Supporting Information

Permission for a temporary meteorological mast at Knockcronal, Straiton, South Ayrshire

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Client Name:	Knockcronal Wind Farm Ltd
Client Contact:	J. Wallace
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Author:	E. Bathgate
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ITPEnergised Office:	4th Floor, Centrum House, 108-114 Dundas Street, Edinburgh, EH3 5DQ

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Contents

1. Introduction

Knockcronal Wind Farm Ltd (the Applicant) has submitted an application to the Scottish Government for the development of a Wind Farm, approximately 4.8 km south of Straiton in South Ayrshire. ITPEnergised has been appointed by the Applicant to secure planning permission for the erection of a meteorological mast (met mast) at land south of Linfairn Farm in South Ayrshire, British National Grid (BNG) Reference NX 37215 99130 for the purpose of monitoring the meteorological conditions on the site.

This report has been prepared by ITPEnergised to accompany an application for temporary planning permission for a met mast up to 140 m high (including instruments) for a period of three years. The met mast would gather a range of meteorological data during this period.

This report describes the site, the Proposed Development and the overall design approach before outlining the environmental and technical considerations.

1.1 The Planning Application

In addition to this report, the planning application will be supported by the following plans and documents which should be read together:

- Figure 1 Mast Location Plan;
- Figure 2 Mast Layout Plan;
- Figure 3 Met Mast Elevation Drawing;
- Figure 4 Block Plan;
- Figure A Met Mast ZTV with Viewpoints; and
- Figure B - G Knockcronal Met Mast Visualisation.

Although part of the wind farm process, this is a standalone planning application. The decision on this application will in no way prejudice the outcome of the separate Knockcronal Wind Farm application that was submitted in November 2021.

1.2 The Site and Site Context

1.2.1 Site Location

The site lies approximately 5.6 km south of Straiton within South Ayrshire Council. The site location is situated away from any sensitive environmental designation. The location is considered to be in a reasonably optimal position in relation to assessing the wind regime for the proposed Knockcronal Wind Farm. Figure 1 displays the met mast location.

The site is of varying topography with the met mast situated at approximately 303m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). The met mast would be centred at BNG Reference NX 37215 99130, with the planning boundary being 2.9 hectares (ha) (Figure 2). A micrositing allowance of up to 50m in all directions is being sought for the met mast location.

1.2.2 Site Access

Access to the site would be taken via A77 and B7045 to Straiton. From Straiton head south along Newton Stewart Road for approximately 2.5 km. The entrance to Linfairn Farm is on the right hand side, following the road past Balbeg and Dalmorton to Linfairn Farm.

From Linfairn Farm the met mast location would be accessed via 4x4 or all-terrain vehicles, therefore no access tracks would be required.

2. Proposed Development Description

The Proposed Development consists of the installation of a met mast for a temporary period of up to three years, after which the mast would be removed, and the site would be restored to its current condition. The met mast would be up to 140 m in height with associated steel guy wires connected to anchors to secure the mast in-situ. The guy wires would extend out to a maximum distance of 100 m.

A meteorological monitoring system would be mounted on the mast fixed to horizontal booms. This would consist of a series of anemometers, wind vanes, thermometers, barometers, data logger, solar panel or power supply and lighting rod. The equipment would gather a range of meteorological data for the three-year period in order to provide a detailed understanding of the wind characteristics in the area.

While it is possible to monitor wind regimes with digital equipment that utilise sonar or radar technology, the quality of the data and therefore the accuracy of the predictions derived from it are less compared to physically monitoring the wind resource at a range of heights using a static tall mast. For the purposes of design, impact assessment and project financing, particularly with the high wind speeds that occur at this site, a met mast is necessary.

2.1 Design

The met mast would be situated at BNG Reference NX 37215 99130 which has been selected to ensure that accurate and representative measurements can be taken, Figure 2 shows the site layout.

The met mast will be a steel tube with a matt finish supported by guy wires/ropes, designed to not be obtrusive by virtue of its form, materials and colour. It will be fitted with monitoring equipment to record wind direction and speed and other data as follows:

- Wind speed at mast top;
- Wind speed measurements at intervals along mast body allowing for accurate measurement of wind shear;
- Wind direction;
- Temperature difference between top and bottom (~2 m) of mast;
- Absolute temperature measurement at bottom of mast (~2 m);
- Humidity;
- Rainfall; and
- Pressure.

Figure 3 shows an indicative met mast elevation drawing.

The wind data will be collected through a meteorological monitoring system which will be mounted to the mast by fixing it to small horizontal booms (supports on which equipment will sit). The meteorological monitoring system will include but not be limited to anemometers and wind direction sensors, thermometers and barometers. The anemometers would be located in accordance with International Standard (IEC 61400-12-1:2017), namely on booms separated by at least 20m with no booms below 30m, plus a top anemometer. This would provide up to 7 measurement heights with booms on either side or in some cases only on one side of the mast. The orientation of the booms will likely be fixed at 90 degrees in a horizontal position to the predominant wind direction.

A lighting rod would be fixed to the top of the met mast to protect the tower against any potential lighting strikes.

The met mast would be secured by a either raft or concrete foundation at the mast point and will usually be secured in-situ by at least three guy ropes connected to the ground.

2.1.1 Requirement for Scheme

The met mast is proposed within the site of the proposed Knockcronal Wind Farm which will include nine turbines between 180 m (3 turbines) and 200 m (6 turbines) tip height. It is standard practice for a wind farm development to seek separate permission for a met mast as part of the wind farm development process. The met mast is required to gather data about the wind conditions on the site including speed, direction, pressure, and temperature.

The Applicant has chosen this location for the development of a wind farm for a number of reasons including good wind resource across the site. More information on Knockcronal Wind Farm can be found on the Scottish Government Energy Consents Unit website, under the ECU Reference ECU00002181. The met mast will not inform the layout of the proposed Knockcronal Wind Farm but is required for due diligence.

2.2 Construction Phase

The met mast is simple to deliver and construct, only requiring 4x4 or all-terrain vehicles with trailers to transport the mast to site and erect it. The mast can be constructed and in operation within a period of 7 days depending on weather conditions.

Construction operations would consist of the laying of ground anchors, assembly and lifting of the mast, and testing of the equipment.

2.3 Operational Phase

During the operational phase, the meteorological data will be gathered through a data logger, downloaded and analysed remotely via a GSM or satellite connection, reducing the requirement for frequent visits to the site. The only visits required would be for inspection and maintenance purposes to ensure the safe operation of the met mast.

2.4 Decommissioning Phase

Following the temporary operational period, the mast would be removed from site and the land restored to its former (current) condition. The process of decommissioning would be substantially the reverse of the construction phase.

3. Planning Policy Context

3.1 The Development Plan

The proposed development requires to be considered in terms of Section 25 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 as amended (the Planning Act) which states “where in making any determination under the Planning Act, regard is to be had to the Development Plan, the determination is, unless material considerations indicate otherwise… to be made in accordance with that plan.”

As explained, the temporary time period requested is to maximise the robustness and accuracy of wind measurements at the site and increase the understanding of key wind characteristics, specifically wind speeds, wind direction, turbulence, and other wind characteristics.

The slender and lightweight nature of the proposed mast reduces its visual impact and the surrounding landscape has the capacity to absorb the development. The site is remote from any significant public aspect. The lightweight structure will not be intrusive from distant views and from closer approach would be seen in the context of a large-scale open landscape.

For the avoidance of doubt, the proposed development would not constitute a renewable energy development therefore renewable energy policies are not relevant to the consideration of the application. Furthermore, a decision on the current application would have no weight in any decision on the potential

for the site to be developed in future and does not prejudice any future decision of the Council in relation to wind energy on the site. It is important to be clear that approval of monitoring equipment is not an indication that any subsequent wind farm application would be considered acceptable.

The met mast is tall, but very slender in nature which, along with its position within the landscape would not result in any unacceptable impact on the landscape, natural heritage, built environment, built heritage or amenity during the relatively short period that it would be erected. Furthermore, planning conditions can ensure that it is fitted with any necessary bird deflectors and that the mast would be removed, and the land reinstated at the end of the consented period.

The installation of the mast is considered to be acceptable in visual terms and indeed in terms of other environmental aspects.

It is considered that the proposed development accords with the principles and policies contained within the Development Plan and with the Development Plan when it is read as a whole.

3.2 Scottish Planning Policy (SPP)

SPP contains four planning outcomes which explains how the planning system should support the planning vision. They focus on creating a successful sustainable place, a low carbon place, a natural resilient place and more connected place. These outcomes are reflected in SPP subject policies.

The subject policy 'a natural resilient place' requires that the siting and design of development should take account of potential effects on landscape, including cumulative effects (paragraph 202). Paragraph 203 states that planning permission should be refused where the nature or scale of the proposed development would have an unacceptable impact on the natural environment.

Impact on the landscape and visual amenity and in relation to other environmental topics have been considered with regard to the siting of the proposed development. There have been found to be no unacceptable impacts arising. The proposed mast does not therefore conflict with SPP.

3.3 Overall Policy Conclusion

All relevant matters have been considered in terms of planning policy and guidance and it is considered that the proposal accords with the principles of the relevant policies and is acceptable in terms of all other relevant material considerations.

4. Landscape and Visual

4.1 Introduction

This section of the Supporting Information specifically addresses landscape and visual matters associated with the proposed met mast. The section has been prepared by Landscape Architects at Optimised Environments Limited ('OPEN'), a firm of Landscape Architects and Environmental Planners based in Edinburgh. OPEN have also produced the LVIA and supporting material for the Knockcronal Wind Farm application on the same site.

4.1.1 Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)

The discussion of landscape and visual matters is supported by a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) map which demonstrates the predicted visibility of the proposed met mast from the surrounding landscape (please refer to Figure A – Met Mast with Viewpoints).

Figure A presents both a 'bare ground' and a 'screened' scenario of theoretical visibility. Each scenario can be summarised as follows:

- **'Bare ground'** (shown in yellow and blue) – the ZTV calculation considers the terrain profile only, presenting theoretical visibility without consideration for the potential screening effect of other features of the landscape; and
- **'Screened'** (shown in yellow only) – the ZTV calculation includes the predicted screening effect of the extensive areas of forestry in the vicinity of the proposed met mast. A conservative average forestry height of five metres has been adopted for the ZTV calculation. It is considered that large areas of existing forestry will be taller than five metres and offer a greater degree of borrowed screening.

Figure A demonstrates theoretical visibility to a radius of 10 km. However, due to the design and appearance of the met mast, it is considered unlikely that discernible effects would be exerted towards the outer limit of this radius. Figure A has been presented in this way to provide a broader context to the development, illustrating the localised nature of theoretical visibility and the potential screening influence of forestry in considerably reducing overall visibility.

The Landscape and Visual section is accompanied by the following figures, which should be read together:

- Figure A – Met Mast ZTV with Viewpoints;
- Figure B – Viewpoint 1: Minor Road near Craig (wireline drawing);
- Figure C – Viewpoint 2: Minor Road near Stinchar Bridge (wireline drawing);
- Figure D – Viewpoint 3: NCN7, near Palmullan Bridge (wireline drawing);
- Figure E – Viewpoint 4: Craigengower Monument (wireline drawing);
- Figure F – Viewpoint 4: Craigengower Monument (photomontage); and
- Figure G – Viewpoint 5: B741 near Largs Farm (wireline drawing).

4.2 Methodology

4.2.1 Guidance

The section does not constitute a formal assessment of landscape and visual effects. However, the approach, terminology and commentary provided has been informed by the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA3) – Third Edition, 2013.

Photography used to prepare Figure F was undertaken as part of the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) process of the Knockcronal Wind Farm and therefore accords with Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 06/19 – Visual Representation of Development Proposals.

4.2.2 Site Visit

Extensive field survey was carried out between September 2020 and September 2021 to support the Knockcronal Wind Farm LVIA. A specific site visit was undertaken during a period of clear visibility on 25th January 2022 from publicly accessible locations, and included the following:

- verification of landscape character areas and verification of how these might be affected by the Proposed Development;
- assessment to identify specific features that contribute to landscape character or that are important to the wider landscape setting; and
- survey of visual amenity from receptors representative of the range of views and viewer types including views from a variety of distances, aspects, elevations, and extents.

4.3 Proposed Development Description

The detailed specification and design of the proposed met mast are set out in Section 2 – Proposed Development Description. The parameters of the proposed development considered relevant to the discussion of landscape and visual matters is provided below:

- Steel lattice or tubular construction up to 600 mm in width and with matt finish;
- Raft or concrete foundation at mast location;
- Maximum height of 140 m;
- Maximum of seven horizontal booms either on both or single side of the met mast, extending outwards from the central structure up to 4 m in length;
- Monitoring equipment including anemometers, wind vanes, thermometers and barometers mounted on horizontal booms;
- At least three guy wires, connected to ground anchors;
- Operational life span of three years;
- 50 m micro-siting allowance;
- No requirement for tree felling; and
- Construction process requires 4x4 or all-terrain vehicles with trailers to transport and erect the mast.

4.4 Landscape and Visual Baseline

4.4.1 Landscape Character

NatureScot produced a national programme of Landscape Character Assessment in 2019. The South Ayrshire Landscape Wind Capacity Study, 2018 (SALWCS) provides wind farm topic specific characterisation in the area. While the Proposed Development would not constitute a renewable energy development, the corresponding SALWCS LCTs have been cross referred to in this report for information.

The Proposed Development site is located within the NatureScot Landscape Character Type (LCT) 76: Foothills – Ayrshire which overlaps with SALWCS LCT Foothills with Forest & Wind Farm – LCT 17c.

The key characteristics of LCT 76 Foothills are described as follows:

- *'Dissected landform of incised valleys cut between rounded ridges, frequently having a slightly conical form with long shoulder slopes, and plateaux occasionally rising to undramatic summits;*
- *Underlain by red sandstones in the west and coal measures in the east;*
- *Variety of landcover types: lower slopes typically have a pastoral character; with increasing altitude the proportion of rougher grazing rises; and summits are dominated by moorland vegetation;*
- *Swathes of dark green coniferous forest cover many of the rounded peaks and descend on to the lower slopes;*
- *The eastern part of this area, comprising the south-eastern part of the Ayrshire Coalfield, has a concentration of large open-cast mines;*
- *Scatter of villages and farms in the northern parts of the Landscape Character Type, and very little settlement in more upland areas to the south and east;*
- *Remnants of historic settlement patterns still evident in areas that are unsettled and uncultivated;*
- *Enclosed nature of forested areas, with their foreshortened views, can create a remote, isolated feel;*
- *Simple, largely undeveloped landscape, with foothills often providing scenic backdrops to the settled valets which surround them.'*

The Ayrshire Foothills (LCT 76) form a transitional hill range between the more settled river valleys and Ayrshire Lowlands, north of the site, and the plateau moorlands and rugged uplands, south of the site.

Coniferous forestry comprises the predominant land cover in the vicinity of the site, forming an extensive human-made element of the landscape structure south of Straiton. This forested area includes several core paths and National Cycle Route 7 and has recreational value as part of the Galloway Forest Park. Other human influences upon the character of the LCT include wind farm development and electricity infrastructure.

The Proposed Development site is located close to the NatureScot Landscape Character Type (LCT) 72: Pastoral Valleys which overlaps with SALWCS LCT Intimate Pastoral Valley - LCT 13. The key characteristics of LCT 72 Pastoral Valleys are described as follows:

- *'Narrow, intimate medium to small scale valleys with steep slopes and relatively flat bottoms cut into the foothills and moorlands of the Ayrshire uplands;*
- *Strongly contained by adjacent uplands with occasional higher and more pronounced summits;*
- *Diverse land cover dominated by broadleaf woodland including shelterbelts, riparian woodland and policy woodlands separating the valley into small parcels of pasture;*
- *Network of tree-lined winding roads;*
- *Number of hill forts, hilltop cairns, castles and strongholds, and mansion houses, resulting in a rich heritage and a strong sense of timelessness;*
- *Settlement comprises a dispersed scatter of houses and farms;*
- *Well settled, intricately patterned landscape which has a rural, picturesque quality;*
- *Views tend to be short to medium distance, focused along the valley in the direction of travel with the surrounding upland landscape forming the enclosing, often dramatic, ridgeline in views. More pronounced 'landmark' hills form key foci. Open views are available from elevated roads and where floodplain is more open; and*
- *Popular walks and hill views provide elevated views over this landscape.'*

4.4.2 Landscape Designations

Landscape designations within the study area for the proposed met mast include:

- South Ayrshire Proposed Local Development Plan (PLDP2) Candidate Local Landscape Areas (cLLA):
  - Water of Girvan Valley;
  - High Carrick Hills;
  - The Stinchar Valley; and
  - PLDP2 has only recently been published for public consultation, therefore the cLLAs remain candidate sites, indicative of the Council's intention for protecting important landscapes in South Ayrshire.
- East Ayrshire Local Development Plan (2017) – Sensitive Landscape Area:
  - Foothills west of the Doon Valley.
- Inventory Garden and Designed Landscapes (GDL):
  - Blairquhan;
  - Kilkerran; and
  - Craigengillan.

4.4.3 Visual Amenity

The ZTV (Figure A) has been produced using digital terrain data and a maximum proposed development height of 140 m to demonstrate the distribution of theoretical views of the met mast throughout the study area.

Figure A also illustrates the screening effect of the extensive areas of coniferous forestry that form the predominant land cover within 5 km of the proposed development, significantly reducing the portion of the study area predicted to experience views of the met mast. Screened visibility of the met mast is demonstrated by Figure A across the rugged uplands, to the south, and in the vicinity of more settled, sheltered river valleys to the north around Straiton.

When considering the 'screened' theoretical visibility shown by Figure A, potential views of the met mast are limited to the following visual receptors:

- Recreational walkers/ visitors to the Craigengower Monument (see Figure E and F);
- Users of B roads and the minor road network in the vicinity of Straiton and travelling south from Straiton to the Galloway Forest Park (see Figure B, C and G); and
- Recreational walkers/ cyclists using the local path network, core path network and National Cycle Network (see Figure D).

Although Figure A illustrates theoretical visibility of the met mast within the Galloway Dark Sky Park (and its associated buffer area), south of the site, the proposed development description in Chapter 2 does not include lighting.

4.5 Potential Landscape and Visual Effects

4.5.1 The Site

The proposed development site will be physically altered by the introduction of the proposed met mast. Parts of the site may be excavated to accommodate foundations at the mast location and ground anchors will be constructed to secure the mast via guy wires. The construction of the mast will introduce a new human-made feature to the baseline landscape.

Beyond this intervention, the construction and operation of the proposed met mast will make limited physical alteration to the site. The footprint of the proposed changes comprises a small area of land and will be exerted over a short timeframe. The physical disturbance to the site is wholly reversible and a commitment is in place to remove all foundations/ anchor points and restore the disturbed land to its previous condition.

4.5.2 Landscape Character and Designations

LCT 76: Foothills – Ayrshire, has experienced considerable modification by human influence and human-made features including coniferous forestry plantation and wind farm development. The extensive presence of coniferous forest throughout the LCT creates a perception of visual enclosure and restricts long distance views. LCT 72: Pastoral Valleys has limited levels of visibility due to intervening topography and on the valley floor is limited to the section of this LCT that lies between 2.5 and 5 km to the north of the Proposed Development (see viewpoint 1). Visibility of the Proposed Development within the Water of Girvan Valley cLLA is limited due to intervening topography and as for LCT 72, on the valley floor is limited to the section of this LCT that lies between 2.5 and 5 km to the north of the Proposed Development. The visual influence of the proposed met mast upon other landscape designations is considered to be very minor by virtue of limited theoretical visibility, distance or intervening commercial forestry.

Although the proposed met mast represents a new, tall structural element of the baseline landscape, it is designed to be slender and unobtrusive by virtue of its form, materials, and colour. Where the met mast forms an evident component of the landscape character:

- Near the site - visibility would be limited to the upper portions of the met mast and frequently restricted by intervening forestry; and
- In longer distance viewing opportunities - particularly where the LCT 76 forms a backdrop to more settled/ populated areas such as in the vicinity of Straiton, or from the valley floor of the Pastoral Valleys LCT although a visible component of the skyline the met mast would not have sufficient mass to form a defining element of the landscape.

Beyond a viewing distance of 1.5 – 2.5 km a met mast of this height may be a discernible feature of the wider landscape; however, the limited mass of the design and the matt finish of the tubular construction mean they lack the substance to significantly alter the setting or appreciation of the baseline landscape conditions.

4.5.3 Visual Receptors

Figure B – E and Figure G demonstrate 'bare ground' wireline views of an indicative met mast from locations representative of the nature and activity of principle visual receptors throughout the study area. The outline model illustrated on each wireline represents the maximum height and external dimensions of the proposed met mast. As the proposed development would be of a lattice or tubular construction it would not constitute a solid of mass of these dimensions, instead allowing a degree of visual transparency.

Figure F, from Craigengower Monument, presents a photomontage of an indicative met mast reflecting the maximum height, external dimensions and lattice or tubular construction of the proposed development. Views of the Proposed Development would also include horizontal booms and guy wires.

Representative visual receptor locations are as follows:

- Viewpoint 1 – Minor road near Craig;
- Viewpoint 2 – Minor road near Stinchar Bridge;
- Viewpoint 3 – National Cycle Network 7, near Palmullan Bridge;
- Viewpoint 4 – Craigengower Monument; and
- Viewpoint 5 – B741 near Largs Farm.

From each location, it is considered that the extensive presence of coniferous forestry will restrict visibility to the upper parts of the proposed met mast.

As detailed in section 4.5.2 it is predicted that, where visible, the perceived scale and overtness of the proposed development will diminish with increased viewing distance, particularly when viewed in the context of this large-scale landscape. The viewpoint locations above range from 3.6 to 6.2 km from the site and it is subsequently considered unlikely that the slender, visually recessive structure of the met mast will introduce a noticeable feature to the views.

5. Environmental Context

The Proposed Development is not located within any statutory designations. The closest statutory designated site is Knockinculloch Scheduled Ancient Monument located ~3 km north-west from the Proposed Development.

5.1 Ecology

The proposed mast location and access routes have been reviewed against environmental survey information gathered between 2020 and 2021 for the proposed wind farm Environmental Impact Assessment. The survey data includes full coverage of the proposed met mast location.

The location of the met mast has been situated away from priority habitat and peat as per the results of the Joint Nature Conservation Committee Phase 1 Habitat Survey undertaken in April 2021. The met mast will be located on semi-improved acid grassland/ marshy grasslands. This habitat is not considered to present particular constraint to the Proposed Development.

5.2 Ornithology

As part of the proposed Knockcronal Wind Farm application, ornithology surveys were undertaken from April 2019 to March 2020, the area surveyed includes the Proposed Development site. Additionally, as per the Vantage Point flight activity surveys, no target species were recorded in sufficient number to carry out a collision risk model, therefore collision risk is considered low at the Proposed Development location.

Mitigation outlined in NatureScot's 'Guidance – Assessment and mitigation of impacts of power lines and guyed meteorological masts on birds' can be considered if required, including the installation of bird diverters on the guy wires to further reduce potential collision risk.

5.3 Geology, Hydrology and Hydrogeology

There are no watercourses located at the Proposed Development.

Peat Probing has been undertaken across the proposed Knockcronal Wind Farm site including the met mast location. A small pocket of deep peat is located to the east of the Proposed Development with depth between 2 to 3 m. However, the guy wires can be placed to avoid the areas of deep peat.

5.4 Historic Environment

Based on the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage assessment undertaken as part of the Proposed Knockcronal Wind Farm, no cultural heritage features were found at the Proposed Development location.

6. Summary and Conclusions

This report sets out the proposed development of a metrological mast, up to 140 m in height for a temporary period of three years, on land at Linfairn Farm, approximately 5.6 km south of Straiton, South Ayrshire.

The Proposed Development is a slender mast with a dull grey finish. Figure 3 provides an indicative profile of the mast, although the guy and anchor designs may vary depending on the mast supplier. The Proposed Development will be used to measure the wind characteristics (speed, direction, atmospheric pressure and temperature) at various heights. The measurement of accurate wind data is a vital part of determining the wind resource for the prospective Knockcronal Wind Farm.

The landscape and visual effects associated with the introduction of the proposed met mast are considered limited in both degree and extent. The physical alterations to the site are limited in scope and are reversible, with the removal of foundations/ anchor points and reinstatement of disturbed land an integral part of the decommissioning process.

The Proposed Development is not considered of sufficient scale, extent, or duration to alter the existing landscape character, which is already subject to modification through the introduction of human-made features. Similarly, attributable visual effects are considered to be minor and are limited by the primary existing land cover of coniferous forestry or distance from key sensitive receptors. The proposed development would represent a temporary, short-term, and wholly reversible addition to the baseline visual resource.

The appropriateness of the location and design of the project has been considered, from all environmental, technical and safety aspects. The location of the Proposed Development and its temporary nature would ensure no adverse impacts on local landscape and nature conservation designations or on the amenity of the nearby residents.

This report demonstrates that the Proposed Development has been designed to respond appropriately to the site's context and constraints. The proposals also comply with the relevant policies in the adopted South Ayrshire Local Development Plan. Planning permission should therefore be granted.

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