

APPENDIX 5.1 SCOPING / CONSULTATION RESPONSES

Organisation	Issue Raised	ES Chapter
BBC Research and Development	Possible impacts on several re-broadcast links between Bressey and Swinster, Collafirth and Voe.	18
	Development should be self assessed using the appropriate tools available on the BBC website.	18
BT Radio Solutions Unit	No issues, concerns or objections.	N/A
Cable & Wireless	No issues, concerns or objections.	N/A
Civil Aviation Authority	Effects on aviation at Scatsta and Tingwall airports.	18
Crown Estate	No issues, concerns or objections.	N/A
Crown Castle International	Possible impacts on several re-broadcast links between Bressey and Swinster, Collafirth and Voe.	18
CSS Spectrum Management Services Ltd	No issues, concerns or objections.	N/A
Health and Safety Executive	The measures included within the ES should not conflict with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and its relevant statutory provisions.	N/A
Historic Scotland	The effects on listed buildings, HGDL's, conservation areas, unscheduled archaeological remains, scheduled ancient monuments and presently unknown archaeological remains should be fully assessed.	13
	The effects of the development on the settings of listed buildings, HGDL's, conservation areas, unscheduled archaeological remains, scheduled ancient monuments and presently unknown archaeological remains should be fully assessed.	13
	Current and up to date data sets should be checked during the baseline information gathering stage of the assessment.	13
	All assessments of impact should be made in relation to policy guidance.	13
	Appropriate guidance should be used in assigning the relative importance of heritage features and the weight that should be given to sites and settings in an assessment.	13
	Cumulative effects should be assessed on the settings of built heritage sites.	13
	The correct legal name and numbering system should be used to identify any scheduled monuments discussed.	13
	Consultation should take place with Shetland Islands archaeologists regarding un-scheduled archaeological sites.	13
	'The Memorandum of Guidance on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas 1998' should be included within the planning policy section of the ES.	13
	A thorough assessment of the direct and indirect impacts of the proposal on the setting and principle views from Lunna House HGDL should be undertaken within the ES.	13
JMP Consulting	ES should address concerns about the potential impact of visual impact on Staneydale Temple.	13
	The ES should assess preferred route options for delivering turbines and materials to the site.	15
	The ES should assess impacts on trunk roads in terms of stress points and approach roads.	15
Joint Radio Company Ltd	Movement of abnormal loads should be restricted to the nearest suitable port.	15
	No issues, concerns or objections.	N/A
MLL Telecom	No issues, concerns or objections.	N/A
NATS CNS Systems	Effects on aviation interests	18
National Grid Wireless	The development may impact on the Bressey to Voe rebroadcast link.	18

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Ntl: Broadcasting	No issues, concerns or objections.	N/A
OFCOM	The development may interfere with links 33211, 57813 and 65639.	18
Orange	The development may impact on PCS microwave link 33353.	18
Royal Fine Arts Commission For Scotland	The applicant should provide reasoned justification for the chosen site location.	3
	A design statement should be prepared illustrating how a clear set of design objectives have been fulfilled.	4
	Reference should be made to the document 'SPP1: The Planning System'.	7
	Reference should be made to the document 'Designing Places'.	7
	Reference should be made to the document 'A Policy on Architecture For Scotland'.	7
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds	The ES should assess the effects of the construction of the development on breeding birds; especially red-throated divers, golden plovers, whimbrels, Arctic skuas, bonxies, Arctic terns.	11
	The ES should assess the effects on habitats especially blanket/peat bog and associated lochs and lochans.	10, 11
	The ES should consider the effects of anemometer mast construction and locating of substations on breeding birds during the construction phase.	11
	The ES should consider the effects of tracks, crane pads, borrow pits and cabling on habitats, hydrology and breeding birds during construction.	11
	The ES should consider the impact of site workers camp and facilities.	11, 17
	The ES should include the potential position and dimensions of the converter station and routes and type of grid connection.	4
	The ES should consider the effects of the erection of turbines and the construction of turbine bases on habitats and breeding birds.	11
	The ES should consider the effects of peat storage and disposal in terms of hydrology and habitats post-construction.	10, 11, 14
	The ES should consider the effects of breeding birds disturbance during turbine, access track and anemometer maintenance.	11
	Collision risk to birds with anemometer masts and guys should be assessed.	11
	Collision risk to birds with turbine towers and rotating blades should be assessed.	11
	The ES should consider alternative locations for turbines, tracks, masts and borrow pits to alleviate adverse impacts on breeding birds.	11
	The ES should consider the provision of floating islands within red throated diver breeding lochs to improve nesting success.	11
	The ES should mitigate for any adverse impacts to the habitat and hydrology of blanket bogs.	10, 11, 14
	The timing of the development construction should avoid sensitive times of the year.	4, 10, 11
	A range of mitigation measures including timed turning off of turbines should be considered within the ES.	11
	The ES should investigate the need for decommissioning and habitat restoration should the need for the development cease.	4
Scottish Environment Protection Agency	The ES should address pollution issues specifically in relation to potential risks associated with the proposal and identify relevant preventative measures and mitigation.	14
	The ES should detail measures to prevent pollution of watercourses from particulate or chemical sources.	14

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	Measures should be considered to prevent siltation of watercourses of sensitivity.	14
	Private water supplies should be identified and protected.	14
	Pollution Prevention Guidelines should be used in the preparation of the ES and the development of the proposals.	14
	Method statements should be produced to demonstrate for the developer plans to manage pollution risks.	14
	Fuel should be transported and stored in an appropriate manner to prevent any pollution risk to watercourses and habitats.	14
	All concrete batching should have working arrangements in place which protect watercourses from pollution and discharge.	14
	Temporary welfare provision should be detailed and reference made to appropriate SEPA Guidance.	14
	Foul water drainage measures within any substations should be set out and be satisfactory.	14
	'The Forests and Water Guidelines' (2000) should be followed to minimise access road impacts on watercourses.	14
	Construction works should be avoided during times of high rainfall.	4
	A suitably qualified environmental scientist should be present during construction works to ensure best practice is followed.	4
	The use of culverts should be kept to a minimum.	14
	Culverts should be of a suitable design to allow the passage of otters.	10, 14
	All waste should be managed within the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994.	14
	All borrow pit impacts should be determined and assessed within the ES.	14
	SNH should be consulted.	10, 11, 14
	All protected species surveys should be conducted at an appropriate time of year.	10, 11
	All hydrological impacts of deep peat excavation will need to be assessed as part of the ES.	14
	The Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) (WEWS) Act 2003 requires that any ecological risks to the water environment associated with development (including engineering operations) be identified and controlled.	14
	Where water abstraction is proposed SEPA requests that the ES assesses whether a public or private source is to be utilised	14
	Construction practices should demonstrate minimum use of raw materials and maximum use of renewables.	14
	The ES should give consideration to a full site specific Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP). Paragraph 51 of the Scottish Planning Policy (SPP10) on Planning for Waste management promotes the use of Site Waste Management Plans (SWMP) with all new planning applications.	14
Scottish Executive Ecological Advisors Unit.	A thorough desk based survey of the proposed site and corridor routes should be conducted to identify interests of heritage value.	13
	Desk surveys should include the examination of pre-existing data on habitats, flora, hydrology, birds and other wildlife.	10, 11
	A Phase 1 habitats map should be produced.	10
	The ES should assess the impacts of the development to the hydrology of mire habitats and flowing waters.	10, 14

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	Mapping of rare and specially protected plants should be conducted.	10
	Surveys of the site for birds should follow SNH guidance and include surveys for birds in all seasons.	11
	Special attention should be given to identify protected species.	10, 11
	Particular attention should be given to groups judged to be sensitive to wind farm development – divers, grebes, sea birds, wild fowl, raptors, waders and grouse.	11
	Studies should include the assessment of flight lines of roosting or breeding birds and should be to an appropriate method and standard.	11
	Collision risk modelling should be conducted for species flying across the site.	11
	Collision risk modelling should be done to an accepted methodology especially where raptors, wild fowl, waders or large / slow flying species are regularly present on the site.	11
Scottish Executive Energy Consents Unit	The developer should contact Scatsta Airport.	18
	The developer should contact Lerwick Aerodrome.	18
	The developer should be aware of and consider national guidance.	All
	The developer should take account of the Shetland Islands Development Plan.	7
	Plans to re-instate the site after use should be provided.	4
	A coherent design strategy should be provided in the form of a Design Statement.	4
	The development should be in a justifiable location.	3
	The development should comply with Scottish Executive guidance on design and take account of this guidance.	4
	The ES should show how the developer has taken account of relevant wildlife legislation and guidance.	7, 10, 11
	The ES should establish exactly what species are present on the site prior to construction work commencing.	10, 11
	Bird surveys should establish the use of the site by the following species: red throated diver, dunlin, common tern, arctic tern, whooper swan, merlin, peregrine, snipe, golden plover, whimbrel, curlew, red shank, oyster catcher, lapwing, greylag goose, skylark, song thrush, ringed plover and common sandpiper.	11
	A Phase 1 and NVC survey of the site should be undertaken.	10
	The presence of protected species should be established on the site at the earliest opportunity.	10, 11
	Proper regard should be given to fish interests specifically with regards to potential impacts on water courses, water quality and migratory fish species.	10, 14
	Proper consultation with the appropriate fisheries board should be conducted.	14
	The impacts on fish from construction activities should be assessed with particular reference to migratory fish movements.	10, 14
	The ES should consider the effect of the development on the setting of Lunna House HGDL.	8, 9, 13
	Relevant best practice guidance should be followed in terms of the landscape and visual impact assessment.	8, 9
	A cumulative impact assessment should be undertaken with reference to any other schemes in the vicinity and within the planning system.	8, 9
	The most up to date methods for ecological surveys should be employed in terms of the ES assessment.	10, 11
	Ecological, ornithological and hydrological survey work should be undertaken within the envelope encompassing the site and access roads.	10, 11

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	A Phase 1 survey should be conducted of the site.	10
	A protected species survey should be conducted of the site.	10
	A detailed walkover survey to assess animal presence should be conducted.	10
	A survey of otters within the site area should be undertaken to inform the ES.	10
	An initial survey of burns for pearl mussels should be undertaken.	10
	Standard methods of bird surveys should be undertaken to best practice standards.	11
	All surveys should be timed properly.	10, 11
	Collision risk analysis should be undertaken to determine the risk to key avian species.	11
	A full hydrological survey to assess impacts on hydrological units should be undertaken.	14
	Particular attention should be paid to impacts on Laxo Water, Sand Water, Longa Water, Gossa Water, Long Loch, Quinni Loch, Minnin Loch, Loch of Hookame, Seggies Burn, Laxo Burn, Gossa Water Burn, Easter Filla Burn and the Burn of Forrs.	14
	Geotechnical surveys should inform the layout of the development in terms of road construction and turbine base construction and impacts on water units.	4, 14
	On site peat should be disposed of in a manner which does not result in carbon emissions.	14, 16
	All ecological survey results should be made available to SNH.	10, 11
	The ES should provide details of the preferred transport route for turbines and materials.	15
	The ES should assess impacts on trunk roads in terms of stress points and approach roads.	15
	Movement of abnormal loads should be restricted to the nearest suitable port.	15
	The impact of borrow pits needs to be fully assessed.	14
	The use of existing quarries should be investigated in the provision of borrow pits.	14
	The developer should be aware of relevant guidance relating to borrow pit workings.	14
	The ES should contain details of fossil fuel displacement compared to the release of carbon from peat disturbance.	16
	The hydrological impacts of deep peat excavations need to be assessed.	14
	The ES should address pollution issues specifically in relation to potential risks associated with the proposal and identify relevant preventative measures and mitigation.	14
	The ES should detail measures to prevent pollution of watercourses from particulate or chemical sources.	14
	Measures should be considered to prevent siltation of watercourses of sensitivity.	14
	Private water supplies should be identified and protected.	14
	Pollution Prevention Guidelines should be used in the preparation of the ES and the development of the proposals.	14
	Method statements should be produced to demonstrate for the developer plans to manage pollution risks.	14
	Fuel should be transported and stored in an appropriate manner to prevent any pollution risk to watercourses and habitats.	14
	All concrete batching should have working arrangements in place which protect watercourses from pollution and discharge.	14
	Temporary welfare provision should be detailed and reference made to appropriate SEPA Guidance.	14

Organisation	Issue Raised	ES Chapter
	Foul water drainage measures within any substations should be set out and be satisfactory.	14
	'The Forests and Water Guidelines' (2000) should be followed to minimise access road impacts on watercourses.	14
	Construction works should be avoided during times of high rainfall.	4
	A suitably qualified environmental scientist should be present during construction works to ensure best practice is followed.	4, 10, 11, 13, 14
	The use of culverts should be kept to a minimum.	14
	Culverts should be of a suitable design to allow the passage of otters.	14
	All borrow pit impacts should be determined and assessed within the ES.	14
	SNH should be consulted.	10, 11, 14
	All protected species surveys should be conducted at an appropriate time of year.	10, 11
	The developer should be aware of the Water Environment (Controlled Activities) Regulations and be able to meet these requirements.	14
	All potential impacts on the water environment with reference to turbine bases, borrow pits, access tracks, use of plant and machinery, plant compounds, oil storage and vehicle maintenance should be assessed.	14
	Construction noise limits should be modelled on BS5228.	12
	There should be a written Non-Technical Summary available for the development.	NTS
Scottish Executive Energy Consents Unit, Climate Change Team	No issues, concerns or objections.	N/A
Scottish Executive Energy Consents Unit, Fisheries Research	ES should contain a peat survey as 2 SACs and 12 SSSIs within 5km of study area boundary.	14
	Baseline surveys for hydro chemical parameters should be carried out, so as to assess impact management if a problem occurred.	14
Scottish Executive Energy Consents Unit, Water Division	Consultees should be aware that Busta Voe, Olna Firth and Colla Firth have been designated as a Shellfish Water under the Shellfish Waters Directive (2006/113/EC) as turbines are arriving by sea.	N/A
Scottish Executive Water Environment Division	Sensitive water crossing methods should be employed.	10, 14
	The developer should be aware of the Water Environment (Controlled Activities) Regulations and be able to meet these requirements.	14
	The developer should be aware of Scottish Executive Guidance on aggregate workings for road construction etc.	15
	SEPA should be consulted.	10, 14
Scottish Natural Heritage.	Anemometer masts should be included in the landscape and visual impacts assessment.	8, 9
	A full survey for otters should be undertaken to identify holts and minimise the impacts on these.	10
	Methods for disposing of peat spoil should be detailed within the ES along with effects of development on peat.	14
	ES should consider reasoning behind selection of site.	3
	ES should consider impacts of decommissioning the site.	4
	ES should consider all impacts on grid connection.	4
	ES should consider impacts of oil/fuel spillages	14
	A site waste management plan should be prepared.	14
	The impacts on freshwater pearl mussels should be assessed.	10

Organisation	Issue Raised	ES Chapter
	The appropriate angling association should be consulted.	10
	The impacts on the setting of Lunna House HGDL should be assessed.	8, 9, 13
Shetland Islands Council	The appropriate angling association should be consulted.	10
	Site drainage should be addressed within the ES.	14
	The risk of peat slides should be addressed within the ES along with the amount of peat which will be lost.	14
	Existing quarries for road construction should be used in terms of aggregate sources for access tracks and turbine bases.	4, 14
	ES should contain a design statement and outline feedback from community consultations	4
	ES should clearly state if construction is phased or not, and should clearly outline mitigation efforts and they are clearly defined.	4
	ES should clearly define decommissioning impacts and restoration of site.	4
	ES should clearly show the access tracks and borrow pits, and describe how all impacts will be controlled and which tracks will be permanent.	4
	ES should clearly show the efforts to limit the visual effect of the development in all 4 quadrants.	8, 9
	It is important that the assessment considers the effects on unknown archaeology and sets out a clear mitigation strategy for conserving the resource.	13
	Direct and indirect effects on setting of sites of cultural importance should be clearly described in the ES.	13
	ES should detail the effects and restoration of construction damage to the sites environment and should draw a meaningful distinction between the short term and permanent effects.	4, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16
	The ES should also outline the cumulative effects of the development on such things as local infrastructure such as accommodation, schools etc, and the effect of joining the development to the national grid.	All
	The ES should give particular attention to the unique environment of Shetland and ensures the EIA is specific enough to carefully appraise all impacts. Also the applicant is encouraged to consider the construction process in more detail and to check that effects have not been underestimated	All
T Mobile	The development may impact on link ML 20439.	18