Valleys' (5a) from the north.
- Potential effects on views from the A95 and settlement within the 'Broad Farmed Valley (7) (Spey Valley) where the Paul's Hill and Hill of Towie wind farms are already visible and where any additional development in this character type could increase impacts.
- Sequential and simultaneous visibility of multiple wind farm developments within this character type and the adjacent 'Open Uplands' (10) from the Dava Way which could affect the experience of using this popular recreational route.

LCT 10 Open Uplands

- Sequential and simultaneous views of multiple developments visible from the minor road between Upper Knockando and Dallas. The wind farm developments of Paul's Hill, Berry Burn and Rothes are seen at 3-7km from this road and the consented Rothes extension will be significantly closer. The Paul's Hill and Berry Burn developments occupy much of the skyline of these uplands seen to the west but are/would be set back into the hills thus reducing their prominence. The defined hill of Carn na Cailliche within the 'Upland Moorland and Forest' (9) is important in visually containing the Rothes development and preventing a 'corridor' effect of turbines consistently occupying the skyline of ridges adjacent to the road. Further wind farm development within the 'Open Uplands' (10) character type could compromise the integrity of design and setting of operational and consented developments seen from this road.
- Potential cumulative effects on views and the experience of using the Dava Way Trail and the effects of multiple developments within this character type and within the adjacent Highland Council area from the A940 and Lochindorb area.
- Potential effects on views from the 'Broad Farmed Valley' (7) where additional development could affect the containment and setting higher hills such as Roy's Hill provide to the operational Paul's Hill wind farm.

LCT 10a. Open Uplands with steep slopes

- Views from the top of Ben Rinnes to surrounding high ridges and landmark hills which form the immediate upland context for this hill
- The erosion and diminution of Moray's wild land qualities and the sense of remoteness especially as experienced from hill tops, other upland landscapes and more remote glens
- The role played by the undeveloped eastern flank of Glen Rinnes, which currently provides a visual buffer between the consented Dorenell and the low-lying, smaller scale 'Broad Farmed Valley' (7) of Glen Rinnes

- Potential effects on views from the neighbouring 'Broad Farmed Valley' (7) from where Hill of Towie and Paul's Hill wind farm are already visible
- The setting of Dufftown, from which Hill of Towie wind farm and a small number of the Dorenell turbines are partially visible
- Potential visual clutter if turbines of any size are located in visual juxtaposition with the consented Doronell wind farm.

LCT 10b. Open Uplands with Settled Glens

- Potential sequential and simultaneous views of multiple developments along the skyline around the bowl of the Cabrach and from the A941.
- Visual confusion and an absence of rationale which could occur between large turbines sited in simple and more expansive upland areas and the same size of turbines also sited within these more settled smaller scale valleys
- Variations in the type and size of single and small groups of small turbines proposed within the landscape type.

Further information

Assessing the cumulative impacts of onshore wind energy developments, SNH 2012
http://www.snh.gov.uk/docs/A675503.pdf

Decommissioning Options

The estimated life span of a wind farm is currently somewhere in the region of 25 years after which the operators will review the viability of the plant. If the option is taken to decommission then a mechanism should be in place to ensure that the turbines and associated structures are removed. A reinstatement plan should be submitted giving proposals of how developers would intend to restore the ground to its former condition. A bond may be required to be taken out to achieve the reinstatement.

The environmental effects of the decommissioning works should be set out and assessed.

Monitoring

The location and type of wind energy developments will be monitored on an ongoing basis with an annual report prepared and incorporated into the annual Local Development Plan monitoring report.

It is proposed that a comprehensive review of cumulative landscape and visual effects is undertaken every three years to ascertain if/ when capacity is close to being reached within and between landscape character types.

A full review of this guidance will be undertaken 3 years after adoption or earlier if considered appropriate.

Glossary of Terms

Areas of Great Landscape Value- a regional designation of areas considered to be of the highest landscape value.

Areas of Search Areas with the greatest scope for further investigating the feasibility of developing a wind farm. Area of search status does not imply a presumption in favour of granting planning consent. When assessing planning proposals, regard will be had to the Development Plan policies, spatial frameworks, development guidelines, additional guidance and the Landscape Capacity Study.

Cumulative impact- the combined effects which can occur as a result of more than one project being constructed, giving rise to accumulating landscape and visual changes where developments are seen at the same time in the same field of view, in succession (at the same time, but not in the same field of view) or in sequence (while travelling through an area).

Landscape character- The distinct and recognisable pattern of elements that occurs consistently in a particular type and how this is perceived by people.

Landscape capacity- the degree to which a particular landscape character type or area is able to accommodate change without significant effects on its character, or overall change of landscape character type. Capacity will vary according to the type and nature of change being proposed. Capacity can also include visibility assessment and consideration of any values placed on the landscape (usually in the form of designations).

Sites of Special Scientific Interest- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) are those areas of land and water (to the seaward limits of local authority areas) that Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) considers to best represent our natural heritage - its diversity of plants, animals and habitats, rocks and landforms, or a combinations of such natural features. SNH designates SSSIs under the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004. SSSIs are protected by law. It is an offence for any person to intentionally or recklessly damage the protected natural features of an SSSI.

Spatial frameworks- a map based illustration of opportunities for investigating the potential for wind turbine developments.

Special Areas of Conservation- A Special Area of Conservation (or SAC) is a site designated under the Habitats Directive. These sites, together with Special Protected Areas (or SPAs), are called Natura sites and they are internationally important for threatened habitats and species. Natura sites form a unique network of protected areas which stretches across Europe from the rocky coasts of Ireland in the west, to the marshes of eastern Poland, taking in the northern forests of Sweden and the volcanic lava fields of Tenerife.
SACs are selected for a number of habitats and species, both terrestrial and marine, which are listed in the Habitats Directive.

Special Protection Areas- A Special Protection Area (or SPA) is a site designated under the Birds Directive. These sites, together with Special Areas of Conservation (or SACs), are called Natura sites and they are internationally important for threatened habitats and species.
SPAs are selected for a number of rare, threatened or vulnerable bird species listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive, and also for regularly occurring migratory species.

Visual impact- changes in the appearance or perceptions of a particular area or view as a result of development or other change. Visual impacts can be beneficial or adverse.

6 Contacts

Organisation	Contact	Email	Telephone
The Moray Council Development Management	Angus Burnie (West Moray), Principal Planning Officer Neal MacPherson (East Moray), Principal Planning Officer	angus.burnie@moray.gov.uk neal.macpherson@moray.gov.uk	01343 563242 01343 563266
The Moray Council Development Plans	Gary Templeton Principal Planning Officer	gary.templeton@moray.gov.uk	01343 563470
The Moray Council Environmental Health	Douglas Caldwell Environmental Health Officer	douglas.caldwell@moray.gov.uk	01343 563345
The Moray Council Transportation	Transport Development	transport.develop@moray.gov.uk	01343 562500
The Moray Council, Public Access	Ian Douglas, Moray Access Manager	Ian.douglas@moray.gov.uk	01343 557049
Scottish Natural Heritage	Jennifer Heatley	Jennifer.heatley@snh.gov.uk	01343 541551
SEPA		info@sepa.org.uk	
Regional Archaeologist	Bruce Mann	bruce.mann@aberdeenshire.gov.uk	01224 664731

7 Checklists

This checklist is intended as a summary guide to assist all parties at pre-application and application submission stages to ensure relevant issues have been considered.

It is not an exhaustive list of all issues which may arise and developers are referred to the full text of this guidance and the relevant Development Plan policies. The issues highlighted should be tailored to the scale of the proposal.

TOPIC	ISSUE	COMMENT
Spatial Framework	Is the proposal within an Area of Search?	
Development Management	Is the proposal a "major" development requiring pre application consultation procedures?	
	Have 6 figure grid references, details of the turbine model, height, colour, blade diameter been provided.	
	Is an Environmental Impact Assessment required?	
	Have details of ancillary development such including access tracks, grid connection, support buildings, borrow pits, construction compounds and anemometers been provided?	
	Has a planning policy statement been provided for medium and large scale proposals?	

TOPIC	ISSUE	COMMENT
Biodiversity	Is the proposal in, adjacent to, or likely to affect Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protected Area or Sites of Special Scientific Interest?	
	Is a Habitat Regulations Appraisal required?	
	Are geese, capercaillie, osprey, common gull or golden eagle likely to be affected?	
	Would other protected habitats and species be affected?	
	Are any non statutory designations likely to be affected?	
	Is the proposal close to buildings, streams or buildings where bats could be roosting?	
	Does the proposal involve tree felling?	
Separation distances	Has a Habitat Management Plan been provided?	
	What is the distance between turbine locations and the nearest regularly occupied building?	
	Is shadow flicker likely to be an issue?	
Transportation	What is the distance from turbine locations to road and rail lines?	
	Are the access roads suitable for the transportation of components?	
	Do bridges need strengthened?	
	Is visual distraction to road users an issue? Is there an accident history within the study area?	
	Have details of access routes, the number and maximum size of vehicles been provided for construction, operation and maintenance phases?	
	Is a Transport Assessment required? Has the TA Scoping been submitted?	
	Is there a need for a cumulative Transport Assessment?	

TOPIC	ISSUE	COMMENT
Water Environment/ Carbon Balance/ Pollution Prevention/ Waste	If the proposal is over 50MW has a carbon savings calculation been provided?	
	Does the proposal affect areas of wetlands including areas of deeper peat? If so, have peat depths been provided and peatlands avoided where possible? Has an assessment of excavated peat generated been provided? Has a plan been provided for surplus peat re-use or disposal?	
	Has an outline construction method statement been provided for work on peatlands?	
	Have details of all watercourses on and adjacent to the site been identified and pollution prevention measures identified?	
	Has an outline construction method statement been provided? Does this include specific details for work on peatlands?	
	Does the proposal involve water abstractions, concrete batching or welfare facilities?	
	Have borrow pits and restoration measures been identified?	
	Have details of all waste streams been identified?	
	Have all impacts on the water environment been identified including engineering activities such as culverts, bridges, dams, diversions, the disruption of groundwater flow and impacts on existing groundwater abstractions, including private water supplies? Has a flood risk assessment been provided?	
	Have permitting requirements under PPC and CAR been established with SEPA?	
Cultural Heritage	Have details of cultural heritage designations been provided within the study area and any likely impacts identified with mitigation measures?	

TOPIC	ISSUE	COMMENT
Noise	Has a full sound power test been provided?	
	Has an assessment of the noise level from the turbine(s) at the nearest noise sensitive property been provided?	
	Have noise mitigation measures been identified if required?	
Electro Magnetic Interference	Will the proposal result in electro magnetic intereference?	
Aviation	Will the proposal interfere with civilian or military aviation flight paths, training areas, other operational areas or radar equipment. This includes local gliding clubs.	
	Is there a requirement for aircraft warning lights to be installed on turbines?	
Site Selection	Have details of the site selection process been provided?	
Landscape and Visual Impact	Which Landscape Character Type is the proposal located within? Does the proposal conform with the assessments in the Landscape Capacity Study? Have the specific opportunities and constraints identified for the Landscape Character Type been addressed?	
	Is the proposal in, adjacent to, or likely to affect designated Areas of Great Landscape Value, Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Coastal Protection Zone or Countryside Around Towns?	
	Is a full landscape and visual impact assessment required?	
	Has a study area and ZTV been provided?	
	Have viewpoints been agreed with the Council and Scottish Natural Heritage?	
	Have photomontages and wirelines been provided in accordance with SNH's best practice guidance?	
	Will the proposal have an impact upon the Cairngorm National Park or Highland Council landscape designations?	

TOPIC	ISSUE
Tourism and Recreation	Will tourism/ leisure attractions and facilities be affected by the proposal?
	Are turbines proposed a safe distance from access routes?
	Does the landscape and visual impact assessment include key tourism and recreational interests?
Community Consultation	Have details of community consultations been provided?
Cumulative impact	Has a cumulative impact assessment been submitted?
	Have all relevant wind turbine proposals been considered in the cumulative assessment?
Decommissioning	Has a decommissioning and reinstatement plan been provided?

Appendix 1 - Wind Turbine Proposals in Moray

Moray Wind Turbine Applications as at end February 2013

id	Application Number	Proposal And Address	Number Turbines	Output	Total Output (MW)	Rotor (m)	Tip (m)	Status
1	01/02055/S36	Construct and operate wind powered electicity generating station (28 turbines and ancillary equipment and works) at Paul's Hill Ballindalloch Banffshire	28	2.3 mw	64.400	82.40	100.00	Operational
2	01/02056/S36	Construct and operate wind powered electricity generating station (28 turbines and ancillary works) at Cairn Uish Rothes Estate Rothes Aberlour Banffshire	28	2 mw	56.000	82.00	100.00	Operational
3	02/02099/EIA	Full planning permission for a wind farm of 21 wind turbines associated turbine transformers access road control building sub station and 2 wind masts and minor road widening on C55H up to site at high ground within Drummuir Estate spanning the Hills Of T	21	2 Mw	42.000	75.00	100.00	Operational
4	04/01784/FUL	Expand existing wind park with three additional wind turbines at Findhorn Foundation Community Dunelands Site The Park Findhorn Forres Moray	3	225 kw	0.675	29.00	46.50	Operational
5	04/02472/FUL	Construct a wind turbine at Balnamoon Crossroads Keith Banffshire	1	850 kw	0.850	52.00	70.00	Operational
6	07/01102/FUL	Install a 750kw wind turbine with a hub height of 50 m and blade diameter of 48 m at Myreton Crossroads Keith Moray AB55 6NJ	1	750 kw	0.750	48.00	79.60	Operational
7	09/02198/APP	Erect 1no 11kw wind turbine at Ringorm Farm Craigellachie Aberlour Moray	1	11 kw	0.011	13.00	24.80	Operational
8	09/02273/APP	Erect 1 no 50kw wind turbine at Troves Industrial Estate Elgin Moray IV30 8RB	1	50 kw	0.050	13.80	24.00	Operational

Produced 27 February 2013

Moray Wind Turbine Applications as at end February 2013

id	Application Number	Proposal And Address	Number Turbines	Output	Total Output (MW)	Rotor (m)	Tip (m)	Status
9	10/00433/APP	Erection of wind turbine at Bognie Farm Forres Moray IV36 2RU	1	330 kw	0.330	33.40	60.98	Operational
10	10/01855/APP	Erection of 1 x 15 metre (hub height) domestic wind turbine on lands at Laverock Height Forres Moray IV36 2RN	1	15 kw	0.015	9.80	19.80	Operational
11	11/00306/APP	Installation of a single C&F Green Energy 15kw wind turbine on a 15m mast in order to generate electricity at Meikle Ardrone Keith Moray AB55 5NQ	1	15 kw	0.015	11.10	20.97	Operational
12	11/00311/APP	Erection of 3 x 11kW wind turbines 18m to hub height twin blade rotor 13m diameter to generate source of renewable energy at Site At Auchlunkart Home Farm Mulben Keith Moray	3	11 kw	0.033	13.00	24.90	Operational
13	11/00338/APP	Installation of two C&F Green Energy 20kw wind turbines on 20m masts in order to generate electricity at Eastbrae Grange Keith Moray AB55 6TN	2	20 kw	0.040	13.10	27.13	Operational
14	11/00463/APP	Installation of a single C&F Green Energy 20kw wind turbine on a 20m mast in order to generate electricity Whitehillock Keith Moray AB55 5PH	1	20 kw	0.020	13.10	27.13	Operational
15	11/00606/APP	Installation of two C&F Green Energy 20kw wind turbines on 20m masts in order to generate electricity at Clerkseat Grange Keith Moray AB55 6LL	2	20 kw	0.040	13.10	27.13	Operational
16	11/01061/APP	Installation of a single C&F Green Energy 20kw (13.1 m rotor diameter) wind turbine on a 20m mast in order to generate electricity for consumption at new dwelling house at Loanhead Newmill Keith Moray AB55 6UU	1	20 kw	0.020	13.10	27.13	Operational

Produced 27 February 2013

Moray Wind Turbine Applications as at end February 2013

id	Application Number	Proposal And Address	Number Turbines	Output	Total Output (MW)	Rotor (m)	Tip (m)	Status
17	11/01192/APP	Installation of two C&F Green Energy 20kw wind turbines (13.1m blade diameter) on 20m masts in order to generate electricity at Knock Farm Knock Huntly Moray AB54 7LD	2	20 kw	0.040	13.10	27.13	Operational
18	11/01694/APP	Installation of a single 20kw wind turbine on a 20m mast (13.1 rota diameter) at Ardiemannoch Keith Moray AB55 5NS	1	20 kw	0.020	13.10	27.13	Operational
19	88/01110/FUL	Erect one 75kw wind generator at Cullerne Farm Findhorn Forres Moray IV36 0TY	1	75 kw	0.075	17.50	31.25	Operational
20	03/01426/S36	S36 application to an extension to already consented windfarm (increase in turbine capacity) at Paul's Hill Ballindalloch Banffshire	28	2.3 mw	64.400	82.40	100.00	Approved Or Under Construction
21	04/02473/S36	Section 36 application for a wind farm at Berry Burn Altyre Estate Forres Moray	32	2 mw	64.000	88.00	104.00	Approved Or Under Construction
22	04/03151/FUL	Erect a new private dwellinghouse detached garage and domestic wind turbine on Plot B Ladycroft Farm Archiestown AB38 9SL	1	3 kw	0.003	4.00	8.00	Approved Or Under Construction
23	05/03052/FUL	Erect a wind turbine for domestic energy supply at Tippertaite Garmouth Fochabers Moray IV32 7NN	1	6 kw	0.006	5.57	17.77	Approved Or Under Construction
24	06/01018/FUL	Erect a wind turbine at Ramsburn Knock Huntly Moray	1	6 kw	0.006	5.57	17.77	Approved Or Under Construction

Produced 27 February 2013

Moray Wind Turbine Applications as at end February 2013

id	Application Number	Proposal And Address	Number Turbines	Output	Total Output (MW)	Rotor (m)	Tip (m)	Status
25	06/01836/FUL	Erect a wind turbine on a 15 metre mast having a 5.5 metre rotor at Sunningdale Rafford Forres Moray IV36 2RU	1	6 kw	0.006	5.57	17.77	Approved Or Under Construction
26	06/02096/FUL	Erect small domestic wind turbine at Phorp Hill Halfdavoch Forres Moray	1	6 kw	0.006	5.57	17.77	Approved Or Under Construction
27	06/02734/FUL	Install small wind turbine on garage end of house at Loneacre Lhanbryde Elgin Moray IV30 8LL	1		0.000	1.75	4.87	Approved Or Under Construction
28	06/02857/FUL	Erect two wind turbines at Far Easter Knauchland Rothiemay Huntly Aberdeenshire AB54 7NT	2		0.001	1.75	8.90	Approved Or Under Construction
29	06/02961/FUL	Erect domestic wind turbine at Nethertown Of Clunymore Dufftown Keith Moray AB55 4EB	1		0.001	1.75	7.90	Approved Or Under Construction
30	07/00863/FUL	Erect a 1Kw wind turbine at Newton Of Shenval Glenlivet Ballindalloch Moray AB37 9DP	1	1 kw	0.001	1.75	3.30	Approved Or Under Construction
31	07/01952/FUL	Erect new dwellinghouse and wind turbine at Burn Of Aultmore Newmill Keith Moray AB55 6UL	1	6 kw	0.006	5.57	11.75	Approved Or Under Construction
32	07/02273/FUL	Erect domestic wind turbine Easter Newforres Woods Forres Moray	1	6 kw	0.006	5.57	17.77	Approved Or Under Construction

Produced 27 February 2013

Moray Wind Turbine Applications as at end February 2013

id	Application Number	Proposal And Address	Number Turbines	Output	Total Output (MW)	Rotor (m)	Tip (m)	Status
33	07/02800/S36	Extension to wind farm Rothes Wind Farm Dallas Moray	18	2 mw	32.000	80.00	125.00	Approved Or Under Construction
34	08/01200/S36	Construct and operate at wind farm at Dorenell Glenfiddich Estate South East Of Dufftown Moray	59	3 mw	177.000	90.00	126.00	Approved Or Under Construction
35	08/01412/FUL	Erect a proven small scale wind turbine at Whitley House Forres Moray IV36 2SG	1	6 kw	0.006	5.57	17.78	Approved Or Under Construction
36	08/02696/FUL	Erect 5kw domestic wind turbine at Coneloch Birnie Moray	1	5 kw	0.005	5.40	17.95	Approved Or Under Construction
37	09/00247/FUL	Install two 800kw wind turbines at Myreton Crossroads Keith Moray AB55 6NJ	2	800 kw	1.600	48.00	89.00	Approved Or Under Construction
38	09/00368/FUL	Erect 1no micro wind turbine and associated work for period of 15 years at Tesco Stores Ltd Blackfriars Road Elgin Moray IV30 1TY	1	6 kw	0.006	3.30	10.60	Approved Or Under Construction
39	09/00577/FUL	Erect a 6kw wind turbine atop a 9 metre high pylon at Drayton House Forres Moray IV36 2RA	1	6 kw	0.006	5.50	12.39	Approved Or Under Construction
40	09/00753/FUL	Erect 10.6 metre high micro wind turbine at Tesco Store Ltd Moss Street Keith Moray AB55 5HB	1	6 kw	0.006	3.30	10.60	Approved Or Under Construction

Produced 27 February 2013

Moray Wind Turbine Applications as at end February 2013

id	Application Number	Proposal And Address	Number Turbines	Output	Total Output (MW)	Rotor (m)	Tip (m)	Status
41	09/00763/FUL	Erect 2no 2.3 megawatt wind turbines and associated works at Netherton Of Windyhills Grange Crossroads Keith Moray AB55 6NL	2	2.3 mw	4.600	71.00	92.50	Approved Or Under Construction
42	09/01014/FUL	Erect a 20kw wind turbine at Edintore Farm Keith Moray AB55 5PJ	1	20 kw	0.020	10.00	17.00	Approved Or Under Construction
43	09/01365/FUL	Erect a 6kw wind turbine on 15 metre mast at Balnamoon Crossroads Keith Moray AB55 6ND	1	6 kw	0.006	5.50	18.34	Approved Or Under Construction
44	09/01491/APP	The erection of 2 x 15Kw wind turbines at Land At Troves Elgin Moray	3	15 kw	0.045	9.00	19.50	Approved Or Under Construction
45	09/02070/APP	Erect 6kw domestic wind turbine at Rowan Bank Cummingston Elgin Moray IV30 5XY	1	6 kw	0.006	5.57	17.75	Approved Or Under Construction
46	09/02079/APP	Erect 1no 10kw wind turbine at Viewfield Farm Craigellachie Moray	1	10 kw	0.010	8.00	16.00	Approved Or Under Construction
47	09/02302/APP	Erect 1no 50kw wind turbine at Clarkly Hill Burghead Moray	1	50 kw	0.050	13.80	24.00	Approved Or Under Construction
48	09/02310/APP	Erect 1 no 50kw wind turbine at Rashcrook Farm Birnie Elgin Moray IV30 8SW	1	50 kw	0.050	13.00	24.90	Approved Or Under Construction

Produced 27 February 2013

Moray Wind Turbine Applications as at end February 2013

id	Application Number	Proposal And Address	Number Turbines	Output	Total Output (MW)	Rotor (m)	Tip (m)	Status
49	10/00337/APP	To install 3 x 15kw wind turbines to generate renewable energy Cairnvonie Archiestown Aberlour Moray AB38 7RB	3	15 kw	0.045	11.10	20.98	Approved Or Under Construction
50	10/00428/APP	Turbine to be mounted above the roof on the west wall at 70 East Church Street Buckie Moray AB56 1ER	1	1.5 kw	0.002	1.00	14.00	Approved Or Under Construction
51	10/00435/APP	Construct amended dwellinghouse with associated stabled and cattery block extend site boundary and form wildlife pond and erect domestic 11kw wind turbine at Easter Coltfield Farm Alves Moray	1	11 kw	0.011	13.00	24.80	Approved Or Under Construction
52	10/00588/APP	Erection of an 11kW wind turbine 18m hub height twin blade rotor 13m diameter at Auchlunkart Home Farm Mulben Keith Moray AB55 6XL	1	11 kw	0.011	13.00	24.80	Approved Or Under Construction
53	10/00620/APP	Installation of 2 x 15kw turbines to generate electricity at Auchincrieve Farm Rothiemay Huntly Moray AB54 7JR	2	15 kw	0.030	9.00	19.50	Approved Or Under Construction
54	10/00635/APP	Installation of 3 x 15kw wind turbines at Towiemore Farm Keith Moray AB55 5HY	3	15 kw	0.045	9.00	19.50	Approved Or Under Construction
55	10/00795/APP	Erect 1 no 330kw wind turbine at Ardoch Farm Mulben Keith Moray AB55 6XN	1	330 kw	0.330	33.40	66.62	Approved Or Under Construction
56	10/00807/PNOT	Installation of 10kw wind turbine at Mains Of Cairnty Fochabers Moray	1	10 kw	0.010	9.60	20.34	Approved Or Under Construction

Produced 27 February 2013

Moray Wind Turbine Applications as at end February 2013

id	Application Number	Proposal And Address	Number Turbines	Output	Total Output (MW)	Rotor (m)	Tip (m)	Status
57	10/01268/APP	Installation of 330 kw agricultural wind turbine at Hazelbank Farm Forres Moray IV36 2RN	1	225 kw	0.225	27.00	45.50	Approved Or Under Construction
58	10/01463/APP	Installation of 3 x 11kw Gaia wind turbines to generate renwable energy at Mulben Mains Mulben Keith Moray AB55 6YH	3	11kw	0.033	13.00	24.80	Approved Or Under Construction
59	10/01507/APP	Installation of single wind turbine to generate electricity at Drumgrain Keith Moray AB55 5PL	1	15 kw	0.015	9.60	19.80	Approved Or Under Construction
60	10/01514/APP	Installation of 15.3m wind turbine supporting 3 blade of 9.98 diameter at Shielmuir Drybridge Buckie Moray AB56 5JD	1	15 kw	0.015	9.98	20.40	Approved Or Under Construction
61	10/01664/APP	Erection of 1 x 330kW wind turbine with 45 metre hub height on land at Cluny Farm Forres Moray IV36 2SJ	1	330 kw	0.330	33.40	60.98	Approved Or Under Construction
62	10/01753/APP	Erect new house garage and wind turbine at Site At Berryhillock Farm Grange Keith Moray	1	6 kw	0.006	5.50	17.80	Approved Or Under Construction
63	10/01901/APP	Proposed erection of 3no 20kx wind turbines and erection of 20m temporary wind mast at Site At Oldtown Boharm Craigellachie Moray	3	20 kw	0.060	13.00	27.00	Approved Or Under Construction
64	10/01947/APP	Proposed erection of 1no 20kw wind turbine and erection of temporary wind mast at Strathelen Archiestown Aberlour Moray AB38 9SB	1	20 kw	0.020	15.00	28.00	Approved Or Under Construction

Produced 27 February 2013

Moray Wind Turbine Applications as at end February 2013

id	Application Number	Proposal And Address	Number Turbines	Output	Total Output (MW)	Rotor (m)	Tip (m)	Status
65	10/01949/APP	Erection of a single 20kW Agricultural Wind Turbine (20m mast, 7.5m blade radius) at Seggiecrook Grange Keith Moray AB55 6ST	1	20 kw	0.020	12.00	26.00	Approved Or Under Construction
66	10/01963/APP	Erection of agricultural wind turbine (37m mast height) at Craigiebank Farm Forgie Keith Moray AB55 6RJ	1	50 kw	0.050	19.20	46.00	Approved Or Under Construction
67	10/02048/APP	Install 1 10kW wind turbine at Land To The West Of Lynes Farm The Lynes Knockando Aberlour Moray AB38 7QU	1	10 kw	0.010	9.60	20.34	Approved Or Under Construction
68	10/02092/EIA	Formation of windfarm comprising of 6 wind turbines (125m in height total capacity up to 21mw) and associated infrastructure including access tracks control building housing switchgear equipment and buried cables at Edintore Keith Moray AB55 5PJ	6	3.5 mw	21.000	90.00	125.00	Approved Or Under Construction
69	10/02120/APP	Erect dwellinghouse garage and wind turbine and site temporary caravan at Site At Sunnyside Bracobrae Grange Keith Moray	1	6 kw	0.006	5.60	11.80	Approved Or Under Construction
70	10/02132/APP	The installation of 2 small wind turbines to generate electricity Coldhome Farm Craigellachie Aberlour Moray AB38 9RL	2	11 kw	0.022	13.00	24.80	Approved Or Under Construction
71	11/00074/APP	Erection of 2 x 15kW wind turbines to generate electricity at Knockans Farm Craigellachie Aberlour Moray AB38 9RN	2	15 kw	0.030	9.60	19.25	Approved Or Under Construction
72	11/00157/APP	Installation of a single C&F Green Energy 20kw wind turbine on a 20m mast in order to generate electricity at Lilac Neuk Keith Moray AB55 6RT	1	20 kw	0.020	12.80	27.00	Approved Or Under Construction

Produced 27 February 2013

Moray Wind Turbine Applications as at end February 2013

id	Application Number	Proposal And Address	Number Turbines	Output	Total Output (MW)	Rotor (m)	Tip (m)	Status
73	11/00303/APP	Erection of 1 x 225kW turbine with 27m rotor and 30m hub Hazelbank Farm Forres Moray IV36 2RN	1	227 kw	0.227	27.00	43.50	Approved Or Under Construction
74	11/00310/APP	Proposed erection of 1no 15kw wind turbine and 1no temporary 20m high wind measuring mast at Viewfield Farm Craigellachie Aberlour Moray AB38 9QT	1	15 kw	0.015	11.10	20.97	Approved Or Under Construction
75	11/00404/APP	Erect 6kw wind turbine on 15 metre mast at Balnamoon Grange Crossroads Keith Moray AB55 6ND	1	6 kw	0.006	8.00	19.60	Approved Or Under Construction
76	11/00436/APP	Erection of 1 x 15kW Wind Turbine to generate electricity Mill Of Towie Farm Keith Moray AB55 5QD	1	15 kw	0.015	8.50	19.25	Approved Or Under Construction
77	11/00604/APP	Proposed erection of one C and F Green Energy 15kW wind turbine at Blervie Forres Moray IV36 2RH	1	15 kw	0.015	10.80	21.00	Approved Or Under Construction
78	11/00776/APP	Proposed erection of 1no 11kw wind turbine at Ringorm Craigellachie Aberlour Moray AB38 9NB	1	11 kw	0.011	13.00	24.90	Approved Or Under Construction
79	11/00777/APP	Proposed erection of 1no 11kw wind turbine at Ringorm Craigellachie Aberlour Moray AB38 9NB	1	11 kw	0.011	13.00	24.90	Approved Or Under Construction
80	11/00806/APP	The installation of 1 small scale 11kw Gaia wind turbines [13m rotor diameter] to generate electricity at Shalloch Mulben Keith Moray AB55 6XY	1	11 kw	0.011	13.00	24.80	Approved Or Under Construction

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Moray Wind Turbine Applications as at end February 2013

id	Application Number	Proposal And Address	Number Turbines	Output	Total Output (MW)	Rotor (m)	Tip (m)	Status
81	11/00990/APP	Proposed erection of 15 metre high wind turbine (19.25 metres to blade tip) [8.5 metre rotor diameter] and associated meter house at Wester Calcots Elgin Moray IV30 5PH	1	12 kw	0.012	8.50	19.33	Approved Or Under Construction
82	11/00994/APP	The proposal is for the installation of 1x 55kW wind turbine (rotor diameter 19.24) at Logie Home Farm Dunphail Forres Moray IV36 2QN	1	100 kw	0.100	19.20	34.78	Approved Or Under Construction
83	11/00995/APP	Proposed erection of 2 no.15 metre high wind turbines (19.25m to blade tip) [8.5 rotor diameter each] at North Retanach Rothiemay Huntly Moray AB54 7NU	2	15 kw	0.030	8.50	19.25	Approved Or Under Construction
84	11/01268/APP	Erection of 2 x CF20 20kW wind turbines (Each turbine has a hub height of 20.6m, an overall tip height of 27.1m and a blade diameter of 13.1m) at Tombain Boharm Craigellachie Aberlour Moray AB38 9RN	2	20 kw	0.040	13.10	27.10	Approved Or Under Construction
85	11/01384/APP	Erection of 1 no. wind turbine (56m rotor diameter) with a maximum height of up to 78 metres and ancillary infrastructure for a period of 25 years at Followsters Newmill Keith Moray AB55 6UY	1	500 kw	0.500	56.00	78.00	Approved Or Under Construction
86	11/01389/APP	Installation of one C&F Green Energy 20kw wind turbine on a 20m mast in order to generate electricity (with a 13.1 metres blade diameter) at Killiesmont Newmill Keith Moray AB55 6UX	1	20 kw	0.020	13.10	27.13	Approved Or Under Construction
87	11/01403/APP	Erection of 3 330kw wind turbines (33.4m rotor diameter) and associated control building and access Site At Hunthill Rothes Moray	3	330 kw	0.990	33.40	66.70	Approved Or Under Construction
88	11/01422/APP	Installation of 1 x 20kW domestic wind turbine (rotor diameter 12.8m) on agricultural grazing land at Braetown Glass Huntly Moray AB54 4YX	1	20 kw	0.020	12.80	27.13	Approved Or Under Construction

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Moray Wind Turbine Applications as at end February 2013

id	Application Number	Proposal And Address	Number Turbines	Output	Total Output (MW)	Rotor (m)	Tip (m)	Status
89	11/01639/APP	Change approved turbine type and specification at Wester Calcots Elgin Moray IV30 5PH	1	11 kw	0.011	13.00	24.90	Approved Or Under Construction
90	11/01717/APP	Installation of a single 20kw wind turbine on a 20m mast (13.1m rota diameter) at Newtack Keith Moray AB55 5PH	1	20 kw	0.020	13.10	27.13	Approved Or Under Construction
91	11/01796/PNOT	Erect a domestic wind turbine at Prescaulton Carron Aberlour Moray AB38 7QT	1	5 kw	0.005	5.50	17.75	Approved Or Under Construction
92	11/01883/APP	Erection of wind turbine (9 metre rota diameter) and installation of underground cables at Corbiewells Garmouth Fochabers Moray IV32 7NN	1	11 kw	0.011	9.00	19.99	Approved Or Under Construction
93	11/01901/APP	Installation of 2 x 11kW wind turbines at Birkenburn Keith Moray AB55 5PD	2	11 kw	0.022	13.00	24.80	Approved Or Under Construction
94	11/01940/APP	Erection of 1 Evoco 10kW wind turbine at Newtack Grange Crossroads Keith Moray AB55 6LQ	1	10 kw	0.010	9.60	25.25	Approved Or Under Construction
95	11/01995/APP	Installation of a 20kw wind turbine at Mill Of Newmill Keith Moray AB55 6LA	1	20 kw	0.020	13.10	27.13	Approved Or Under Construction
96	12/00089/APP	Erection of 2 15.5 metres wind turbines (7.2m rotor diameter) at Edingight Grange Keith Moray AB55 6TD	2	10 kw	0.020	7.20	15.50	Approved Or Under Construction

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Moray Wind Turbine Applications as at end February 2013

id	Application Number	Proposal And Address	Number Turbines	Output	Total Output (MW)	Rotor (m)	Tip (m)	Status
97	12/00120/APP	Erection of 1 330kw wind turbine (33.4m rotor diameter) and associated control building and access at Site At Hunthill Rothes Moray	1	330kw	0.330	33.40	66.70	Approved Or Under Construction
98	12/00291/APP	Erection of two 20kW wind turbines (blade diameter 13.1m) with a hub height of 20.58 metres and blade tip height of 27.13 metres at Land South East Of Lochliesk Farm Craigellachie Aberlour Moray	2	20KW	0.040	13.10	27.13	Approved Or Under Construction
99	12/00648/APP	Erection of one domestic micro wind generator at Poolside Farm Keith Moray AB55 5HX	1	10 kw	0.010	6.99	18.50	Approved Or Under Construction
100	12/00650/APP	Erection of one domestic micro wind generator Poolside Farm Keith Moray AB55 5HX	1	10 kw	0.010	6.99	18.50	Approved Or Under Construction
101	12/00928/APP	Erect turbine (34 metre rotor diameter) at Site At Langlanburn Deskford Buckie Moray AB56 5UQ	1	400 kw	0.400	34.00	51.00	Approved Or Under Construction
102	12/01222/APP	Erection of 3 x CF15 turbines (Rota Diameter 11.10) at Mains Of Allanbuie Keith Moray AB55 6RS	3	15 kW	0.045	11.10	20.98	Approved Or Under Construction
103	12/01255/APP	Vary condition no 5 of planning consent 11/01403/APP for 3 wind turbines to allow for 25 year period of consent to run from the date that electricity is first exported to the electricity distribution network Site At Hunthill Rothes Moray	3	330kw	0.990	33.40	66.70	Approved Or Under Construction
104	12/01436/APP	Erection of 3 20kW wind turbines (13.1 rotor diameter) at Forgie Hill Pathside Keith Moray	3	20kw	0.060	13.10	27.13	Approved Or Under Construction

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Moray Wind Turbine Applications as at end February 2013

id	Application Number	Proposal And Address	Number Turbines	Output	Total Output (MW)	Rotor (m)	Tip (m)	Status
105	12/01473/APP	Installation of two additional 11kw wind turbines (rotor diameter 13m) at Coldhome Farm Craigellachie Aberlour Moray AB38 9RL	2	11KW	0.022	13.00	24.80	Approved Or Under Construction
106	12/01568/APP	Vary condition no 6 of planning consent ref 11/01403/APP for three wind turbines to allow for installation of Enercon E44 turbines (44m rotor diameter) at Hunthill Rothes Moray	3	900 kw	2.700	44.00	67.00	Approved Or Under Construction
107	88/01013/FUL	Alter and extend existing dwellinghouse and erect wind turbine Peterfair Cottage Marypark Ballindalloch	1		0.001	3.50	7.75	Approved Or Under Construction
108	91/00561/FUL	Erect 8 meter high wind powered generator and associated mechanics and install septic tank at Upper Coul Morinsh Glenlivet Ballindalloch Banffshire AB37 9DT	1		0.001	2.00	8.00	Approved Or Under Construction
109	93/01004/FUL	Erect an 8 metre high wind power generator at Upper Coul Morinsh Glenlivet Ballindalloch Banffshire AB37 9DT	1		0.001	2.00	8.00	Approved Or Under Construction
110	07/02375/EIA	Construction operation and decommission of a wind farm comprising 13 no wind turbines and other ancillary development at Aultmore Forest Drybridge Buckie Moray	13	2 mw	26.000	90.00	110.00	Submitted, but not yet Decided
111	12/00984/APP	Erection of 1 Aircon 10S Wind Turbine (rotor diameter 7.50m) at Corrunich Chapeltown Ballindalloch Moray AB37 9JS	1	10 kw	0.010	7.50	19.00	Submitted, but not yet Decided
112	12/01081/S36	Development of 19 turbine wind farm and associated infrastructure on Site On Brown Muir Hill Rothes Moray	19	3 MW	57.000	90.00	126.00	Submitted, but not yet Decided

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Moray Wind Turbine Applications as at end February 2013

id	Application Number	Proposal And Address	Number Turbines	Output	Total Output (MW)	Rotor (m)	Tip (m)	Status
113	12/01287/APP	Installation of two 10 Kw wind turbines (4.8 metres rota diameter) at Newtrack House Chapelhead Grange Keith Moray	2	10kw	0.020	9.70	19.85	Submitted, but not yet Decided
114	12/01433/APP	Erection of 1 wind turbine (rotor diameter 7.54mm) at Corrunich Chapeltown Ballindalloch Moray AB37 9JS	1	10kw	0.010	7.54	19.00	Submitted, but not yet Decided
115	12/01595/APP	Erect three wind turbines (19.2m rotor diameter) at Kinloss Country Golf Club Kinloss Forres Moray IV36 2UB	3	50KW	0.150	19.24	34.37	Submitted, but not yet Decided
116	12/01643/APP	Installation of 2 10kw wind turbines (4.8 metre rotor diameter) at Chapelhead Grange Crossroads Keith Moray AB55 6LQ	2	20Kw	0.020	9.60	19.80	Submitted, but not yet Decided
117	12/01707/APP	Erect 1 2.3mw wind turbine (71 metre rotor diameter) and associated works at Netherton Of Windyhills Keith Moray	1	2.3MW	2.300	71.00	99.50	Submitted, but not yet Decided
118	12/01985/APP	Installation of 11kw wind turbine (13 metre rotor diameter) at Deerhill Farm Newmill Keith Moray AB55 6UN	1	11kw	0.011	13.00	24.80	Submitted, but not yet Decided
119	12/02062/APP	Erection of 2 wind turbines (29 metre rotor diameter) at Easter Knauchland Huntly Moray AB54 7NT	2	225KW	0.450	29.00	46.90	Submitted, but not yet Decided
120	13/00053/EIA	Erect 12no wind turbines (rotor diameter 71m) at Hill Of Glaschyle Dunphail Forres Moray	12	2.3MW	27.600	71.00	99.50	Submitted, but not yet Decided

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Moray Wind Turbine Applications as at end February 2013

id	Application Number	Proposal And Address	Number Turbines	Output	Total Output (MW)	Rotor (m)	Tip (m)	Status
121	13/00058/APP	Erection of 2 wind turbines (19m rotor diameter) at Backies Deskford Buckie Moray AB56 5UR	2	50KW	0.100	22.00	35.00	Submitted, but not yet Decided
122	03/02232/SCO	Five wind turbines on Site Of Former Airfield Findhorn Forres Moray						Scoping Opinion Or Pre App
123	06/01210/GPA	Proposed Wind Farm on land at Woodside Seafield Estate Near Findochty Moray						Scoping Opinion Or Pre App
124	06/02971/GPA	Proposed wind farm development Mains Of Bodinfinnoch Mulben Keith Moray AB55 6YX						Scoping Opinion Or Pre App
125	07/00499/GPA	Proposal wind farm development at North Greenhill Plantation Deskford Buckie Moray						Scoping Opinion Or Pre App
126	07/01829/GPA	Proposed 80 kW wind turbine at Christie Elite Nurseries Limited Forres Moray IV36 3TW						Scoping Opinion Or Pre App
127	08/00276/GPA	Proposed wind turbine project at Rothes Estate Rothes Moray						Scoping Opinion Or Pre App
128	09/01953/GPA	EIA for proposed wind farm at Hill Of Davidston Drummuir Keith Moray						Scoping Opinion Or Pre App

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Moray Wind Turbine Applications as at end February 2013

id	Application Number	Proposal And Address	Number Turbines	Output	Total Output (MW)	Rotor (m)	Tip (m)	Status
129	09/01955/GPA	EIA for proposed wind farm at Torbay Farm Charlestown Of Aberlour Moray						Scoping Opinion Or Pre App
130	10/01168/GPA	Erection of 3no Gaia wind turbines at 350 Metres East Of Marypark Ballindalloch Moray						Scoping Opinion Or Pre App
131	10/01297/SCN	Screening option for single wind turbine development at Netherton Keith Moray AB55 5PE						Scoping Opinion Or Pre App
132	10/01478/GPA	Proposed wind farm at Cairnborrow Huntly Aberdeenshire						Scoping Opinion Or Pre App
133	10/01494/GPA	Proposed wind turbine at Craigiebank Forgie Keith Moray AB55 6RJ						Scoping Opinion Or Pre App
134	10/01707/SCO	Scoping Opinion for proposed Section 36 for Moray Firth Round 3 Off Shore Windfarm Eatern Development Area						Scoping Opinion Or Pre App
135	10/01884/SCO	Erection of Enercon E33 wind turbine on 50 metre mast (total height 66.7 metres) at Broom Farm Sandend Portsoy						Scoping Opinion Or Pre App
136	10/01897/GPA	Proposed wind turbine at Ardivot Farm Lossiemouth Moray IV31 6RY						Scoping Opinion Or Pre App

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Moray Wind Turbine Applications as at end February 2013

id	Application Number	Proposal And Address	Number Turbines	Output	Total Output (MW)	Rotor (m)	Tip (m)	Status
137	10/02053/GPA	Proposed wind farm development at Site At Dufftown Moray						Scoping Opinion Or Pre App
138	11/00541/GPA	Proposed wind turbine at Corskie Farm Garmouth Fochabers Moray IV32 7NN						Scoping Opinion Or Pre App
139	11/00568/GPA	Proposed wind turbine at Greenbank Drybridge Buckie Moray AB56 5JQ						Scoping Opinion Or Pre App
140	11/00607/GPA	Proposed wind farm at Mains Of Bodinfinnoch Keith Moray AB55 6YX						Scoping Opinion Or Pre App
141	11/01026/SCN	Screening Opinion for erection of 1 wind turbine at Newton Of Edingight Grange Keith Moray AB55 6TE						Scoping Opinion Or Pre App
142	11/01909/PE	Proposed wind turbine at Blackfolds Forgie Keith Moray AB55 6RL						Scoping Opinion Or Pre App
143	12/00605/SCO	Erection of 14 wind turbines (2.3MW) and associated infrastructure at Hill Of Glaschyle Logie Forres Moray						Scoping Opinion Or Pre App
144	12/01455/PAN	Erection of 12 turbines and associated infrastructure at Hill Of Glaschyle Dunphail Forres Moray						Scoping Opinion Or Pre App

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Moray Wind Turbine Applications as at end February 2013

id	Application Number	Proposal And Address	Number Turbines	Output	Total Output (MW)	Rotor (m)	Tip (m)	Status
145	13/00045/PE	erect wind turbine at Moss Side Farm Keith Moray AB55 6UE						Scoping Opinion Or Pre App
146	10/02049/APP	Installation of 1 x 330kW wind turbine with 44m hub height on rough grazing land at Glenerney Dunphail Forres Moray IV36 2QH	1	330 kW	0.330	33.40	61.00	Under Appeal
147	11/01330/APP	Proposed erection of 1no 225kw wind turbine (29m rotor diameter) and erection of 41m high temporary wind mast at Fearndearn Craigellachie Moray	1	500 kw	0.500	33.20	66.60	Under Appeal
148	12/01099/APP	Erection wind turbine (56 meter rotor diameter) associated access track and crane hardstanding connection building and construction compound at Netherton Keith Moray AB55 5PE	1	900 kW	0.900	56.00	87.00	Under Appeal
149	12/01165/APP	Erection of wind turbine (rota diameter 48m) and ancillary infrastructure for 25 year period at Newton Of Edingight Grange Keith Moray AB55 6TE	1	800 kW	0.800	48.00	80.00	Under Appeal
150	12/01388/APP	Erection of 1 no. wind turbine (48m rotor diameter) with a maximum blade tip height of 79 metres and ancillary infrastructure including crane-hardstanding substation temporary construction compound and new and upgraded access track at Drodland Newmill Kei	1	800kw	0.800	48.00	79.00	Under Appeal
151	08/01278/FUL	Erect 6kw wind turbine at Rowan Bank Main Road Cummingston Elgin Moray IV30 5XY	1	6 kw	0.006	5.57	17.74	Refused
152	08/01745/FUL	Erection of small 60KW wind turbine at Woodside Farm Main Road Kinloss Forres Moray IV36 3UA	1	60 kw	0.060	24.00	38.40	Refused

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Moray Wind Turbine Applications as at end February 2013

id	Application Number	Proposal And Address	Number Turbines	Output	Total Output (MW)	Rotor (m)	Tip (m)	Status
153	09/01576/APP	The erection of 3 x 15Kw wind turbines on Land To East Of Balgreen Farm Lossiemouth Moray	3	15 kw	0.045	9.00	19.50	**Refused**
154	09/01689/APP	Installation of a 1.8 KW residential wind turbine at 70 East Church Street Buckie Moray AB56 1ER	1	1.8 kw	0.002	7.40	11.86	**Refused**
155	10/00334/APP	Erect wind turbine and associated infrastructure at Kirkhill Farm Elgin Moray IV30 2NZ	1	330 kw	0.330	33.00	67.00	**Refused**
156	10/00706/APP	Erect 2no 330kw wind turbines (rota diameter 33.40) at Upper Drakemyres Keith Moray AB55 6RL	2	330 kw	0.660	33.40	66.62	**Refused**
157	10/00744/APP	The installation of 3 x 15kw wind turbines to generate electricity at Knock Farm Knock Huntly Moray AB54 7LD	3	15 kw	0.045	9.00	19.50	**Refused**
158	10/01362/APP	Install an Enercon 330kW wind turbine at Bognie Farm Dallas Forres Moray IV36 2RN	1	330 kw	0.330	33.40	60.98	**Refused**
159	10/01644/APP	Installation of three 15kw wind turbines on 15m masts in order to produce electricity at Muiryfold Grange Keith Moray AB55 6SA	3	15 kw	0.045	8.50	19.25	**Refused**
160	10/01907/APP	To erect three 11kw wind turbines on Site At Marypark Ballindalloch Moray	3	11 kw	0.033	13.00	24.30	**Refused**

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Moray Wind Turbine Applications as at end February 2013

id	Application Number	Proposal And Address	Number Turbines	Output	Total Output (MW)	Rotor (m)	Tip (m)	Status
161	10/01908/APP	Erection of 3 no 11kw wind turbines on Site At Mains Of Kirdells Ballindalloch Moray	3	11 kw	0.033	13.00	24.30	Refused
162	10/01988/APP	The proposal is for the installation of a C and F 20kW domestic wind turbine on a 15metre mast at Pickylaw Hopeman Elgin Moray IV30 5YA	1	20 kw	0.020	13.00	22.00	Refused
163	11/00032/APP	Installation of a single C and F Green Energy 20kw wind turbine on a 20m mast in order to generate electricity at Land Adjacent To Lorry Park Keith Moray	1	20 kw	0.020	12.80	27.00	Refused
164	11/00159/APP	Installation of a single C and F Green Energy 20kw wind turbine on a 20m mast in order to generate electricity at Mill Of Newmill Keith Moray AB55 6LA	1	20 kw	0.020	12.80	27.00	Refused
165	11/00302/APP	Erection of 2 No CF 20kW 20m High to Hub and 26m High to Blade Agricultural Wind Turbine at Thornybank Farm Clochan Buckie Moray AB56 5AN	2	20 kw	0.040	13.10	27.13	Refused
166	11/01034/APP	Proposed erection of 1no 800kw wind turbine [48.0m rotor diameter] and erection of 60m high temporary wind mast at Bluehill Quarry Craigellachie Aberlour Moray AB38 9LD	1	800 kw	0.800	48.00	99.60	Refused
167	11/01095/APP	Proposed erection of 1 800 kw wind turbine (48 m rotor diameter) erection of 50 m high temporary wind mast and associated works at Hilton Farm Drybridge Buckie Moray AB56 5AE	1	800 kw	0.800	48.00	74.00	Refused
168	11/01107/APP	Proposed erection of 1no. 330kw wind turbine [33.4 rotor diameter] and erection of 50m high temporary wind mast at Troves By Elgin Moray	1	330 kw	0.330	33.40	66.62	Refused

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Moray Wind Turbine Applications as at end February 2013

id	Application Number	Proposal And Address	Number Turbines	Output	Total Output (MW)	Rotor (m)	Tip (m)	Status
169	11/01129/APP	Erection of 1no 250kw wind turbine (30 metre rotor diameter) and erection of 50m high temporary wind mast at Ardoch Farm Mulben Keith Moray AB55 6XL	1	250 kw	0.250	30.00	64.10	**Refused**
170	11/01305/APP	Installation of one C&F Green Energy 20kw wind turbine on a 20m mast in order to generate electricity at Forklandstrype Clochan Buckie Moray AB56 5HX	1	20kw	0.020	13.10	27.13	**Refused**
171	11/01509/APP	Erection of 4 wind turbines hub height up to 70 metres height to blade tip up to 110 metres with up to 82.4 metre rotor diameter and associated works including widening of C55H road in places formation of new access tracks hardstanding areas control build	4	2.3 mw	9.200	82.40	110.00	**Refused**
172	11/01898/APP	Erection of two wind turbines (29m rota diameter) at Relashes Rothiemay Huntly Moray AB54 7NU	2	225 kw	0.450	29.00	46.50	**Refused**
173	12/00272/APP	Erection of 1 225kw wind turbine (29 metre rotor diameter) at Berryleys Farm Keith Moray AB55 6LN	1	225 kw	0.225	29.00	46.50	**Refused**
174	12/00312/APP	Erection of 2 turbines (29 metre rotor diameter) at Greenloan Lower Cabrach Huntly Moray AB54 4EY	2	225 kw	0.450	29.00	46.50	**Refused**
175	12/00331/APP	Installation of 3 small scale 11kw Gaia wind turbines at Sandyhillock Elgin Moray IV30 8NQ	3	11kw	0.033	13.00	24.80	**Refused**
176	12/00355/APP	Erection of 80 metre wind turbine (rotor diameter 48m) and associated infrastructure at Land At Redhill Farm Rothiemay Huntly Moray	1	800 kw	0.800	48.00	84.00	**Refused**

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Moray Wind Turbine Applications as at end February 2013

id	Application Number	Proposal And Address	Number Turbines	Output	Total Output (MW)	Rotor (m)	Tip (m)	Status
177	12/00543/APP	Install a 330 kW wind turbine (rotor diameter 33.4m) at Auchmadies Farm Craigellachie Aberlour Moray AB38 9RN	1	330 kw	0.330	33.40	60.98	Refused
178	12/00641/APP	Construction of single wind turbine up to 87m height with associated infrastructure including track electrical control building and temporary met mast up to 60m height to be erected for up to 18 months prior to construction of wind turbine at Ardioch Keit	1	500 kw	0.500	56.00	87.00	Refused
179	12/00888/APP	Erection of 2 x Evoco 10 wind turbines (rota diameter 4.8m) at Aulton Boharm Craigellachie Aberlour Moray AB38 9RL	2	10 kw	0.020	9.60	19.80	Refused
180	12/00933/PNOT	Erection of turbine at Braes Of Enzie Farm Buckie Moray AB56 5ES	1	11 KW	0.011	13.00	24.80	Refused
181	12/01032/APP	Erection of two Wind turbines (53 metre rotor diameter) and additional access tracks at Backmuir Keith Moray AB55 5PE	2	800 KW	0.800	52.90	86.45	Refused
182	12/01694/APP	Erect 800kW wind turbine (48m rotor diameter) associated access track,crane hardstanding electrical control building and temporary construction compound at Garrelhill Newmill Keith Moray AB55 6UP	1	800KW	0.800	48.00	74.00	Refused
183	12/01696/APP	Erect 20kW wind turbine (13.1 metre rotor diameter) and installation of underground cables at Whinnyhaugh Farm Burnside Road Garmouth Fochabers Moray IV32 7NY	1	20KW	0.020	13.10	27.13	Refused
184	03/01427/S36	S.36 application to an extension to already consented windfarm (increase in turbine capacity) at Cairn Uish Rothes Estate Rothes Aberlour Banffshire						Withdrawn

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Moray Wind Turbine Applications as at end February 2013

id	Application Number	Proposal And Address	Number Turbines	Output	Total Output (MW)	Rotor (m)	Tip (m)	Status
185	07/01131/FUL	Fit wind generators to gable ends of dwellinghouse at Findhorn River Lodge Newton Of Dalvey Forres Moray IV36 2TB						Withdrawn
186	10/00326/APP	Erect 3 x 15kw wind turbines to generate electricity at Muiryfold Grange Keith Moray AB55 6SA						Withdrawn
187	10/01026/APP	Erect 1no 330kw wind turbine and 1no 50m high temporary wind mast at Wester Buthill Farm Roseisle Elgin Moray IV30 5YQ	1	50kw	0.050	19.24	34.37	Withdrawn
188	10/01653/APP	Erection of 1 x 330kW wind turbine with 45 metre hub height on agricultural land at Easter Tearie Forres Moray IV36 2ST	1	330 kw	0.330	33.40	53.88	Withdrawn
189	10/01658/APP	Proposal to erect 1 x 330 kW wind turbine with a 44 metre hub height on agricultural land at Upper Manbeen Elgin Moray IV30 8UD	1	330 kw	0.330	33.40	61.00	Withdrawn
190	10/01809/APP	Installation of a single Proven 35 - 2 wind turbine on a 15m mast in order to generate electricity at Meikle Ardrone Keith Moray AB55 5NQ						Withdrawn
191	10/01878/APP	Erect 3no 20kw wind turbines and erection of 20m temporary wind mast on Land At Cummingston Moray	3	20 kw	0.060	13.00	27.00	Withdrawn
192	10/02026/APP	Installation of a new 6kW turbine to provide source of renewable energy at new dwellinghouse on Site At Easter Backlands Farm Roseisle Elgin Moray		6 kw				Withdrawn

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Moray Wind Turbine Applications as at end February 2013

id	Application Number	Proposal And Address	Number Turbines	Output	Total Output (MW)	Rotor (m)	Tip (m)	Status
193	10/02070/APP	Proposed erection of 1 no 330kw wind turbine and erection of 50m high temporary wind mast at Burnside Of Birnie Elgin Moray IV30 8SB	1	330 kw	0.330	33.40	66.62	Withdrawn
194	11/00006/APP	Proposed erection of 15 metre high wind turbine (19.25 metres to blade tip) and associated meter house at Wester Calcots Elgin Moray IV30 5PH	1	15 kw	0.015	8.50	19.25	Withdrawn
195	11/00288/APP	Proposed erection of 1no 12kw wind turbine and 1no temporary high wind measuring mast at Site At Cummingston Moray	1	12 kw	0.012	7.20	19.00	Withdrawn
196	11/00364/APP	Proposed erection of 2 no.15 metre high wind turbines (19.25m to blade tip) at North Retanach Rothiemay Huntly Moray AB54 7NU						Withdrawn
197	11/00453/APP	Installation of a single C and F Green Energy 20kw wind turbine on a 20m mast at Newtack Keith Moray AB55 5PH	1			13.10		Withdrawn
198	11/00624/APP	Erect 2 x 11kW Gaia wind turbines to generate electricity at Braes Of Enzie Farm Buckie Moray AB56 5ES	2	11 kw	0.022	13.00	24.80	Withdrawn
199	11/00674/APP	Erection of 1 No Endurance E3120 50kW agricultural wind turbine at Site At Craigiebank Farm Forgie Keith Moray						Withdrawn
200	11/00816/APP	Proposed erection of 1no 11kw wind turbine at Ringorm Farm Aberlour Moray AB38 9NB	1	11 kw	0.011	13.00	24.90	Withdrawn

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Moray Wind Turbine Applications as at end February 2013

id	Application Number	Proposal And Address	Number Turbines	Output	Total Output (MW)	Rotor (m)	Tip (m)	Status
201	11/00982/APP	Erect a small 50kw wind turbine [15.2m rotor diameter] surrounded by a 1.2m high stock proof fence at Woodside Farm Kinloss Forres Moray IV36 3UA	1	50 kw	0.050	15.20	24.60	Withdrawn
202	11/00986/APP	Erection of 1 x Proven P35-2 Wind Turbine [8.5 metre rotor diameter] to generate electricity Newtack Grange Crossroads Keith Moray AB55 6LQ	1	15 kw	0.015	8.50	19.25	Withdrawn
203	11/01385/APP	Proposed erection of 1no Polaris P17/50i 50kw turbine (16.5m rotor diameter) and erection of 37.4m high temporary wind mast at) Stoneyton Farm Mulben Keith Moray AB55 6XW	1	50 kw	0.050	16.50	45.65	Withdrawn
204	11/01423/APP	Erection of 2 x 225 KW wind turbines (both with 29 m rota diameter) at Berryleys Farm Keith Moray AB55 6LN	2	225 kw	0.450	29.00	46.50	Withdrawn
205	11/01432/APP	Erection of 225kW single wind turbine (rotor diameter 27m) 49.5m in height at Soundmoor Mulben Keith Moray AB55 6YA	1	225 kw	0.225	27.00	49.50	Withdrawn
206	11/01702/APP	Erect 1 no 50kw wind turbine (rota diameter 16.5 metres) at Rashcrook Farm Birnie Elgin Moray IV30 8SW	1	15 kw	0.015	16.50	45.65	Withdrawn
207	11/01925/APP	Erect 1no 50kw Endurance wind turbine (19.24 rota diameter) and 35m high temporary wind mast at Wester Buthill Farm Roseisle Elgin Moray IV30 5YQ	1	50 kw	0.050	19.24	34.37	Withdrawn
208	12/00035/APP	Installation of turbine at Thornybank Clochan Buckie Moray AB56 5AN	1			20.00	39.60	Withdrawn

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Moray Wind Turbine Applications as at end February 2013

id	Application Number	Proposal And Address	Number Turbines	Output	Total Output (MW)	Rotor (m)	Tip (m)	Status
209	12/00065/APP	Erection of two 400kW wind turbines (rotor diameter 34m) with a hub height of 28.6m and a blade tip height of 45.5m. at Land To South East Of Tombain Farm Boharm Craigellachie Moray	2	400kw	0.800	34.00	45.50	Withdrawn
210	12/00213/APP	Erection of a single wind turbine (rotor diameter 20.9m) at Blackfolds Forgie Keith Moray AB55 6RL	1	100 kw	0.100	20.90	47.10	Withdrawn
211	12/00475/APP	Installation of two 20kw (13.1m rotor diameter) wind turbines on 20m masts at Mid Knauchland Huntly Moray AB54 7NX	2	20 kw	0.040	13.10	27.13	Withdrawn
212	12/00677/APP	Installation of 1 x 36 metre hub height wind turbine (rotor diameter 33m) on Glenernie Dunphail Forres Moray IV36 2QH	1	330 kw	0.330	33.00	53.88	Withdrawn
213	12/00698/APP	Erection of single wind turbine (rotor diameter 34m) with hub height 34m and tip height 51m Daugh Of Carron Carron Aberlour Moray	1	400 kw	0.400	34.00	51.00	Withdrawn
214	12/00855/APP	Installation of 3 20 kW (13.1 rotor diameter) turbines at Mains Of Allanbuie Keith Moray AB55 6RS	3	20 kW	0.060	13.10	27.10	Withdrawn
215	12/00956/APP	Installation of 1 x 330kW (rotor diameter 33.4m) wind turbine at Shougle Farmhouse Birnie Elgin Moray IV30 8RP	1	330 kw	0.330	33.40	60.98	Withdrawn
216	12/01072/APP	Erection of 41.5m wind turbine (52 metre rotor diameter) associated meter housing and access track at Corskie Farm Garmouth Fochabers Moray IV32 7NN	1	850kw	0.850	52.00	67.50	Withdrawn

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Moray Wind Turbine Applications as at end February 2013

id	Application Number	Proposal And Address	Number Turbines	Output	Total Output (MW)	Rotor (m)	Tip (m)	Status
217	12/01126/APP	Installation of single 61m high 330kW (rotor diameter 33.4m) wind turbine at Shougle Farm Birnie Elgin Moray IV30 8RP	1	330 KW	0.330	33.40	60.98	Withdrawn
218	12/01168/APP	Erection of a small 20kw wind turbine Woodside Farm Kinloss Forres Moray IV36 3UA	1	20 kw	0.020	10.40	20.20	Withdrawn
219	12/01284/APP	Installation of two 10Kw wind turbines (4.8 metre rotor diameter) at Deer Hill Chapelhead Grange Keith Moray	2	10KW	0.020	9.70	19.85	Withdrawn
220	12/01285/APP	Installation of two 10 Kw wind turbines (4.8 metre rotor diameter) at Roe Hill Chapelhead Grange Keith Moray	2	10kw	0.020	9.70	19.85	Withdrawn
221	12/01365/APP	Erect 1no 20kw wind turbine (rota diameter 13m) at Rashcrook Farm Birnie Elgin Moray IV30 8SW	1	20kw	0.020	13.00	27.00	Withdrawn
222	12/01469/APP	Erection of 1 800Kw wind turbine (48 metre rotor diameter) access road associated infrastructure at Broomhill Farm Newmill Keith Moray AB55 6XE	1	800KW	0.800	48.00	79.00	Withdrawn
223	12/01783/APP	Erect a 38m high wind turbine (11.5m rotor) with associated meter housing and access track at Alton Carron Aberlour Moray AB38 7QT	1	60kw	0.060	23.00	49.50	Withdrawn

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Moray Wind Turbine Applications as at end February 2013

id	Application Number	Proposal And Address	Number Turbines	Output	Total Output (MW)	Rotor (m)	Tip (m)	Status

This publication is updated every two months. For more up-to-date information on applications, please check the Council's e-planning web site for planning applications. Locations on the map are indicative only and do not represent the actual extent of the applications. We endeavour to ensure that the map and table are correct as at the date of production.

The accompanying maps do not show applications with the status of 'Withdrawn' or 'Scoping Opinion or Pre App', or applications with a tip height below 20m.

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Summary of wind turbine proposals as at end December 2012

All heights are to blade tip.

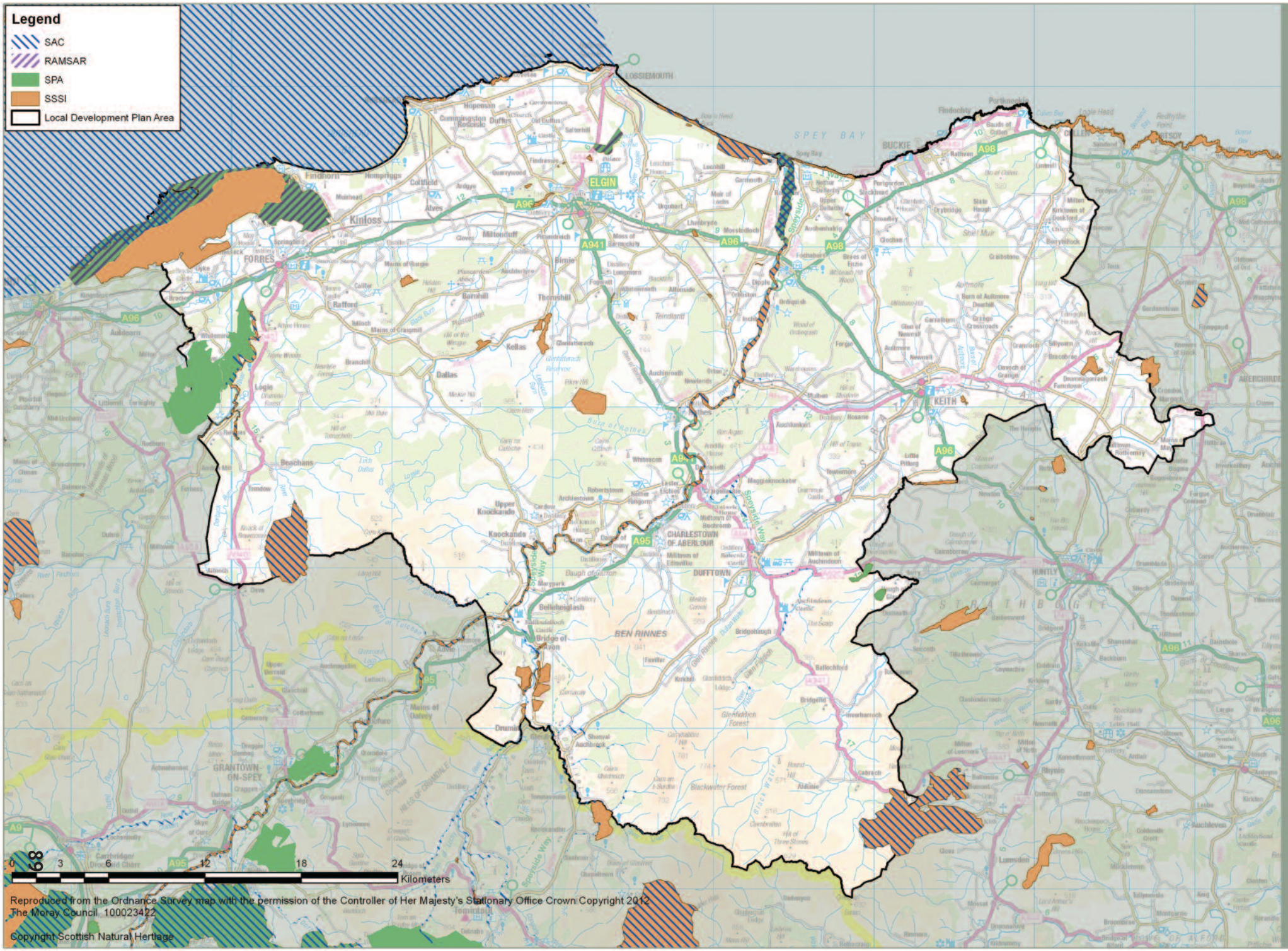
Year	Below 20m	Small 20m-35m	Small/ Med 35-50m	Medium 50m-80m	Large 80m-130m	Scoping/ Pre app*	Withdrawn	Total
2012	8	9	3	8	6	2	15	51
2011	7	27	2	6	2	5	14	63
2010	9	14	2	7	1	8	8	49
2009	10	4	0	0	2	2	0	18

** In some cases Scoping/ Pre application proposals have been superceded with planning applications.*

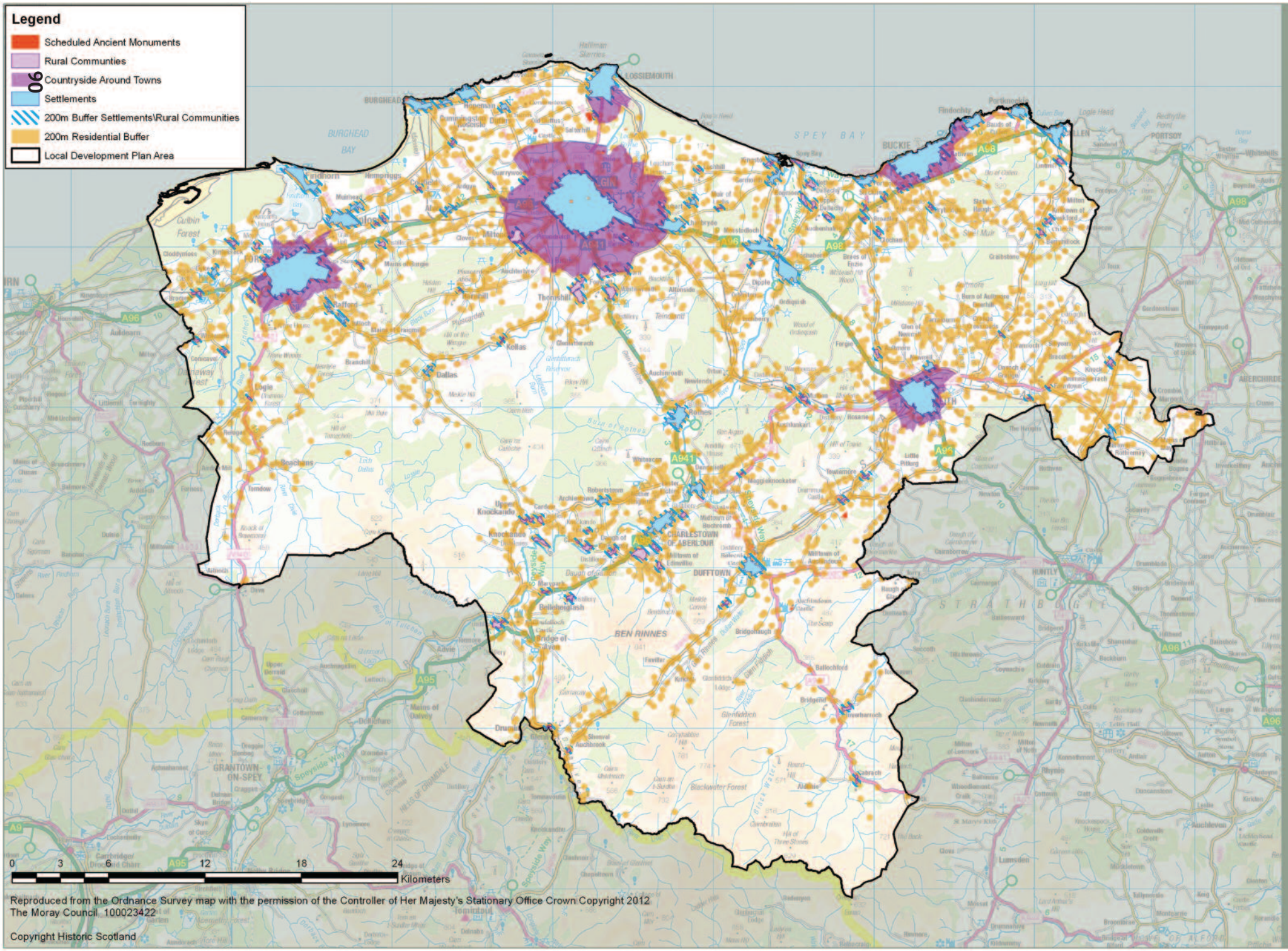
Appendix 2 - Background maps

Map 3

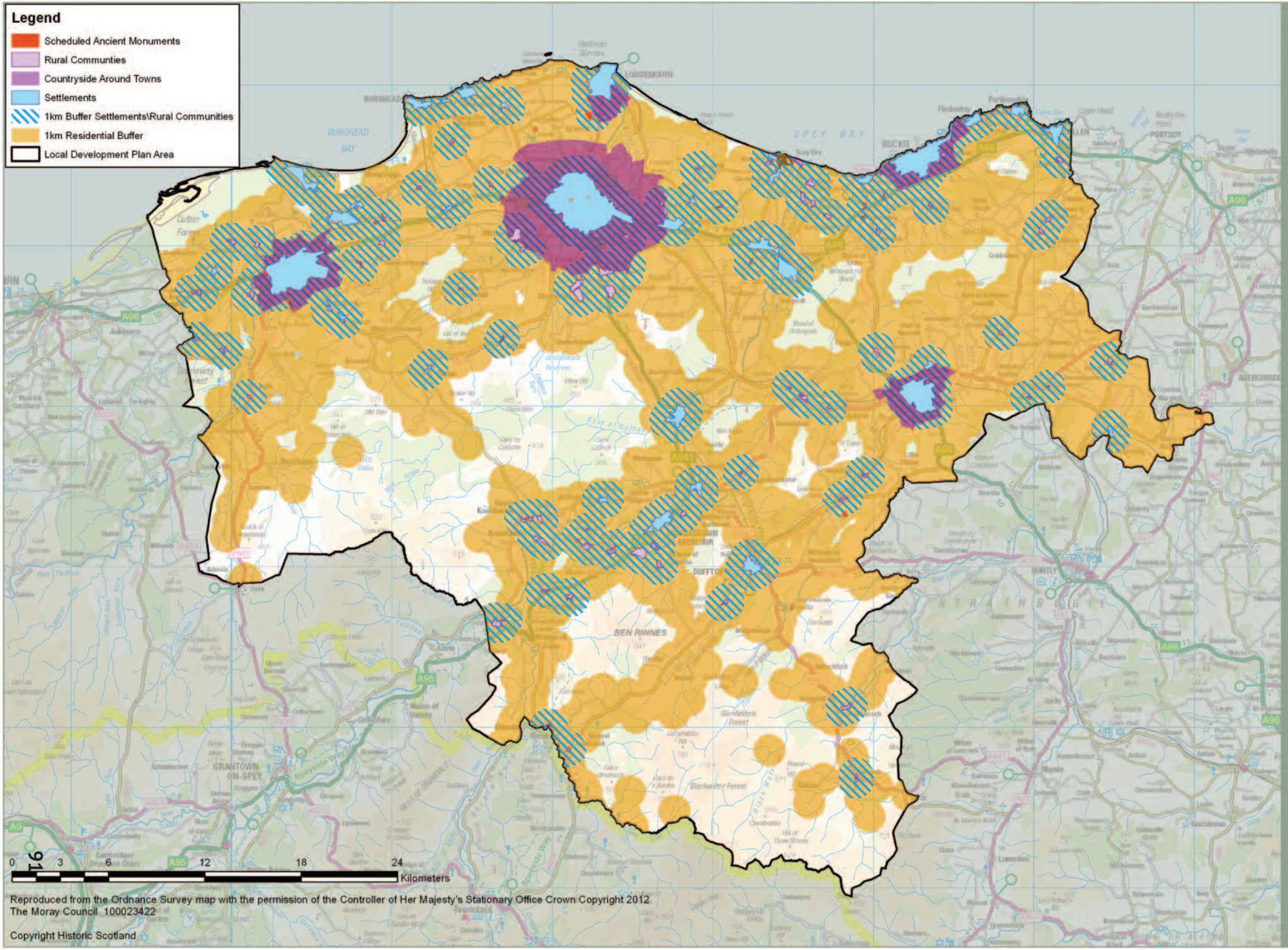
Significant natural heritage constraints



Map 4A Other Potential Constraints (Small-Medium Typologies)



Map 4A Other Potential Constraints (Medium Typologies)



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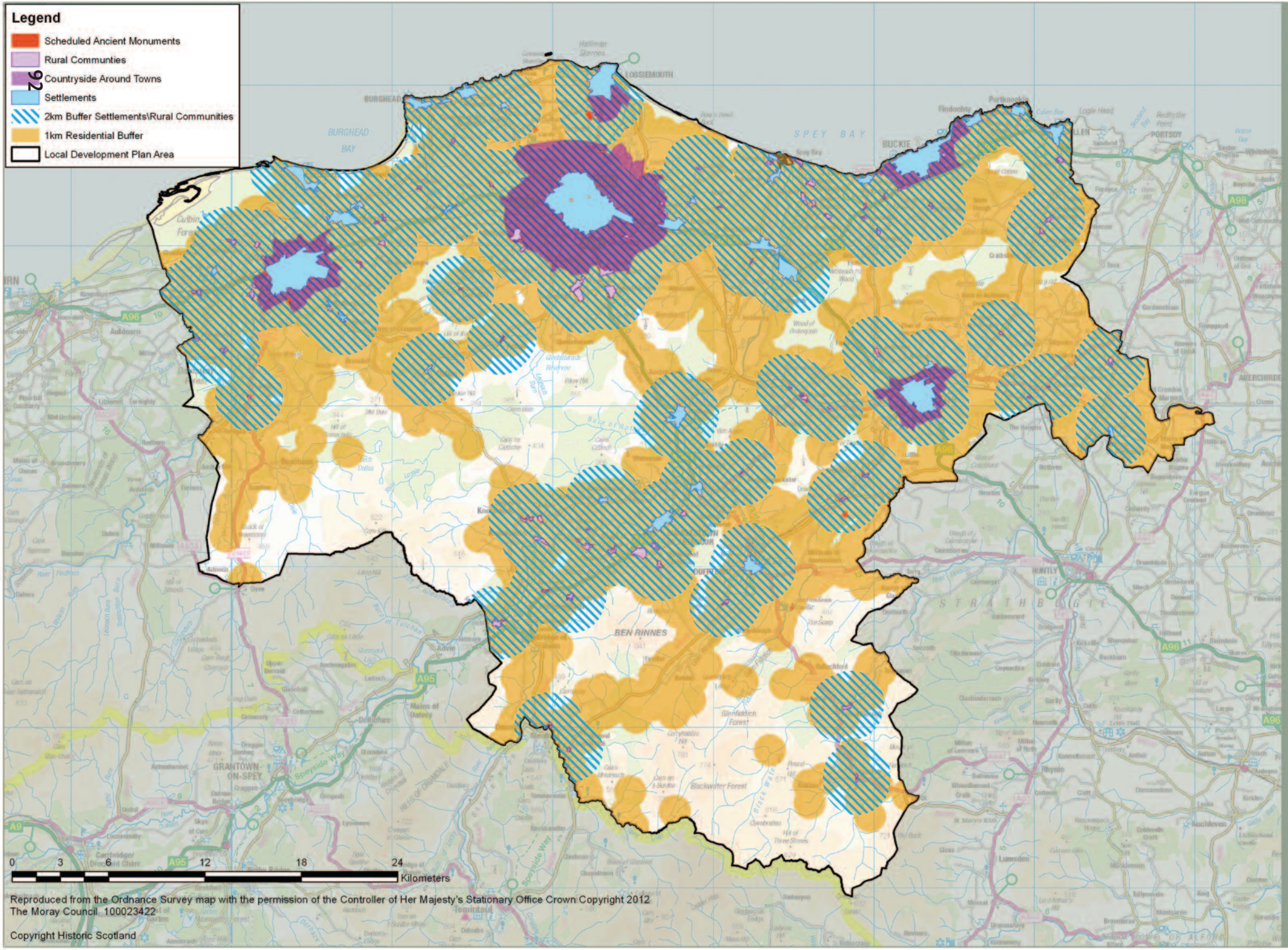
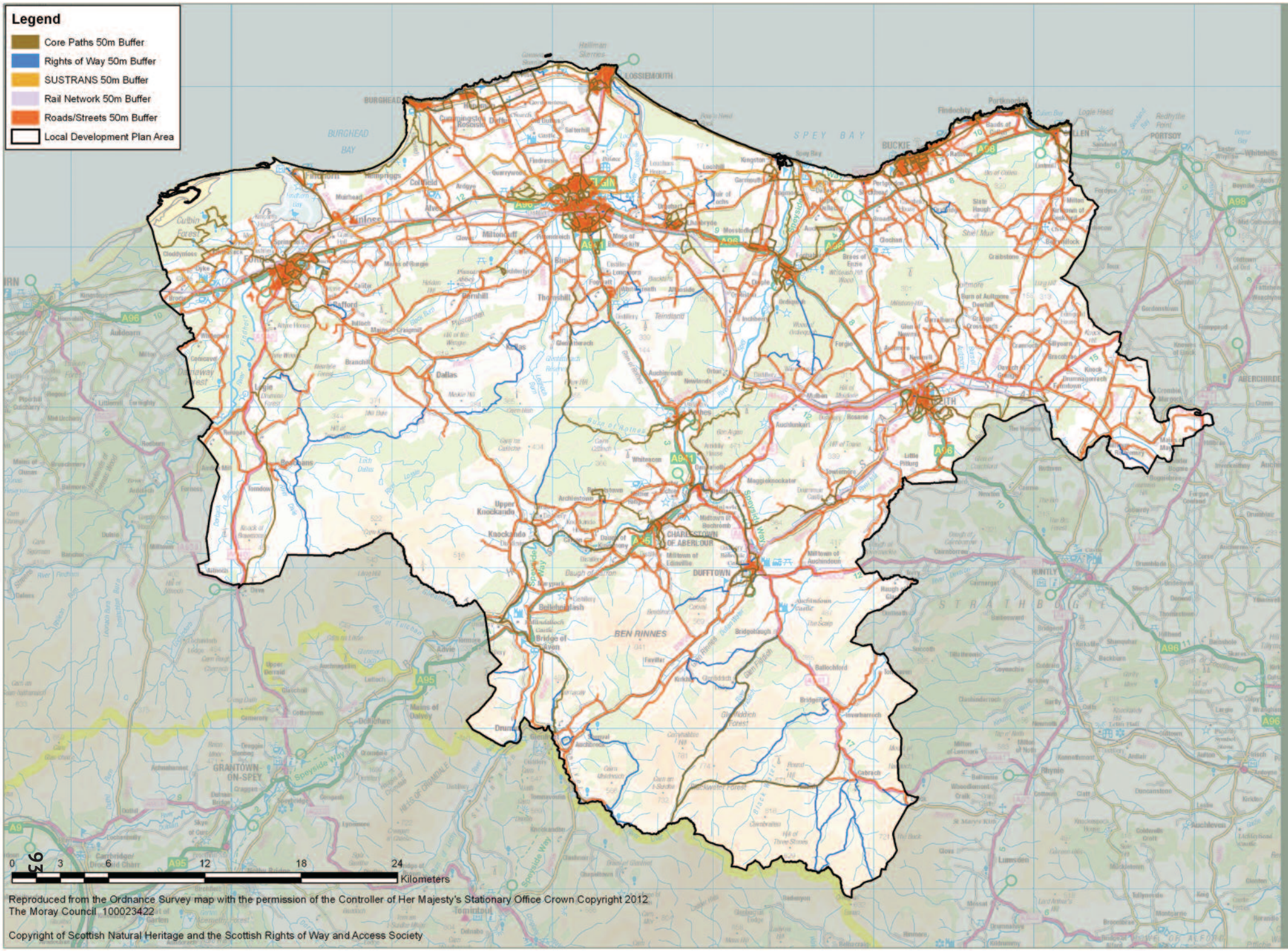
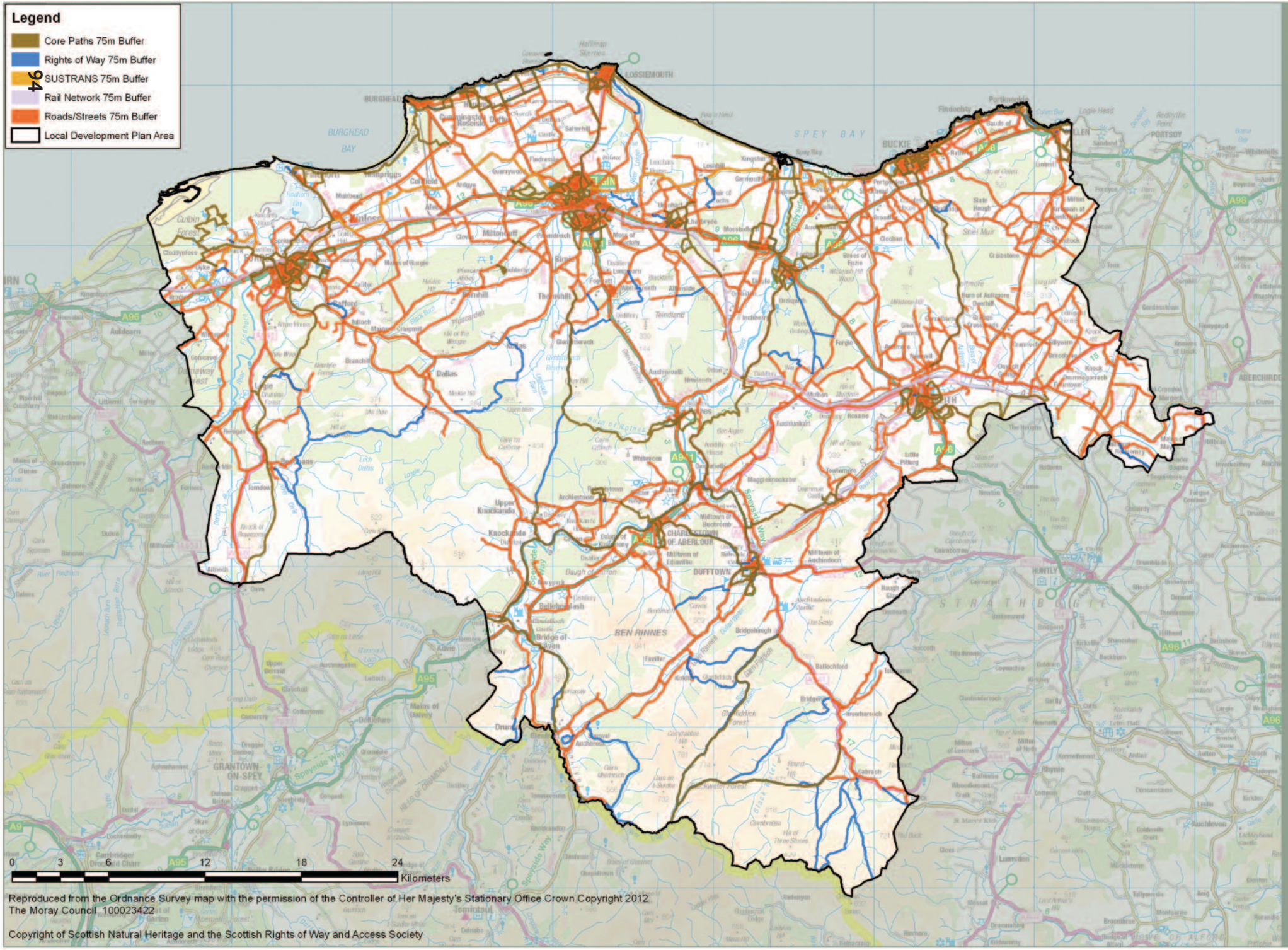
Map 4A Other Potential Constraints (Large Typologies)



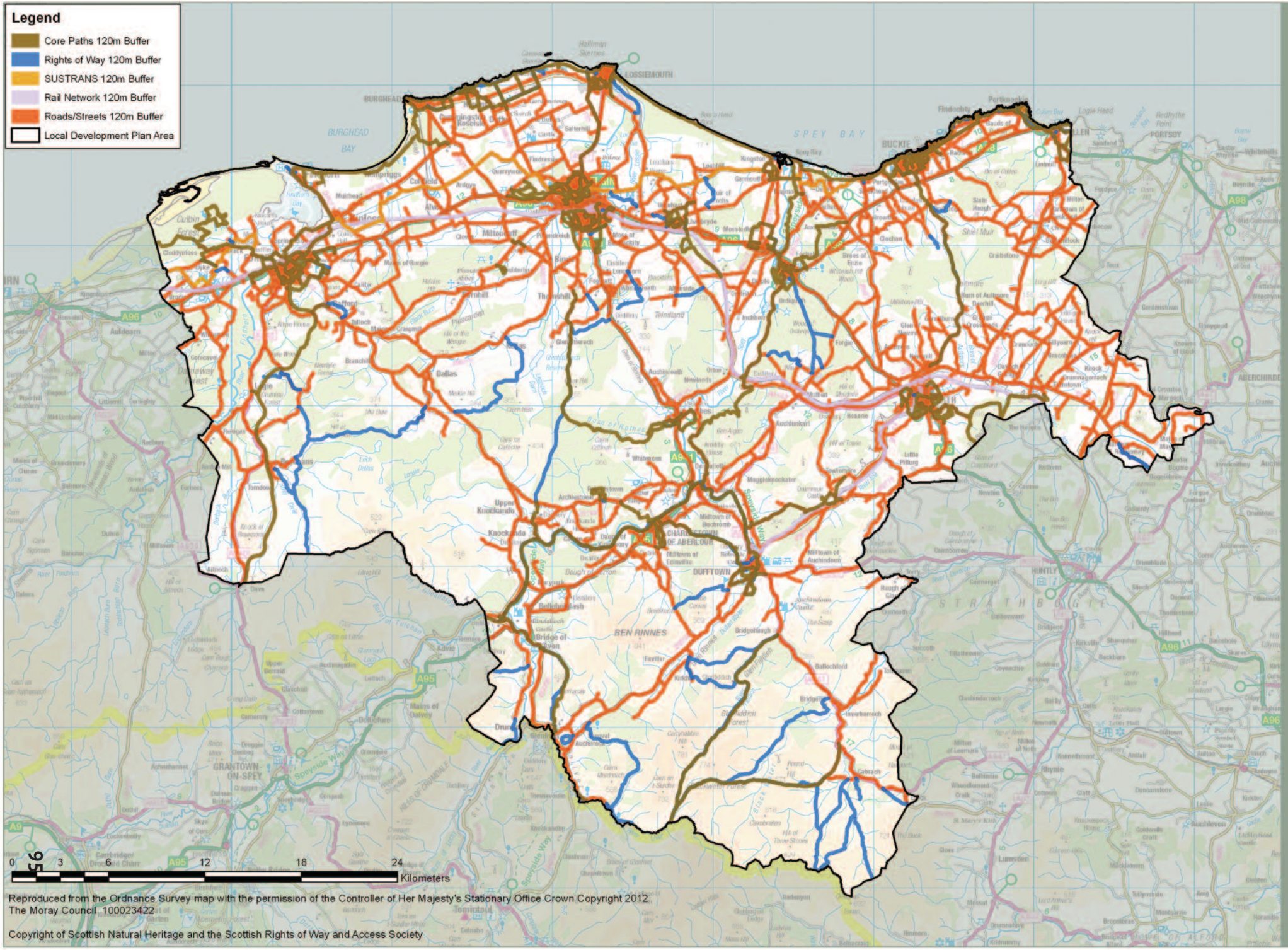
Map 4B Other Potential Constraints, Access (Small-Medium Typologies)



Map 4B Other Potential Constraints, Access (Medium Typologies)

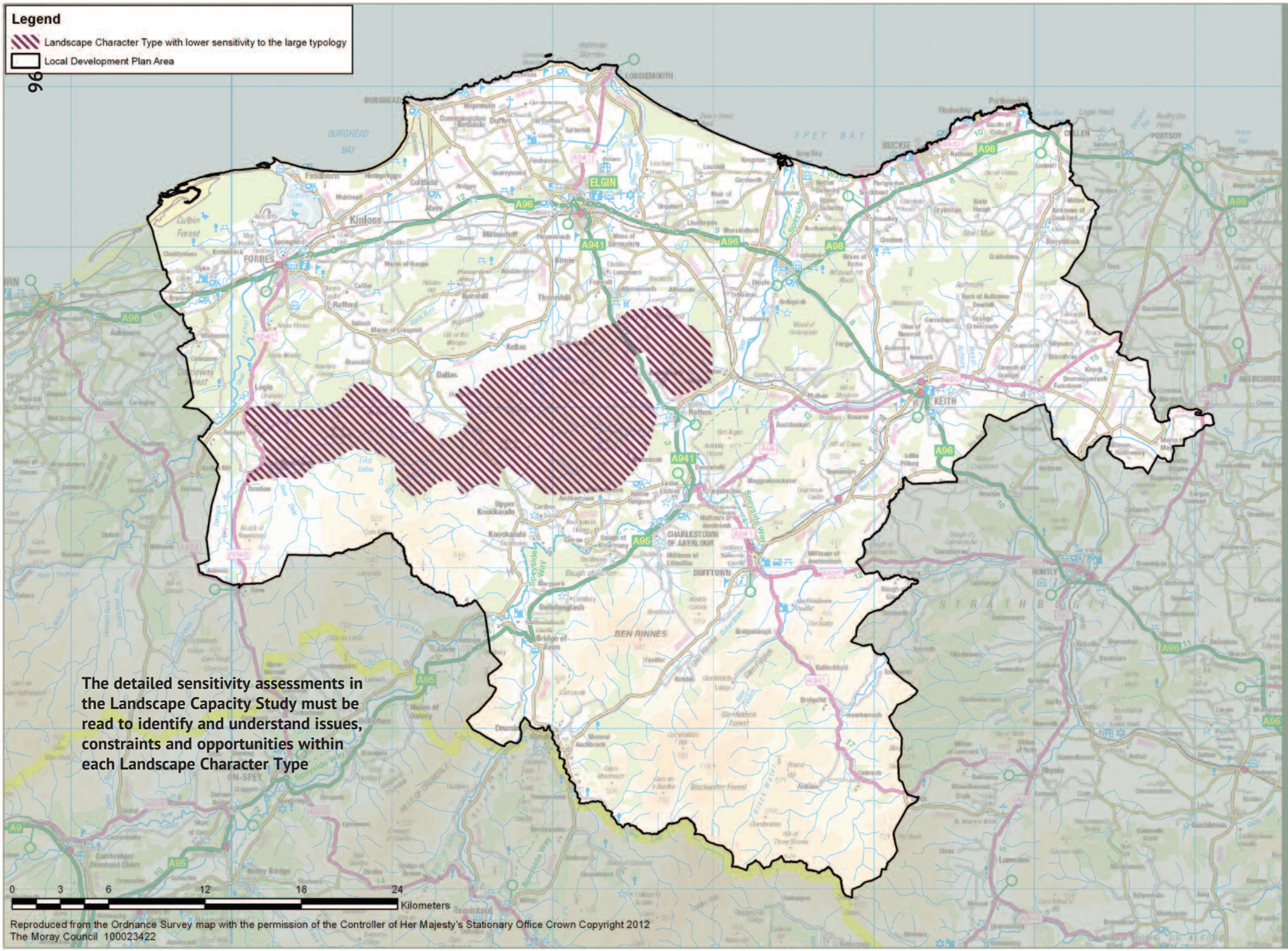


Map 4B Other Potential Constraints, Access (Large Typologies)



Map 5

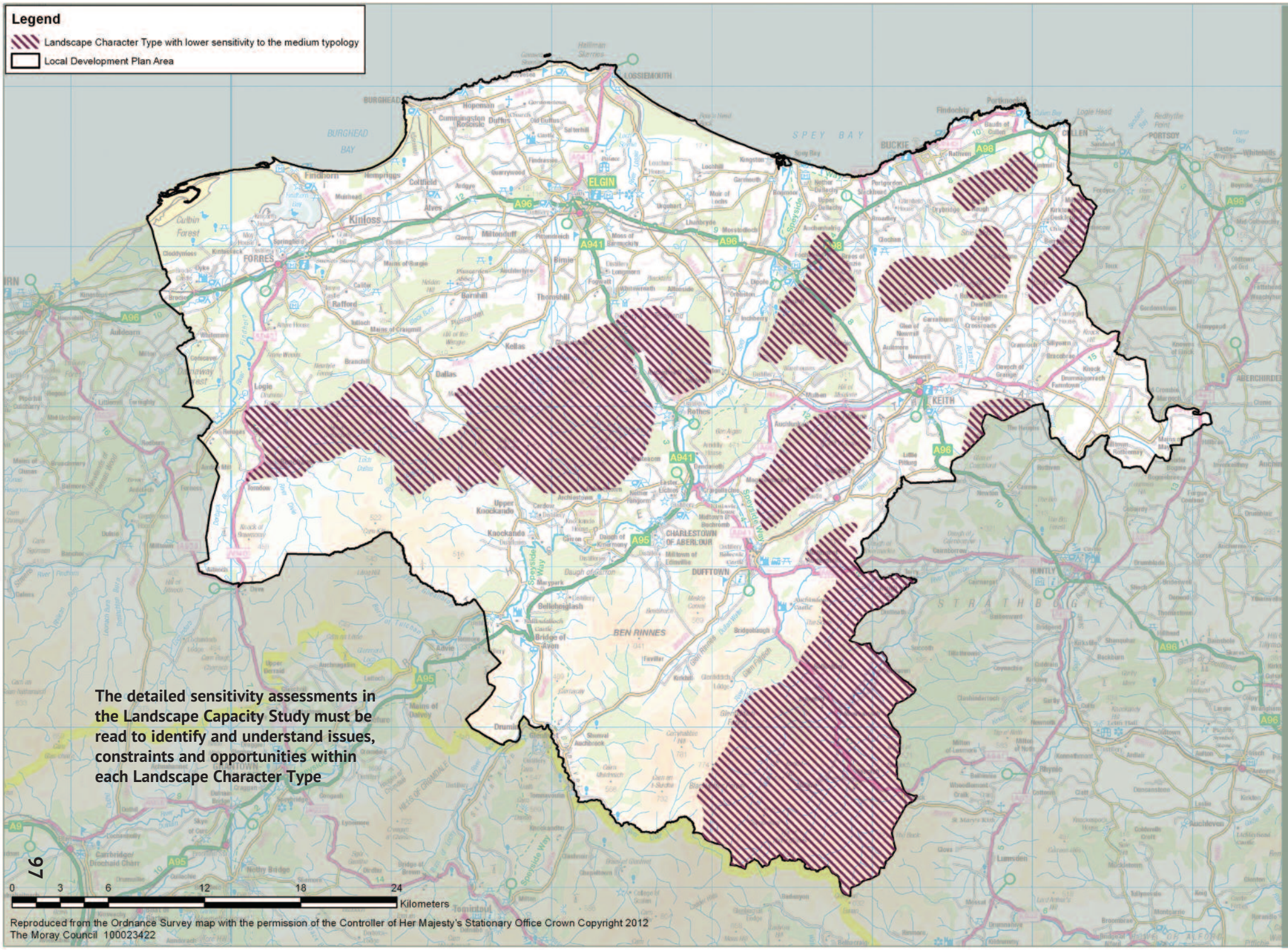
Landscape Capacity for Large Typologies (80m and over to blade tip)



The detailed sensitivity assessments in the Landscape Capacity Study must be read to identify and understand issues, constraints and opportunities within each Landscape Character Type

Map 6

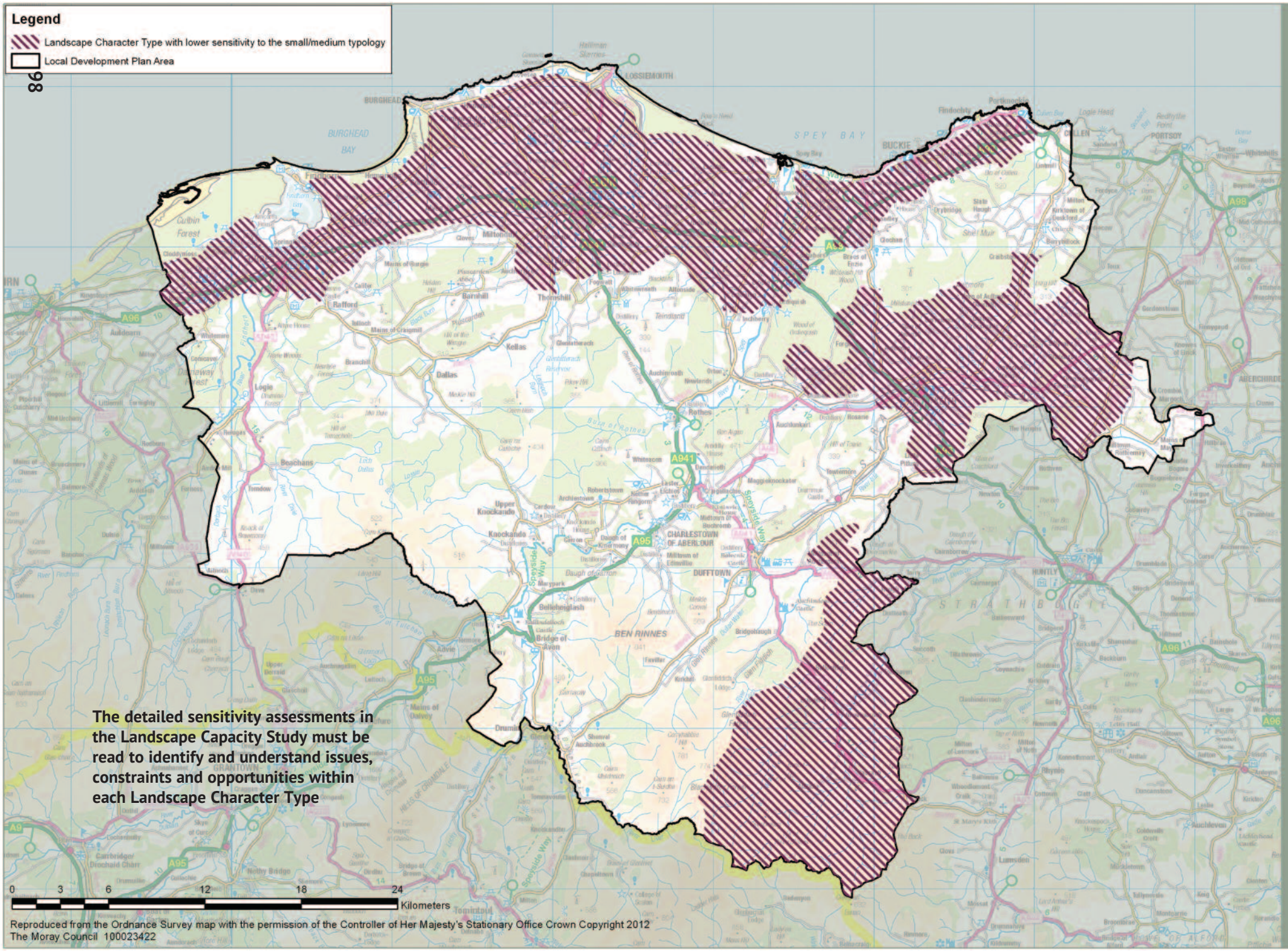
Landscape Capacity for Medium Typologies (50-80m to blade tip)



The detailed sensitivity assessments in the Landscape Capacity Study must be read to identify and understand issues, constraints and opportunities within each Landscape Character Type

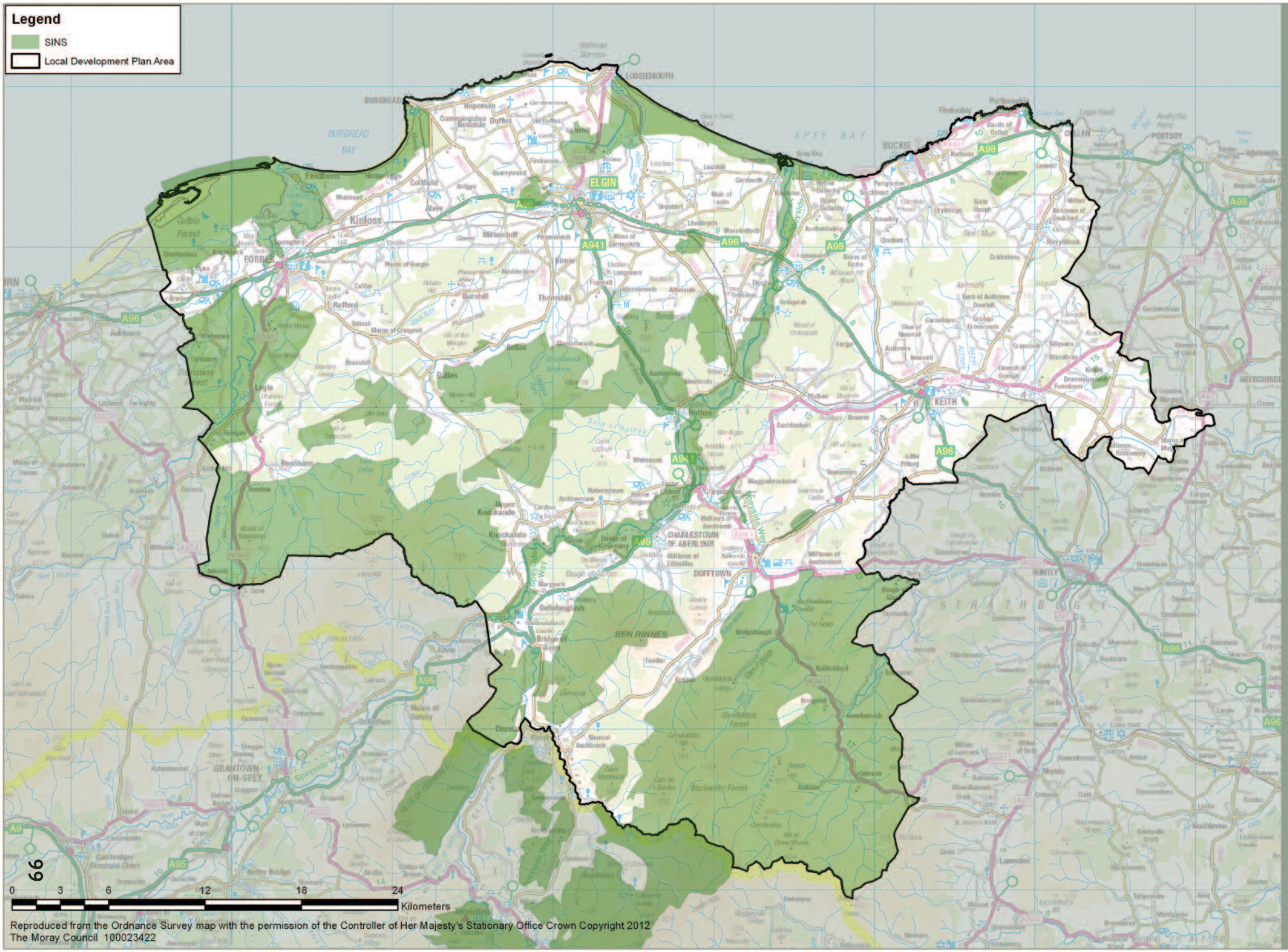
Map 7

Landscape Capacity for Small-Medium Typologies (35-50m to blade tip)



The detailed sensitivity assessments in the Landscape Capacity Study must be read to identify and understand issues, constraints and opportunities within each Landscape Character Type

Map 15 SINS



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