

incorrect, one-sided promotion of renewable energy, not have a resume of the Government policies that will be material in the determination:

Climate Change Act
National Planning Policy Framework
National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy
Planning Practice Guidance for Renewable and Low Carbon Energy

Then you can include the statement:

The NPPF is clear in paragraphs 97 and 98 that whilst local authorities should design policies to maximise renewable and low carbon energy development, they should ensure that adverse impacts are addressed satisfactorily.

Policy on Renewable Energy Development

Section 2.4.3: Policy ENV6 should include recreational amenity and highways as factors that should be made acceptable and protected species should be changed to biodiversity generally.

The Planning Application Process

Section 2.4.8: There should be a statement defining when a full EIA assessment will be needed. Such as:

It is likely that a full environmental assessment will be required for developments of more than two turbines or any turbine of more than 15m.

Community Engagement

Section 2.5.2 needs to include the latest changes to The Town and Country Planning Act that came into effect on December 17th 2013 and requires pre-application consultation.

There should be a requirement for developers to consult with the local community regarding the selection of representative viewpoints and noise monitoring locations.

Section 2.2: Benefits

The Planning Practice Guidance for Renewable and Low Carbon Energy in paragraph 38 affirms that the energy capture, i.e. the electricity generated is useful information. It forms one half of the planning balance and as such should be investigated and verified thoroughly.

Developers should be required to provide evidence to validate any claims for the estimated amount of electricity produced. This will require publication of any wind data specific to the site if it is used in the relevant calculation.

Section 3: Visual Landscape Impact and Key Views

There should be reference to the guidance that developers should follow this should include:

Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA) 3rd Edition (2013)
Scottish Natural Heritage - (2009) Siting and Designing Windfarms in the Landscape
Highland Council (2010) Visualisation Standards for Wind Energy Developments
SNH - Visual Representation of Wind Farms, Good Practice Guidance (2014)
University of Newcastle for SNH Visual Assessment of Wind Farms - Best Practice (2002)
Landscape Institute Advice Note 01/11
SNH - Assessing the Cumulative Impact of Onshore Wind Farm Developments