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Section 8: Ecology

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 This report provides updated Additional Information (AI) on the Ecology chapter of the Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA) of the proposed Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm development.
- 8.1.2 This AI has been provided due to the alteration of the wind farm layout. Overall, 17 wind turbines have been removed with 2 new turbines added in which are located within the forestry, and a further 4 turbines have been reduced in height. This has resulted in a significant reduction in the amount of access tracks required. There has also been 2 borrow pits removed, 3 borrow pits relocated and 1 temporary construction compound removed.
- 8.1.3 This AI Ecology chapter therefore updates any potential impacts from the development proposals on the ecology of the site as originally detailed in Section 8: Ecology of the EIA submitted in November 2020, and therefore they should be read in conjunction with each other.
- 8.1.4 This report also addresses comments expressed by NatureScot in their consultation response dated 21st July 2021, with regards to ecology, along with other consultee comments provided during the consultation process.

8.2 Consultation Response

- 8.2.1 NatureScot comments on the EclA (dated 21st July 2021) have been taken into consideration when working on the redesign of the layout. These comments are summarised in Table 1, along with details of the actions/responses on behalf of the Applicant from Community Windpower Ltd (CWL). Some of the NatureScot comments are related to species protection and mitigation and these are discussed in further detail within the revised Outline Habitat Management and Enhancement Plan (OHMEP) which has been submitted as part of the AI.

Table 1 - NatureScot comments on ecology with CWL responses

NatureScot Comments	Starling Learning Response
<p>Statutory Designated Sites The nearest turbine, T54, will be approximately 400m from the Dryfe Water SSSI. This could be reduced to 300m if a micro-siting allowance of 100m is allowed as requested by the applicant in EIA Section 2 Detailed Project Description.</p>	<p>NatureScot do state that the development is unlikely to affect the SSSI, even with the proposed micro-siting allowance, and the ECoW and construction company will ensure this is the case, with the SSSI protected at all times. In addition, turbine 54 has been removed from the site, thus the separation distance to the nearest turbine (T51) has been increased to 525 metres, prior to any micro-siting.</p>
<p>Habitats The NVC data was not presented in map form.</p>	<p>All NVC maps can be provided on a USB, both from this AI and the original EclA, as due to the size of the area covered the level of detail is difficult to see on a map.</p>
<p>Bats From looking at the proposed layout the onsite roost is located over 300m from the nearest</p>	<p>The bat roost at Finnegill is just under 500m from the nearest turbine T46.</p>

<p>proposed infrastructure, therefore it is unlikely that there will be any impact to this roost and a bat license is not currently required at this facility.</p> <p>Data was not presented in a format outlined in 2019 guidance.</p> <p>NatureScot recommends feathering the blades at low wind speeds as this reduces the risk to bats from collision</p>	<p>Further information, following the 2019 guidance, on bats is provided, see Section 8.7.8 and Appendix 8.3 of this AI.</p> <p>Feathering of the blades at low wind speeds will be included in the package of mitigation measures for bats, primarily in the areas where bats are known to be present.</p>
<p>Otters Buffer for disturbance of otters should be 200m if a breeding holt, reduced to 100m depending on the nature of the disturbance.</p>	<p>Otter survey will be carried out pre-construction. The buffer will be changed to 200m and only reduced to 100m if considered suitable and a buffer of 30m minimum of non breeding holt or other protected structure such as a lie up. See OHMEP for more details.</p>
<p>Badgers Badger setts require a 30m buffer, 100m for pile driving and blasting.</p>	<p>Badger survey will be carried out pre-construction and buffers put in place. A licence will be applied for if necessary. See OHMEP for more details.</p>
<p>Water Vole No evidence of water vole was found, but the situation can change over time. Recommend that any suitable habitats should be surveyed for water vole in conjunction with the other pre-construction surveys.</p>	<p>Surveys for water voles will be carried out pre-construction at the same time as the otter survey. See OHMEP for more detail.</p>
<p>Fish With regard to migratory salmonids and watercourses, all works should be carried out in line with SEPA’s Pollution Prevention Guidelines.</p>	<p>SEPA’s Pollution and Prevention Guidelines will be followed. See OHMEP for more details.</p>
<p>All protected species Protected species are mobile and the situation can change over time. Recommend that pre-construction surveys should be completed as close to the construction period as possible, and no more than 3 months before the start of the works.</p>	<p>Pre-construction Surveys will be carried out for all protected species, no more than 3 months prior to the commencement of construction. If a change in their status is found, suitable mitigation will be put in place as advised by the ECoW, and NatureScot licences applied for if required. See OHMEP.</p>
<p>NatureScot advises that the developer follows guidance for protected species during construction.</p>	<p>All these guidance documents will be adhered to by CWL, the ECoW and the appointed contractors. See OHMEP.</p>

8.2.2 Other consultees have also provided comments in relation to Ecology, these responses are summarised below with details of the actions/responses from CWL.

Table 2 – EIAR consultees responses with CWL responses

Consultee	Consultee response and requests	CWL Response
Fisheries Management Scotland (23/11/2020)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development falls within catchment Annan District Salmon Fishing Board. 2. States the advice and guidelines they provide to protect fish species. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Noted. 2. Noted.
Galloway Fisheries Trust (04/01/2021)	<p>Commenting on behalf of Annan District Salmon Fishery Board.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development falls within the Annan catchment where numerous watercourses flow across the development site. The Dryfe Water and Wamphray Water are the main sub-catchments within the wind farm site. 2. Support the CEMP and would appreciate the opportunity to comment on Watercourse Crossing Plan. 3. Support the HMP and would like the opportunity to provide input on the HMP Plan. Additionally, the Trust request that the proposed education work includes projects themed on fish and riverine habitats. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Noted 2. Noted 3. Noted
SEPA (22/12/2020)	<p>SEPA Objected to the application in December 2020.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Objects on grounds of lack of information regarding GWDTE. While satisfied in principle with the GWDTE assessment and mitigation outlined in section 8.13.6 of the original EIAR, SEPA requested an NVC map specifically covering infrastructure and relevant buffers to be supplied. 	<p>Response Letter sent by the applicant: Addressing concerns and providing additional information. (06/03/2021)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Noted – NVC mapping and associated data provided in conjunction with the response letter.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. In regard to micro-siting, SEPA requests a planning condition requiring that no micro-siting will take place within 50m of a watercourse, in areas of peat depth greater than original location, within areas hosting GWTDE and within buffers for private water supplies. 3. Recommends that the Habitat Management Plan (HMP) is refined to include more information on proposed future monitoring. 4. Recommends that a site survey for Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) IF any INNS are identified, a biosecurity plan should form part of the CEMP and subsequent construction licence. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. In CWL’s letter to SEPA it was confirmed that the applicant would agree to a condition in relation to micro-siting as set out in section 7 of SEPAs response. 3. The OHMEP submitted as part of the EIAR and updated in the AI will be further refined post consent. The HMEP will be agreed on with the Habitat Management Group. 4. Noted
SEPA (25/06/2021)	<p>SEPA removed their objection subsequent to the planning conditions outlined above following the provision of additional information and correspondence with the applicant.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Considered the additional information supplied and noted that there are a few areas of high and medium GWDTE within 250m of the development. SEPA acknowledge and are satisfied with the proposed mitigation measures and request that these measures are included within the CEMP. Notes that the small flushes, too small to map and M10 habitat should be protected from damage. 2. Outline HMP – SEPA notes that it is intended to plant Dawn Redwood as part of a native screening belt. SEPA notes that this is not a native species. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Noted. 2. Noted, the screening belt is no longer proposed due to turbine changes.
North Milk Community Council (21/01/2021)	<p>Objects to the application</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dryfe Water SSSI – Concerns silt from the development will choke the streams and rivers. The River Annan and Dryfe are important spawning beds for salmon and sea trout. Other species such as frogs will also be impacted due 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Final species surveys will be carried out prior to construction onsite. Information regarding habitat management and enhancement in relation to the SSSI can be found within the AI OHMEP.

	<p>to the potential silting of rivers/streams. The proposed mitigation measures require robust, constant and effective maintenance.</p> <p>2. Concerns expressed on the general detrimental impact on local wildlife, whatever mitigation is enacted, the proposed development will have lasting detrimental effects and damage on wildlife.</p>	<p>2. All the guidance documents will be adhered to by CWL, the ECoW and the appointed contractors. See OHMEP for further details.</p>
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8.3 Methodology

Phase 1 Habitat Survey Update

- 8.3.1 New areas have been added since the original EclA and other areas have been removed including the substantial amount of moorland on the northwest side of the site.
- 8.3.2 The new additional areas were mapped based on a 100m buffer around the proposed changes, following SEPA guidance for construction work involving shallow excavations. The new mapped data has been added to the existing data from previous iterations of the wind farm design and the whole data set can be viewed on a Geographic Information System (GIS).
- 8.3.3 The Phase 1 Habitat Survey followed the standard methodology described in 'Guidelines for Baseline Ecological Assessment'¹, which augments the methods described in the 'Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey: A Technique for Environmental Audit'².
- 8.3.4 Each habitat was classified in the field and its extent mapped onto ordnance survey maps (1:25,000). Field 'target notes' were taken, using GPS to record grid coordinates, relating to record information regarding dominant plants, their associates, structure of vegetation, or points of general conservation/ecological interest, including the presence, or potential presence of notable or protected species on the site. Botanical nomenclature follows that of Stace. C.³.

¹ Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland.(2018) CIEEM

² JNCC. (2010) *Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey – a Technique for Environmental Audit*. Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough

National Vegetation Classification (NVC) Survey Update

- 8.3.5 An NVC survey was also undertaken which included identification of wetland habitats that might include Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems (GWDTEs).
- 8.3.6 The survey was done concurrently with the Phase 1 survey, with NVC community names being attached to those habitat polygons recorded as part of that.
- 8.3.7 The habitat survey updates were carried out in October 2021 by Keith Watson of Starling Learning.

Protected Species Surveys

- 8.3.8 As the alterations were minimal, no further surveys were carried out for protected species. The access track amendments and two new turbine locations are unlikely to alter the results significantly. Pre-construction checks for all protected species will confirm this and further suitable mitigation measures devised if required.

8.4 Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA) Updated

- 8.4.1 This Additional Information (AI) should be read in conjunction with the original EclA.

8.5 Phase 1 Habitats and NVC communities (Site Survey)

- 8.5.1 Additional areas surveyed for the revised layout are described below and habitats where turbines have been removed are also described. The updated total areas lost for each habitat type are given in Appendix 8.2 of this AI.
- 8.5.2 The following habitats were recorded during the Phase 1 Habitat survey. Some are too small to map and are therefore given as Target Notes in Appendix 8.1, with their locations shown in AI Figure 8.3L. Comments are made below on these small areas of habitat and the main habitats are described in Sections 8.5.3 to 8.5.32:
- B1.1 Unimproved acid grassland (B Grassland and marsh);
 - B1.2 Semi-improved acid grassland (B Grassland and marsh);
 - B2.1 Unimproved neutral grassland (B Grassland and marsh);
 - B2.2 Semi-improved neutral grassland (B Grassland and marsh);
 - B4 Improved grassland (B Grassland and marsh);
 - B5 Marsh/marshy grassland (B Grassland and marsh);
 - B6 Poor semi-improved grassland (B Grassland and marsh);
 - D2 Wet dwarf shrub heath (D Heathland);
 - G2 Running water (G Open water);
 - A1.1.1 Semi-natural broad-leaved woodland (A Woodland and scrub);
 - A1.1.2 Broad-leaved plantation woodland (A Woodland and scrub);

³ Stace C. (2019) *New Flora of the British Isles*

- A1.2.2 Coniferous plantation (A Woodland and scrub);
- A2.1 Scrub (A Woodland and scrub);
- C1.1 Continuous bracken (C Tall herb and fern);
- J1.3 Ephemeral/short perennial.

8.5.3 The main Phase 1 habitats found during the survey are discussed in broad groupings in the following sections and are shown on AI Figure 8.2 and the target notes on AI Figures 8.3a to 8.3k.

Grasslands and related open habitats

- 8.5.4 A relic fragment of **B1.1 unimproved acid grassland** is found on a small ridge near the margins of the Wamphray Water. Although **B1.1** is the largest habitat over the wider site for the proposed wind farm, it accounts for only a small proportion of the new additional area (0.0068ha). It was found to represent the typical sub-community of NVC U4 grassland, with the typical defining species: the grasses sheep's fescue *Festuca ovina*, sweet vernal grass *Anthoxanthum odoratum* and common bent *Agrostis capillaris*; tormentil *Potentilla erecta* and heath bedstraw *Galium saxatile*; and mosses such as *Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus* and *Pleurozium schreberi*.
- 8.5.5 On the higher slopes above the Wamphray and at some locations west of the River Annan where there are knolls or ridges, there are some larger extents (c3.2ha) of **B1.2 Semi-improved acid grassland**, where there has been a little enrichment through agricultural treatment, supporting plants such as white clover *Trifolium repens*, Yorkshire-fog *Holcus lanatus* and common mouse-ear *Cerastium fontanum* as well as the typical community species given above. The assemblage of plants is referable to NVC U4b.
- 8.5.6 In some places the vegetation grades back some way towards the typical sub-community, and in others there is some heather *Calluna vulgaris* and blaeberry *Vaccinium myrtillus*, where localised patches are transitional to heath vegetation. A further section, beside the Wamphray Water, is slightly mineral-influenced and has been mapped as transitional between U4 grassland and MG5 grassland.
- 8.5.7 **Unimproved neutral grassland, B2.1** only accounts for approximately 0.37ha of the additional area. Some influence of agriculture practice is evident in the two small patches of the habitat. There is a larger amount (c2ha) of **B2.2 semi-improved neutral grassland**, most of it is on the west side of the River Annan. Both habitats are of fairly low conservation value, either relatively species-poor or rather rank or disturbed. There are elements of NVC MG5 grassland, MG6 grassland and MG10 rush-pasture, the latter usually dominated by dense rushes. The communities are all intermediates between those.

Dry and Wet Dwarf Shrub Heaths

- 8.5.8 Only **D2 Wet heath** represents this category, which accounts for a large proportion of ground in the wind farm site as a whole. Within the additional ground most recently surveyed, there is only a very small parcel of wet heath, measuring around 0.03ha. The vegetation has been assessed as transitional between the soligenous NVC M15a sub-community and NVC M6 mire.
- 8.5.9 Heather, cross-leaved heath *Erica tetralix* and purple moor-grass *Molinia caerulea* are present (M15 community constants) with frequent bog asphodel *Narthecium ossifragum*, devil's-bit scabious *Succisa pratensis*, *Carex* spp and *Sphagnum* moss species.

Mires and other wetland habitats

- 8.5.10 The extensive blanket mire habitats that characterise much of the open ground in the proposed wind farm site as a whole are absent from the additional surveyed areas.
- 8.5.11 Only the **B5 Marshy grassland** habitat type has been mapped during the 2021 survey, locally containing a small proportion (too small to be mapped) of **E2.1 Acid/neutral flush**, or **E2.2 Basic flush**.
- 8.5.12 The vegetation assemblages are very variable. Particularly valuable species-rich mire occurs in a broad strip along the lower slopes near Laverhay, above the Wamphray Water, where the vegetation has been mapped as intermediate between NVC 23a and NVC M6, but contains further elements of the M25c and M10 mire communities. Much of the vegetation is dominated by sharp-flowered rush *Juncus acutiflorus* with frequent purple moor-grass, and there is considerable botanical interest, with locally uncommon species such as marsh arrow-grass *Triglochin palustris*, marsh valerian *Valeriana dioica* and long-stalked yellow-sedge *Carex lepidocarpa*, usually associated with base-rich flushing.
- 8.5.13 A desktop search for notable plants in the BSBI database found a list of other basiphilous plants, including dioicous sedge *Carex dioica*, quaking-grass *Briza media*, grass-of-Parnassus *Parnassia palustris*, butterwort *Pinguicula vulgaris*, dark-leaved willow *Salix myrsinifolia*, broad-leaved cottongrass *Eriophorum latifolium* and fragrant-orchid *Gymnadenia borealis* in the vicinity, though most of the records belong in the grid square immediately to the south of the ground surveyed.
- 8.5.14 NVC M6 mire represents the more acidic vegetation, usually here the M6d sub-community, with sharp-flowered rush and much *Sphagnum* moss, including *S. palustre*, *S. denticulatum* and *S. subnitens*.
- 8.5.15 Elsewhere in the site, the marshy grassland habitat is quite extensive in the area to the west of the River Annan. There, the habitat is mainly rather species-poor, dominated by soft rush *Juncus effusus*, with few associates such as creeping buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, sorrel *Rumex acetosa* and Yorkshire-fog.
- 8.5.16 The additional area contains a small stretch of the Wamphray Water, representative of the Phase 1 habitat **G2 Running water**. Riparian habitats are mapped according to the habitats already described above or the woodland categories below.

Woodland, Scrub and Bracken

- 8.5.17 Additional areas of **A1.2.2 Coniferous plantation**, dominated by spruce *Picea* sp, had been mapped during the 2021 update survey. The new areas measure approximately 8ha within the forest and an additional area just under 0.5ha close to the Wamphray Water at the southern tip of the large Laverhay Forest.
- 8.5.18 **A1.1.1 Semi-natural broadleaved woodland** occurs along the riparian edges of the River Annan and the Wamphray Water. Along the River Annan the woodlands are represented by the NVC communities, W9 ash-elm woodland, W7 alder woodland and W11, all present as individual stands or in intermediates.
- 8.5.19 **A1.1.1 Semi-natural broadleaved woodland** occupies just over 0.71ha of the newly surveyed area.
- 8.5.20 There are two small additional areas of **A1.1.2 Broadleaved plantation woodland**. One of these is on the west side of the River Annan, a small beech *Fagus sylvatica* plantation. The other lies at the southern tip of the Laverhay Forest, dominated by sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*.

- 8.5.21 Small patches of dense scrub (**A2.1 Scrub**) are scattered throughout the latest survey area, occupying ridges, or depressions, along the edges of the watercourses, or having established on unexploited ground within the large conifer plantation.
- 8.5.22 The scrub is quite varied in composition, with some acidic birch and willow woodland (NVC W11), some willow scrub woodland referable to wet W7 alder woodland, some ash and willow woodland (NVC W9), gorse scrub (NVC W23), hawthorn scrub (W21) and W24 bramble and raspberry underscrub. Some of the stands are mapped as intermediates of the above communities.
- 8.5.23 The scrub habitat accounts for just under 0.8ha of the ground surveyed.
- 8.5.24 Only a very small 0.06ha of **C1.1 Continuous bracken** lies within the extra survey area, made up of little patches on knowes or ridges along the eastern side of the Wamphray Water. The bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* vegetation belongs to NVC U20, the bracken community found on acidic substrates, with a field layer similar to U4 grassland.

Miscellaneous habitats

- 8.5.25 **J1.3 Ephemeral/short perennial** habitat occurs at two locations, one within pasture areas on either side of the River Annan. The areas are extremely small, measuring just under 0.1ha. Ephemeral and short perennial species have established on, variously, bare stony ground or around an area where there has been recent dumping of soil and rubble.

Notable plant species.

- 8.5.26 A large proportion of the new ground surveyed consists of improved grassland and various kinds of semi-improved neutral or acidic grasslands (B1.2, B2.2 and B6) where diversity is low. Similarly, much of the marshy grassland recorded is heavily dominated by rushes with only few associates.
- 8.5.27 The main focus for biodiversity is in the Wamphray Water valley. The extensive mire on the lower slopes is species-rich, where a number of species of interest occur, including marsh arrow-grass, marsh valerian, fen bedstraw and long-stalked yellow-sedge.
- 8.5.28 The bryophytes in the mire are also of note, with *Sphagnum subnitens*, *Palustriella commutata*, *Breutelia chrysocoma* and *Campylium stellatum*.
- 8.5.29 The grasslands on the eastern slopes above the Wamphray Water contain several relic patches of acidic grassland (though much appears homogenous) and there are some areas of pasture with increased diversity, with species such as orchid *Dactylorhiza* spp. and burnet-saxifrage *Pimpinella saxifraga*.
- 8.5.30 It may be that surveys conducted at a more optimal time might reveal more such species of interest, including those recorded in the BSBI database, as described above.
- 8.5.31 In the scrubby woodland along the edges of the Wamphray is found the locally uncommon smooth-stalked sedge *Carex laevigata*.

8.6 Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems (GWDTEs)

- 8.6.1 The GWDTE discussion follows the same procedure as outlined in the preceding section concerning the iteration of the wind farm design. NVC communities identified over the course of the update survey are assessed against criteria provided in SEPA guidance.
- 8.6.2 The mapped area of the update survey is based on the habitats and constituent NVC communities identified within a buffer of 100m given by SEPA in relation to shallow excavations around features such as access tracks.
- 8.6.3 Those NVC communities highlighted by SEPA as potentially groundwater-dependent are then assessed against the conditions on the site, using professional judgement based on observable features, including visible water flows, seepages and drainage, and taking into account underlying geology and hydrology.
- 8.6.4 Within the additional area the following communities and intermediate communities are given by SEPA as potentially groundwater-dependent: MG10 rush-pasture, M23 rush-pasture, M6 mire, M10 mire, M15 wet heath (M15a), M25 mire and W7 woodland.
- 8.6.5 Out of these, M23 rush-pasture, the mires M6 and M10, and W7 woodland are considered to be potentially highly dependent on groundwater. The other communities are thought to be potentially moderately dependent.
- 8.6.6 In the western part of the additional area (that includes the long access track from the western side of the River Annan until Dod Hill) most of the ground consists of agricultural pasture. Within that area are various examples of MG10 and M23 rush-pasture, particularly concentrated on the skeletal soils found in the former area of the Nether Murthat sand and gravel quarry. Along the riparian edge of the River Annan are woodlands that contain elements of the W7 alder woodland. The woodland communities have been mapped as W7-W9, intermediate between the alder woodland and the drier ash/elm woodland, W9. In these locations those communities are not considered to be dependent on groundwater sources. The rush-pastures are found on poorly-draining soils of the former quarry, or in wet basins. The riparian woodlands receive water from both the river and from drainage flows, natural or otherwise, towards the river.
- 8.6.7 On the ground north of Laverhay, on the slopes above the Wamphray and along the riparian edge of the watercourse, are examples of W7 woodland, M15a wet heath, M23 and M6 mire, either a single named community (M23a) or as intermediates (e.g. M15a-M6, M6-M23a).
- 8.6.8 M15 wet heath is present throughout much of the wider wind farm site, where it is not considered groundwater-dependent, but here, the community is the flushed M15a sub-community, intermediate with M6 mire.
- 8.6.9 There is much variation in the mire communities which make up a broad extensive strip along the lower slopes. There are elements of basic flush, where small patches of vegetation correspond to M10 *Carex dioica*-*Pinguicula vulgaris* mire, or some elements typical of the more circum-neutral M25c sub-community of the M25 purple moor-grass mire.
- 8.6.10 The above mire communities (M15a, M23-M6 and small local gradations typical of M10 or M25c) are evidently fed by irrigating groundwater that is, at least at some locations, alkaline. This is supported by the BGS 1:25,000 linear features map that shows a fault crossing the Wamphray Water a short distance north of the mires. It is possible that further minor faults and associated jointing are present, the former parallel with the more substantial feature that has been mapped. Any such features are likely to be associated with the noted groundwater-fed mires.

- 8.6.11 The examples of the W7 wet woodland, here with a scrubby canopy consisting of mainly willows *Salix* spp., might be supplied by groundwater by the above sources, but also may be supplied by the watercourse to some extent, inundation being frequent during spates.

8.7 Assessment of Impacts

Construction and Operational Impacts

Habitats

Impacts of Construction

- 8.7.1 The direct impacts of construction are discussed within the EclA Section 8: Ecology of the original EIAR.
- 8.7.2 It is considered that within the additional area the proposed development of the wind farm is likely to have few significant negative impacts on the habitats of the site. The significant impacts are strictly localised and could possibly comprise the loss of mature oak trees at Lowries Hill on the east side of the River Annan, damage to species-rich mire, grassland and woodland on areas adjacent to the Wamphray Water, and, at the same location, potential damage to and contamination of groundwater sources.
- 8.7.3 There are negative impacts on other habitats such as loss of riparian woodland along the River Annan and the potential creation of water-borne silt as run-off from construction of infrastructure in the wet grassland areas west of the River Annan and along the riparian edge.
- 8.7.4 A series of mitigation measures are described to minimise those impacts on habitats in Appendix 8.4 and the OHMEP includes compensatory measures, thus ensuring that the negative impacts are generally of low magnitude, of low significance or negligible.
- 8.7.5 There is a small amount of direct loss of GWDTE habitat on the slopes above the Wamphray Water.

Operational Impacts

- 8.7.6 No additional impacts from those described within the original EclA are anticipated.

Species

Bats

- 8.7.7 The predicted impact on bats is discussed within the EclA Section 8: Ecology of the original EIAR. No further bat survey was carried out for the AI. However an updated presentation of bat data is provided in Appendix 8.3 of this AI. Bats were recorded mainly foraging and commuting in low numbers within the site near the turbine locations. On one evening in early summer 2018 at the Sembletree Burn area, there was a high number of bats recorded with 622 passes on one night. In the same Gillesbie area there was a moderate count of 195 passes in one night in spring and 52 in summer. Later in the autumn, counts were low in the same areas. Location 2 of Silton Forest had a high count of 237 passes in one night in summer but with a low count in spring and autumn. There were moderate counts of bat passes at Broadfield height in spring, locations 2 and 3 of Silton Forest in summer, location 2 of South Loch Fell in summer and autumn, locations 2 and 3 of Three Mullach Hill in summer.

- 8.7.8 Therefore, bats could potentially be directly impacted by loss of foraging/commuting habitat associated with construction of the wind farm, as well as indirect impacts via disturbance during the construction period and upgrading of existing forestry tracks. There is more likely to be disturbance along plantation edges. The level of impact will be dependent on the time of year the work is done. For instance, if construction takes place during spring or summer, the negative impact has the potential to be greater. However, since bats feed at night and return to roost early morning, their activity time is likely to be outside construction hours. Negative impacts of construction are considered to be of **low magnitude, short term** and of **minor significance**.

- 8.7.9 The great majority of records of bats using the site were for Common and Soprano Pipistrelle, which are both common and widespread species in the UK. Those two species and the additional 50kHz pipistrelles accounted for around 98% of all transect passes. The Brown Long-eared bat is also one of the most common and widespread species but was recorded very rarely during survey, only by the remote detectors. Noctule or *Myotis* bats, that are both less common and less widespread than the above, were also recorded, in much smaller numbers (both a little over 1% of all transect passes).

- 8.7.10 In general, low numbers of bats were recorded crossing the moorland areas where some of the turbines are to be located. Common and Soprano Pipistrelle bats are considered to be at medium risk from collision with wind turbines, since they spend a proportion of the time flying at higher heights. *Myotis* bats and Brown Long-eared bat are considered to be at low risk as these species have been determined to forage at low heights for almost all the time. Noctule bats are considered to be at high risk from collision with wind turbines since they spend much of their time flying at height.

- 8.7.11 In view of the small numbers and the great majority of records from the higher open areas being of pipistrelle species, collision risk is considered to be low in this area. The majority of the bats recorded were on the forest edges. There is therefore a greater collision risk at the turbines situated adjacent to the forest. The impact on bats from the operational wind farm is considered to be of **medium magnitude, long term** and **moderate significance**.

8.8 Mitigation

- 8.8.1 Seventeen of the moorland turbines have been removed from the scheme (design mitigation) with two new ones added which are located in the forestry. The reduction in the length of new access tracks required is also positive design mitigation. Combined together, these changes to the proposed scheme reduces potential environmental impacts associated with the construction and operational works of the proposal on the ecology (flora and fauna) of the Development site.
- 8.8.2 The access track to the far west can be carefully micro-sited in conjunction with the ECoW to avoid the mature trees south of Lowries Hill.
- 8.8.3 Some measures have been employed in the choice of the route of the access track to avoid greater impact to the species-rich mire. The southern branch of the access track skirts the southern limit of the mire where there is adjacent drier grassland. The northern branch uses an existing agricultural track, thus avoiding any direct impact for a short distance.
- 8.8.4 Additional improvement is possible by moving the southern branch further south so that it runs across the drier grassland. It is recommended to microsite the proposed northern branch in favour of a branch that would cross the Glengap Burn from a different location on the eastern slopes of Broadfield Height. There, it would cross over less valuable habitat, either bracken or acid grassland, and through woodland (also is not classed as GWDTE).

- 8.8.5 Micrositing of the northern branch would reduce the loss of the GWDTE to just over 0.02ha, without moving the southern branch onto the dry grassland.
- 8.8.6 The suggested movement of the southern branch onto the drier grassland results in no direct loss of the GWDTE. However, the southern access route would still remain within the 100m SEPA buffer. Measures to avoid the buffer might require abandoning any idea of routing the access track in the general vicinity. It seems from the aerial photographs that there is further mire to the south of the dry grassland area. It is distinctly possible that this mire would be similar to the species-rich mire in question, given its location on the lower slope contours. So, it may not be possible to move the track 150m away from the tip of the mire in question, without having more southerly mires come within the new buffer.
- 8.8.7 Measures to compensate for the loss of, or damage to, the species-rich mire might be difficult to achieve, given the uncertainty surrounding finding a similar combination of the complex environmental factors involved (circum-neutral and acid mineral soil, a shallow peat layer, and various types of irrigating water). Habitat management suggestions could likely only undertake general measures to create, or restore, mire habitat. Compensation for loss of riparian woodland and good quality grassland would be much easier to achieve as those habitats are not dependent on the total of the above factors, particularly with regard to groundwater irrigation.
- 8.8.8 Therefore, it is recommended that this section of the access track to site is assessed in further detail with the ECoW and the Principal Contractor at the detailed design stage if planning consent is granted. This would ensure the best design option with least disruption is utilised, prior to any construction work commencing.

8.9 Statement of Significance Summary

- 8.9.1 Additional fieldwork was required due to the alteration of the position of some of the access tracks and the addition of two new turbines. Fieldwork included a Phase 1 habitat survey and NVC survey.
- 8.9.2 Field assessment for protected species was not undertaken for the additional area, however updated surveys will be carried out pre-construction.
- 8.9.3 Appendix 8.4 of this AI provides an updated table detailing the residual effects on the ecology features of the Scoop Hill Community Wind Farm site, following the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures for the revised scheme of 60 turbines.
- 8.9.4 Due to the removal of 17 turbines from the moorland, and the reduction in associated infrastructure and access tracks, the ecological impacts of the proposed development have been reduced compared to those identified within the original EIAR.
- 8.9.5 Following additional surveys, as part of this AI submission, it has been identified that the proposed development is likely to have a few significant negative impacts on the habitats and species of the site. These significant impacts are strictly localised and comprise of the potential loss of mature oak trees at Lowries Hill on the east side of the River Annan, damage to species-rich mire, grassland and woodland on areas adjacent to the Wamphray Water, and, at the same location, potential damage to and contamination of groundwater sources. However, as noted in Section 12 of the EIAR and the AI, there are currently three access route options proposed to reach the site. The applicant does not expect to use all three of these routes and the final route will be decided post consent. This means that the western access route may not actually be chosen and if this is the case, impacts on the mature oak trees and Lowries Hill would be avoided.

Appendix 8.1 — Phase 1 Target Notes**Habitats of significance highlighted in green****Target notes from additional surveys (October 2021)**

Note: Phase 1 target notes from the original surveys is available in Section 8 of the original EIAR.

Number	Grid reference	Description
1	NT 11307 00544	Well improved field but area here shows as herringbone drainage on aerial images, but apart from heavy poaching (and much buttercup) little difference in the vegetation (better as 'I' rather than 'SI')
2	NY 10718 98956	Fresh dumping from here and going north (in line parallel with a drain) but south appears to be old rubble and soil dumping (stones – with nettle and thistle).
3	NY 10698 98934	Small flush but presumably much past disturbed with central channel (<i>Glyceria fluitans</i> , <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> , <i>Stellaria alsine</i>); wider margins with <i>Juncus effusus</i> , <i>Holcus lanatus</i> , <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> and <i>Ranunculus repens</i> , plus <i>Cardamine pratensis</i> , <i>Cirsium palustre</i> , <i>Stellaria alsine</i> , <i>Carex flacca</i> , <i>Viola palustris</i> (rare) and the moss <i>Calliergoniella cuspidata</i> .
4	NY 10662 98888	Steep woodland bank with mature oak (some ash, birch, hawthorn and hazel) over much bramble with some ferns; associate diversity limited (more so below) but includes <i>Oxalis acetosella</i> , <i>Stellaria holostea</i> , <i>Viola riviniana</i> , <i>Silene dioica</i> , <i>Geum urbanum</i> , <i>Luzula sylvatica</i> , <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> and <i>Lysimachia nemorum</i> .
5	NY 10661 98847	Narrower fringe (some past dumping from field) with locally much bramble and raspberry 'scrub', with scattered alder, hazel, and sycamore. Alder and <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> to water's edge.
6	NY 10677 98793	Narrow woodland fringe of sycamore, oak and alder with some beech and ash over bramble and ferns (locally grassy).
7	NY 10704 98451	Short steep ridge supporting mature oaks over a grassy ground cover (rare bluebell spike noted – both sides of fence). Less improved (but enriched) marginal grassland.
8	NY 10670 98391	Narrow woodland edge with mostly immature alder, ash and sycamore over raspberry and grasses plus <i>Rumex acetosa</i> , <i>Stellaria graminea</i> and <i>Cruciata laevipes</i> (signs of frequent inundation).
9	NY 10263 98430	Track crosses burn (narrow fringe of <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>), and fed by railway side drain (with <i>Juncus effusus</i> , <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> and <i>Ranunculus repens</i> , plus <i>Veronica beccabunga</i> , <i>Myosotis scorpioides</i> and <i>Senecio aquaticus</i>).
10	NY 10258 98411	Steep embankment to railway with short semi-improved turf but free draining and quite stony – possibly artificial - with <i>Ranunculus spp.</i> , <i>Hypochoeris radicata</i> , <i>Scorzoneroideis autumnalis</i> , <i>Senecio jacobaea</i> and much <i>Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus</i> moss.

11	NY 10324 98404	Poached wet pasture with frequent <i>Juncus effusus</i> plus <i>Ranunculus repens</i> , <i>Rumex acetosa</i> and <i>Cardamine pratensis</i> .
12	NY 10392 98372	Slightly lower-lying and leveller broad strip of poached marshy grassland (with several stony drains) but appearing similar to rest of field; wetter in places with <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> , <i>Cardamine pratensis</i> , <i>Cirsium palustre</i> , <i>Silene flos-cuculi</i> and <i>Ranunculus flammula</i> .
13	NY 10577 98358	Old dyke drain with <i>Juncus effusus</i> , <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> , <i>Urtica dioica</i> , <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> and <i>Angelica sylvestris</i> ; parallel to burn (much <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>).
14	NY 10598 98354	Ridge with short less improved grassland (more neutral than acidic) with <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> , <i>Festuca rubra</i> , <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> , <i>Rumex acetosa</i> , <i>Veronica chamaedrys</i> , <i>Stellaria graminea</i> , <i>Centaurea nigra</i> , <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> and <i>Ranunculus acris</i> . Row of mature oak on crest.
15	NY 10619 98387	Embankment with band of scrubby bramble and broom (bluebell frequent).
16	NY 10635 98388	Riverbank with narrow fringe of ash, sycamore and alder; narrow bank with <i>Luzula sylvatica</i> , <i>Mercurialis perennis</i> , <i>Geum urbanum</i> , and bramble.
17	NY 10625 98394	Damp pasture with frequent thistle, plus <i>Stellaria graminea</i> and <i>Cruciata laevipes</i> .
18	NY 10630 98447	Small marshy hollow with willow, <i>Juncus effusus</i> plus <i>Cirsium arvense</i> and <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> ; some <i>Scrophularia umbrosa</i> present.
19	NY 10607 98449	Embankment with less enriched (but more neutral appearing) open grassland: <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> , <i>Festuca rubra</i> , <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> , <i>Veronica chamaedrys</i> , <i>Centaurea nigra</i> , <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> and the moss <i>Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus</i> .
20	NY 10592 98446	Small block of very dense scrubby willow regeneration (beech trees to the south).
21	NY 10578 98424	Firmer ground to corner but still with much <i>Juncus</i> but also wet grassland elements (<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> , <i>Carex leporina</i> , <i>Juncus articulatus</i> and the moss <i>Calliergoniella cuspidata</i>).
22	NY 10560 98401	<i>Juncus effusus</i> -dominated old dyke channel continues parallel burn and ridge of freer draining pasture low mound.
23	NY 10521 98418	Burn channel with marginal <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> and some marshy grassland zones (with <i>Juncus effusus</i> , <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> , <i>Ranunculus repens</i> , <i>Rumex acetosa</i> , <i>Cirsium arvense</i> , <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> and <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> ; some alder regeneration near wall and some <i>Fontinalis</i> moss in burn).
24	NY 10435 98415	Stony (past disturbed) area marked by being freely drained with <i>Festuca rubra</i> , <i>Hypochoeris radicata</i> , <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> , <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> and varied mosses.

25	NY 10384 98417	Narrow but obscure wet drain-like channel (frequent <i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>); the adjacent wet pasture to the west has reduced <i>Juncus effusus</i> compared to the rest of the field.
26	NY 14041 99041	Sloping hillside flush with (below) a broader strip of drain-fed (more enriched) wet grassland with <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> , <i>Ranunculus spp.</i> , <i>Bellis perennis</i> , <i>Cirsium palustre</i> and occasional parts with <i>Carex flacca</i> and <i>Linum catharticum</i> ; <i>Juncus effusus</i> dense to northern edge, and frequent hawthorn to south.
27	NY 14009 99080	Acid grassland on slope appearing to be somewhat enriched in places with <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> , <i>Festuca rubra</i> , <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> , <i>Galium saxatile</i> , <i>Potentilla erecta</i> , <i>Trifolium repens</i> and mosses include <i>Hylocomium splendens</i> ; local areas with relic grazed heathy areas (<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> , <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> and some <i>Carex binervis</i>).
28	NY 13926 99097	Slope with short grazed but appearing less acidic but damp and quite species rich with <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> with <i>Ranunculus spp.</i> , <i>Hypochoeris radicata</i> , <i>Rumex acetosa</i> , <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> , <i>Scorzoneroideis autumnalis</i> , <i>Veronica chamaedrys</i> , <i>Conopodium majus</i> , <i>Potentilla sterilis</i> and <i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i> and mosses include <i>Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus</i> and <i>Hylocomium splendens</i> . Some scattered hawthorn and bracken.
29	NY 13919 99174	Scrub woodland on short steep banks to burn with hawthorn, hazel and willow, and some bracken (mostly grassy below).
30	NY 13932 99202	Southern end of extensive hill slope wetland generally dominated by <i>Juncus acutiflorus</i> but appearing to be very diverse with some enrichment above, but more diverse and flushed below to burn (see other target notes): associates include <i>Angelica sylvestris</i> , <i>Cirsium palustre</i> , occasional <i>Molinia caerulea</i> , <i>Carex spp.</i> , <i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i> , <i>Galium uliginosum</i> , <i>Viola palustris</i> and <i>Valeriana dioica</i> , and mosses include <i>Calliergonella cuspidata</i> , <i>Scleropodium purum</i> and <i>Thuidium tamariscinum</i> .
31	NY 13923 99266	Slope down to burn with increased flushing and diversity (narrows between two grassy ridges): <i>Erica tetralix</i> , <i>Narthecium ossifragum</i> , <i>Triglochin palustre</i> , <i>Carex echinata</i> , <i>C. flacca</i> and <i>C. lepidocarpa</i> , and diverse mosses include <i>Sphagnum denticulatum</i> , <i>S. subnitens</i> , <i>Warnstorfia sp.</i> , <i>Campylium stellatum</i> , <i>Cratoneuron filicinum</i> and <i>Palustriella commutata</i> .
32	NY 13922 99282	Scrub woodland with hazel, hawthorn and willow (some eared willow or hybrid) with rose, <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> , <i>Teucrium scorodonia</i> and ferns (some <i>Polypodium vulgare</i>).
33	NY 13938 99297	Acidic flushing with some intermediate wet heath – mire areas: <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> , <i>Erica tetralix</i> , <i>Molinia caerulea</i> , <i>Succisa pratensis</i> , <i>Narthecium ossifragum</i> , <i>Carex spp.</i> , and mosses include <i>Sphagnum denticulatum</i> , <i>S. subnitens</i> and <i>Breutelia chrysocoma</i> .
34	NY 13950 99310	Flush lines from <i>Juncus acutiflorus</i> mire (locally <i>Juncus</i> – <i>Sphagnum</i> type) with <i>Molinia caerulea</i> , <i>Narthecium ossifragum</i> , <i>Carex spp.</i> (some <i>C. lepidocarpa</i>), <i>Dactylorhiza sp.</i> , and mosses include <i>Sphagnum spp.</i> , <i>Philonotis fontana</i> and <i>Bryum pseudotriquetrum</i> .
35	NY 13946 99367	Extensive <i>Juncus</i> mire (frequent <i>Molinia caerulea</i>), less acidic above and frequent <i>Narthecium ossifragum</i> and <i>Sphagnum</i> below; associates include <i>Carex spp.</i> , <i>Cirsium</i>

		<i>palustre</i> , <i>Angelica sylvestris</i> , <i>Achillea ptarmica</i> , <i>Succisa pratensis</i> , <i>Valeriana dioica</i> and mosses <i>Hylocomium splendens</i> , <i>Scleropodium purum</i> and <i>Thuidium tamariscinum</i> .
36	NY 13996 99447	Strip of better draining and more enriched grassland by fence near old ruin; difficult to classify with <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> , <i>Centaurea nigra</i> , <i>Trifolium pratense</i> , <i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i> but also some <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> and <i>Danthonia decumbens</i> .
37	NY 14001 99510	Slope with sycamore plantation with extensive marginal scrub woodland, merging with burn woodland below; latter with much willow (some alder) over <i>Luzula sylvatica</i> , <i>Oxalis acetosella</i> , <i>Viola riviniana</i> , <i>Primula vulgaris</i> , <i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> , <i>Ranunculus repens</i> , <i>Ajuga reptans</i> , <i>Lysimachia nemorum</i> , <i>Molinia caerulea</i> and <i>Carex laevigata</i> .
38	NY 14006 99324	Local hawthorn and bracken, and small rocks and stones, below track route.
39	NY 13984 99159	Slope with mostly grass dominated, semi-improved acid but with areas less improved, or even heathy, with grazed <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> , <i>Galium saxatile</i> , <i>Carex binervis</i> , <i>Danthonia decumbens</i> and the moss <i>Hylocomium splendens</i> . Locally scattered bracken and hawthorn (mainly to north of here).

Appendix 8.2– Loss of Habitat Types (new figures October 2022)

Habitat Type	Extent of Habitat Present (ha)	Loss of Habitat (ha)	Percentage Loss (%)
A1.1.1 Semi-natural broad-leaved woodland	37.6568	0.0614	0.16
A1.1.2 Broadleaved plantation woodland	71.1473	0.0341	0.05
A1.2.2 Coniferous plantation*	2339.1737	33.6689	1.44
A1.3.2 Mixed plantation	11.3204	0	N/A
A2.1 Scrub	16.4988	0.1043	0.63
A4.2 Recently-felled coniferous woodland	593.0984	5.0813	0.86
B1.1 Unimproved acid grassland	709.6712	5.732	0.81
B1.2 Semi-improved acid grassland	177.2052	1.4122	0.8
B2.1 Unimproved neutral grassland	13.2006	0.0801	0.61
B2.2 Semi-improved neutral grassland	20.0752	0.3825	1.9
B4 Improved grassland	83.6729	2.4786	2.96
B5 Marsh/marshy grassland	314.5845	4.6629	1.48
B6 Poor semi-improved grassland	89.3293	4.5878	5.14
C1 Bracken	124.7892	0.8915	0.71
C3.1 Ruderal tall herb and fern	0.4813	0	N/A
C3.2 Non-ruderal tall herb and fern	0.0381	0	N/A
D1.1 Dry dwarf shrub heath	302.614	0.9712	0.32
D2 Wet dwarf shrub heath	146.6396	2.4846	1.69
D5 Dry heath/acid grassland mosaic	50.3381	1.8899	3.75
D6 Wet heath/acid grassland mosaic	30.4126	0.204	0.67
E1.6.1 Blanket bog	74.6358	2.7187	3.64
E1.7 Wet modified bog	29.3683	0.4295	1.46
E1.8 Dry modified bog	294.2012	13.8508	4.7
E2.1 Acid/neutral flush	0.452	0	N/A
E2.2 Basic flush	<0.1	0	N/A
E2.3 Bryophyte-dominated spring	<0.1	0	N/A
F1 Swamp	0.2249	0	N/A
G1 Standing water	0.6563	0	N/A
G2 Running water	N/A	0	N/A
I1.1.1 Inland cliff	0.0572	0	N/A
I1.2.1 Scree	2.2352	0	N/A
J1.2 Amenity grassland	0.0453	0	N/A
J1.3 Ephemeral/short perennial	0.6274	0	N/A
J4 Bare ground	1.6173	0	N/A
	5536.0681	81.7263 Total loss	1.48

* Habitat Type A1.2.2 coniferous plantation is commercial forestry and the applicant will be undertaking compensatory planting as outlined in Section 13: Forestry of the AI.

Appendix 8.3 – Bat Activity Data (presented as per 2019 guidance)

Survey period	Nights of appropriate weather conditions	Detector ID	Total passes over 5 days	Maximum Bat activity (passes per night)	Maximum bat activity level (low, moderate, high)	Average bat activity (mean or median bat passes per night)	Bat activity level (Low, Moderate, High)
Spring/ Early Summer							
30/05/18 to 04/06/18 Dundoran cluster	5	1. Dundoran	51	17	Low	10.2	Low
		2. Burnt Mound	0	0	Low	0	Low
		3. Broadfield Height	309	89	Moderate	61.8	
		4. Craig Fell	69	31	Low	13.8	Low
05/06/2018 to 12/06/2018 Gillesbie cluster	7	1. Gudewife's Hill	0	0	Low	0	Low
		2. Sembletree Burn	4,136	622	High	590.8	
		3. Gillesbie Hill	168	33	Low	24	Low
		4. VP1	1,134	195	Moderate	16.2	Low
21/05/18 to 29/05/18 Ramshaw Rig cluster	8	1. Finniegill	2	2	Low	0.125	Low
		2. Rue Gill	0	0	Low	0	Low
		3. Dryfe valley	0	0	Low	0	Low
		4. R'Shaw Rig	0	0	Low	0	Low
14/05/18 to 18/05/18 Silton Forest cluster	4	1. LBKnowe	0	0	Low	0	Low
		2. Shed	0	0	Low	0	Low
		3. Bog relic	2	2	Low	0.5	Low
		4. Old VP6	0	0	Low	0	Low
27/06/2019 to 06/07/2019 South Loch Fell cluster	9	1. Dun Moss	4	3	Low	0.44	Low
		2. South Loch Fell	106	21	Low	11.77	Low
16/04/2019 to 26/04/2019 Three Mullach Hill cluster	7	1. North T M Hill	0	0	Low	0	Low
		2. Track edge	0	0	Low	0	Low
		3. South T M Hill	0	0	Low	0	Low
		4. Track edge west	0	0	Low	0	Low
Mid to late summer							
25/07/18 to 01/08/18 Gillesbie	6	1. Gudewife's Hill	125	45	Low	20.8	Low
		2. Sembletree Burn	40	18	Low	6.66	Low
		3. Gillesbie Hill	0	0	Low	0	Low
		4. VP1	156	52	Moderate	26	Low
16/07/18 to 24/07/18 Ramshaw Rig	8	1. Finniegill	1	1	Low	0.125	Low
		2. Rue Gill	219	41	Low	27.34	Low
		3. Dryfe valley	1	1	Low	0.125	Low
		4. R'Shaw Rig	7	5	Low	0.875	Low
13/06/2018 to 18/06/2018 Silton Forest	6	1. LBKnowe	76	28	Low	12.66	Low
		2. Shed	16	8	Low	2.66	Low
		3. Bog relic	18	9	Low	3	Low
		4. Old VP6	5	3	Low	0.83	Low
10/07/18 to 16/07/18 Silton Forest	6	1. LBKnowe	630	237	High	105	Moderate
		2. Shed	160	51	Moderate	26.66	Low
		3. Bog relic	174	62	Moderate	29	Low
		4. Old VP6	0	0	Low	0	Low

27/06/2019 to 06/07/2019 South Loch Fell	8	1. Dun Moss	4	2	Low	0.5	Low
		2. South Loch Fell	106	48	Moderate	13.25	Low
21/08/2019 to 31/08/2019 Three Mullach Hill	10	1. North T M Hill	62	17	Low	6.2	Low
		2. Track edge	782	98	Moderate	78.2	Moderate
		3. South T M Hill	246	41	Moderate	24.6	Low
		4. Track edge west	0	0	Low	0	Low
Autumn							
02/09/2018 to 07/09/2018 Gillesbie cluster	5	1. Gudewife's Hill	0	0	Low	0	Low
		2. Sembletree Burn	0	0	Low	0	Low
		3. Gillesbie Hill	0	0	Low	0	Low
		4. VP1	0	0	Low	0	Low
03/10/18 to 15/10/18 Ramshaw Rig cluster	8	1. Finniegill	0	0	Low	0	Low
		2. Rue Gill	0	0	Low	0	Low
		3. Dryfe valley	14	10	Low	1.75	Low
		4. R'Shaw Rig	3	3	Low	0.375	Low
27/08/18 to 07/09/2018 Silton Forest	8	1. LBknowe	50	22	Low	6.25	Low
		2. Shed	45	21	Low	5.63	Low
		3. Bog relic	60	26	Low	7.5	Low
		4. Old VP6	0	0	Low	0	Low
16/07/2019 to 27/07/2019 South Loch Fell	10	1. Dun Moss	11	5	Low	1.1	Low
		2. South Loch Fell	106	39	Moderate	10.6	Low
10/09/2019 to 20/09/2019 Three Mullach Hill		1. North T M Hill	0	0	Low	0	Low
		2. Track edge	0	0	Low	0	Low
		3. South T M Hill	0	0	Low	0	Low
		4. Track edge west	0	0	Low	0	Low

Appendix 8.4 – Updated Residual Effects based on 60 turbine layout

Feature and Type of Disturbance	Significance without Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation/Enhancement	Residual Significance
Designated Sites	Impacts on Dryfe Water SSSI	Surface water management measures and monitoring	No impacts
Habitats	<p>Loss of blanket bog, wet modified bog and dry modified low magnitude, of minor significance and permanent.</p> <p>Loss of most habitats, low in magnitude and of minor significance</p> <p>No direct loss of any GWDTE</p> <p>During construction, many negative impacts will be negligible however some such as the drying of bog habitats and water pollution are considered to be negative, of medium magnitude, permanent and of moderate significance and reversible.</p> <p>Operational impacts low magnitude, long term and of minor significance and reversible.</p>	<p>Site turbines, access tracks and other infrastructure to be located on habitats of lowest value, wherever possible, overseen by ECoW. Floating roads where necessary to cross sensitive wetland habitats.</p> <p>Micro-siting of infrastructure to reduce impacts as required.</p> <p>Habitat retention, enhancement, and creation.</p>	<p>Extremely unlikely to have a long-term negative effect, therefore low magnitude and of minor significance.</p>
Species			
Bats	<p>Impact on roosts low magnitude, short term, of minor significance and reversible.</p> <p>The effects of construction low magnitude, short term and of minor significance.</p> <p>During operation, due to risk of collision, negative impacts medium magnitude, long term and moderate significance</p>	<p>Limit working to daylight hours only to avoid need for artificial lighting.</p> <p>Ensure turbine blade tips are a minimum of 50m from the edge of woodland.</p> <p>Provide bat boxes in suitable locations.</p> <p>Tree planting in areas well away from turbines</p> <p>Feathering of the turbine blades at low winds, for the turbines where bats are present.</p>	<p>Improved roosting opportunities. Impacts reduced to low magnitude and of minor significance.</p> <p>Potential for some positive impact through provision of bat boxes and other habitat enhancements away from turbines.</p>

Otters	<p>Negligible negative impact due to direct habitat loss.</p> <p>Construction impacts on protected structures low magnitude, short term and of minor significance.</p> <p>However, negative impacts of medium magnitude, short term and of moderate significance due to potential pollution of watercourses.</p> <p>Operational impacts negligible.</p>	<p>Pre-construction surveys. 30m buffer around holts, potential holts and lie-ups; Minimise water crossings; Implementation of strict pollution prevention measures; All staff to be briefed on otter structures; Retain scrub/woodland along watercourses; Cap culverts/pipes if stored overnight on site; and Cover excavations >0.5m deep or provide ramp, also temporary exclusion fencing.</p>	<p>Extremely unlikely to have a significant negative impact. Potential for positive impact through planting along watercourses. Therefore negligible magnitude and not significant</p>
Badgers	<p>Habitat loss low magnitude, long term and of minor significance</p> <p>Construction impacts low magnitude, short term and of minor significance.</p> <p>Operational impacts low magnitude, permanent and of minor significance</p>	<p>Preconstruction surveys; 30m buffer around setts, license if 100m from borrow pits; Cover excavations (see otter); Enhancement planting; All staff to be briefed on badger setts; Forestry operators to be briefed on sett locations.</p>	<p>Extremely unlikely to have a significant negative impact. Some possible positive impact through improved foraging opportunities.</p>
Red Squirrel	<p>Habitat loss negligible.</p> <p>Construction impacts low magnitude, short term and of minor significance.</p> <p>Operating impacts negligible.</p>	<p>Pre construction surveys for dreys; Woodland management.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>
Pine Marten	<p>Habitat loss negligible.</p> <p>Construction impacts low magnitude, short term and of minor significance.</p> <p>Operating impacts negligible.</p>	<p>Pre construction surveys for dreys; Woodland management.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>
Common lizard	<p>Loss of habitat low magnitude, long term and of low significance.</p>	<p>Ground clearance out with breeding season, site checks for reptiles, hibernaculum cleared late summer, new ones constructed.</p>	<p>Extremely unlikely to have a significant negative impact. Negligible</p>

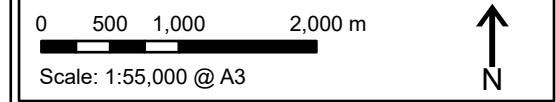
	Construction effects medium magnitude, short term and of moderate significance . Operational impacts negligible .		magnitude and not significant .
Migratory Fish	Construction effects of high magnitude, long term and of major significance	Implementation of strict pollution prevention measures; Ensuring there is no impedance to fish from new culverts or bridges.	Low magnitude of minor significance and temporary impacts.
Amphibians	Effects of construction low magnitude of minor significance . The effects of the operational wind farm are considered negligible .	Ground clearance out with breeding season, ponds created for amphibians	Impact considered negligible with some positive effects.
Butterflies and moths	The loss of habitat negligible and the effects of construction and operation are also considered to be negligible .	Habitat enhancement	Impact considered negligible with some positive effects.
Cumulative Impacts			
Habitats and species	Generally of low magnitude and low significance	Following mitigation outlined above	Mainly insignificant negative impacts , at worst low magnitude of minor significance and some positive impacts
Decommissioning Impacts			
Habitats and species	Slight negative cumulative impacts could occur at the local level	Site will be assessed at the time of decommissioning and relevant mitigation put in place	Insignificant negative impacts

374 Scoop Hill

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Wind Turbine (180m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (200m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (225m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (250m to Tip)
- ◇ Permanent Met Mast
- Access Tracks
- Site Entrance
- Existing Access Tracks to be Upgraded
- Substation & Control Room
- Substation & Control Room Construction Compound
- Temporary Construction Compound
- Borrow Pit
- Existing Quarries or Borrow Pit
- Borrow Pit Area of Search
- Survey Areas

Notes: All on-site infrastructure is show in the legend but might not be shown on each plan.
 Revisions: N/A
 Layout: 374-220912-9022-B



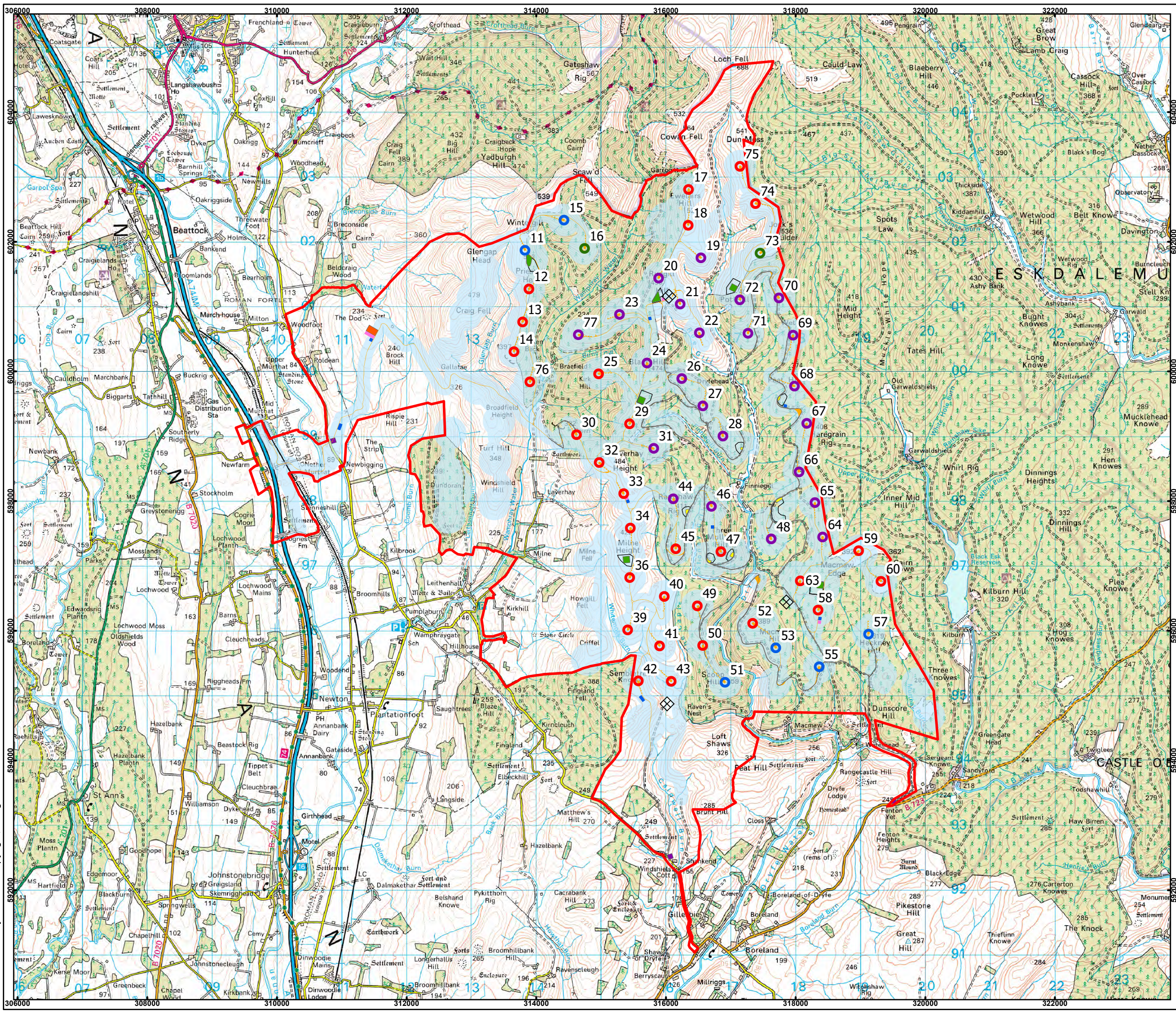
AI Figure 8.1 - Survey Areas

Date: 02/11/2022 Ref: 374-221102-7668
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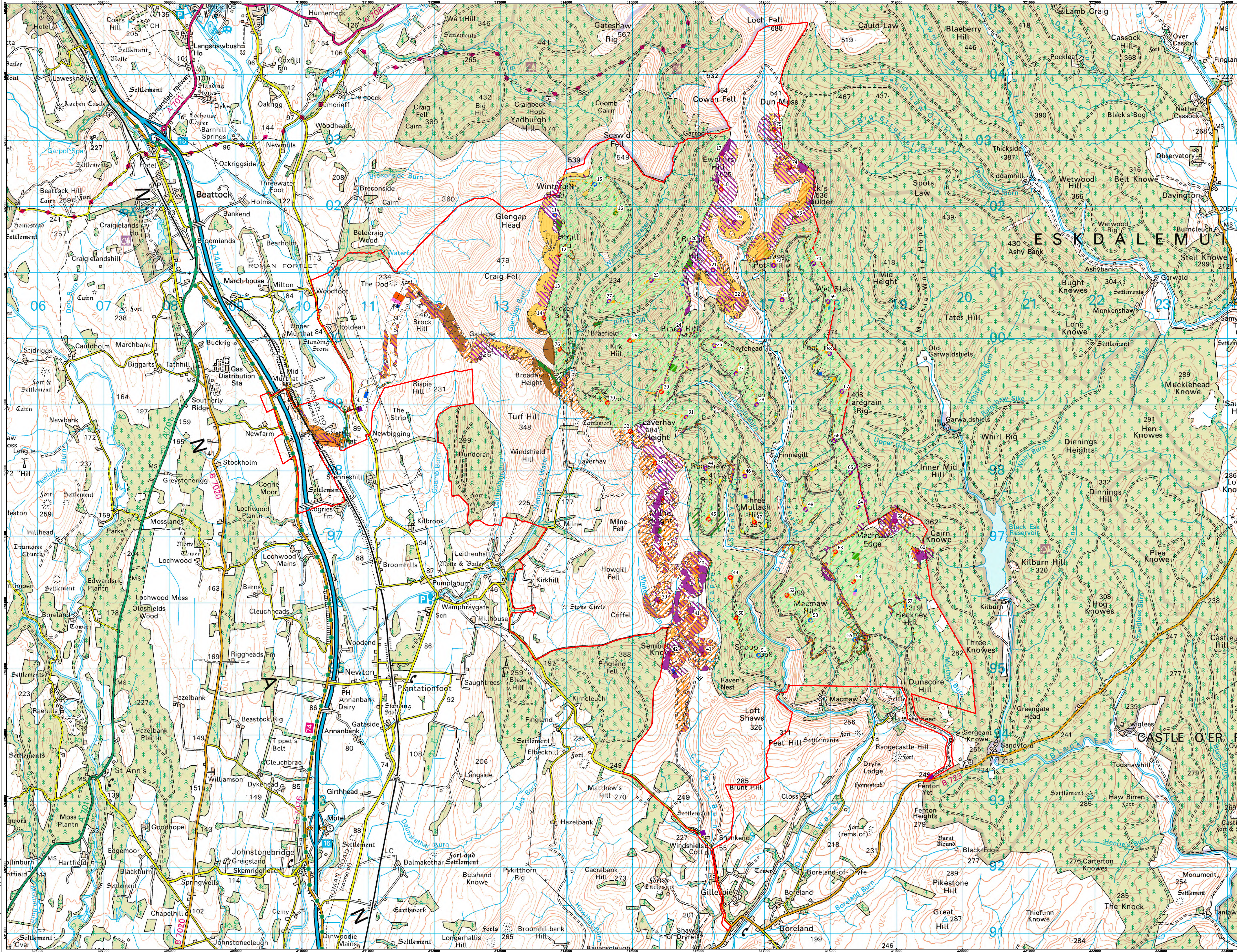
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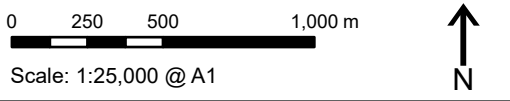


Legend

- Site Boundary
 - Wind Turbine (180m to Tip)
 - Wind Turbine (200m to Tip)
 - Wind Turbine (225m to Tip)
 - Wind Turbine (250m to Tip)
 - Permanent Met Mast
 - Access Tracks
 - Site Entrance
 - Existing Access Tracks to be Upgraded
 - Substation & Control Room
 - Substation & Control Room Construction Compound
 - Temporary Construction Compound
 - Borrow Pit
 - Existing Quarries or Borrow Pit
 - Borrow Pit Area of Search
- Phase 1 Habitat Survey
p1code
- A1.1.1
 - A1.1.2
 - A1.2
 - A2.1
 - A4.2
 - B1.1
 - B1.2
 - B2.1
 - B2.2
 - B4
 - B5
 - B6
 - C1.1
 - C3.1
 - D1.1
 - D2
 - D5
 - D6
 - E1.6.1
 - E1.7
 - E1.8
 - E2.1
 - F1
 - G1
 - I1.1.1
 - I1.2.1
 - J1.3
 - J4



Notes: All on-site infrastructure is shown in the legend but might not be shown on each plan.
 Revisions: N/A
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AI Figure 8.2 - Phase 1 Habitat Survey
 Date: 02/11/2022 Ref: 374-221102-7669
 Produced: BK Reviewed: RE Approved:

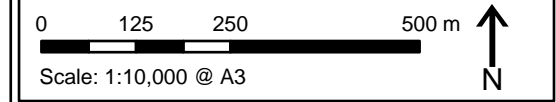
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374 Scoop Hill

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Wind Turbine (180m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (200m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (225m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (250m to Tip)
- ◇ Permanent Met Mast
- Access Tracks
- Site Entrance
- Existing Access Tracks to be Upgraded
- Substation & Control Room
- Substation & Control Room Construction Compound
- Temporary Construction Compound
- Borrow Pit
- Existing Quarries or Borrow Pit
- Borrow Pit Area of Search
- Target Note

Notes: All on-site infrastructure is shown in the legend but might not be shown on each plan.
 Revisions: N/A
 Layout: 374-220912-9022-B

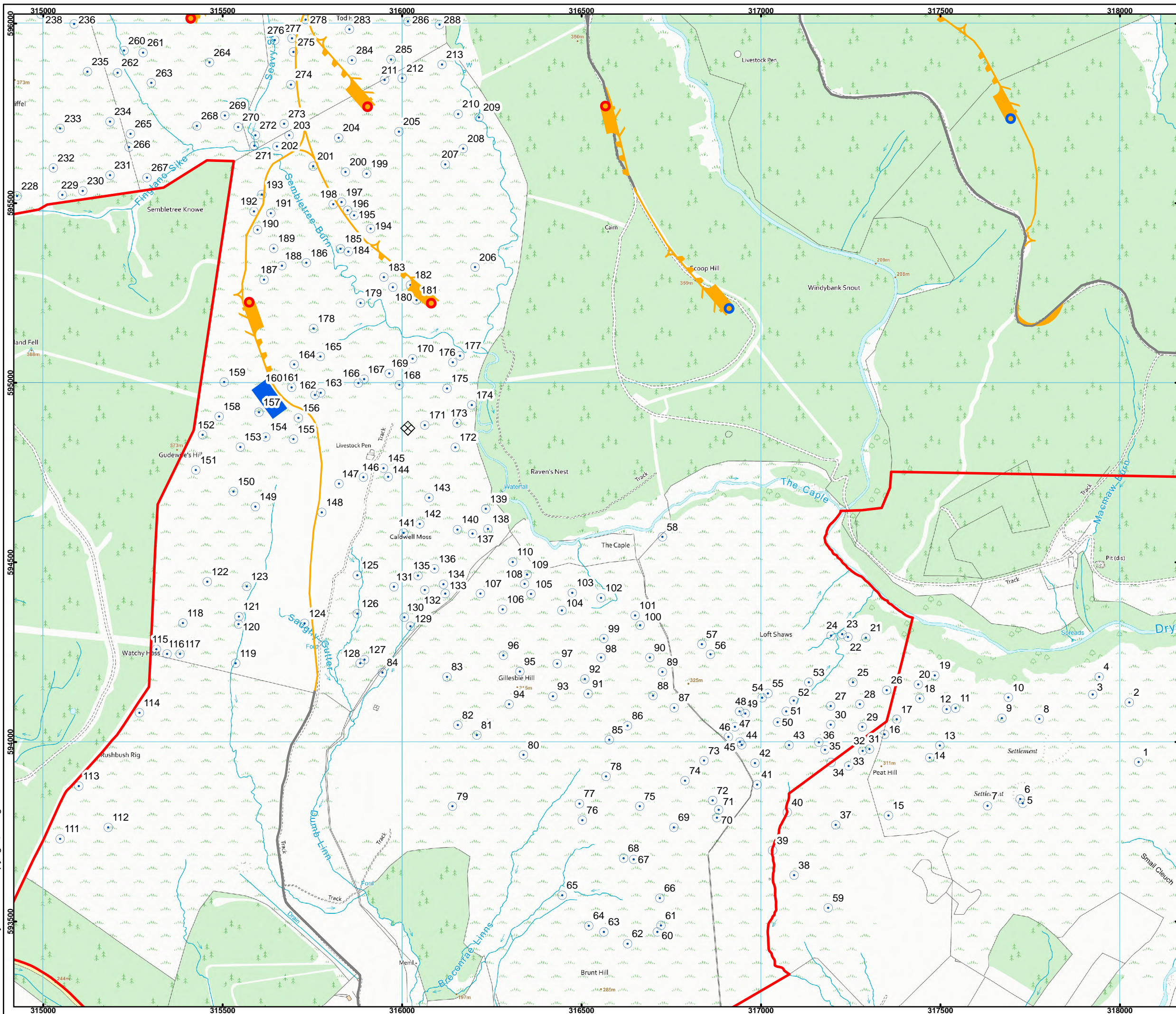


AI Figure 8.3a - Target Notes for main central area with Laverhay Height and Milne Height

Date: 02/11/2022 Ref: 374-221102-7670
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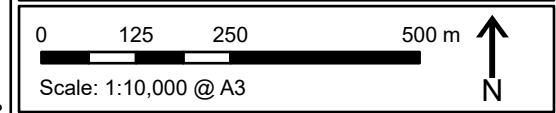
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374 Scoop Hill

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Wind Turbine (180m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (200m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (225m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (250m to Tip)
- ◇ Permanent Met Mast
- Access Tracks
- Site Entrance
- Existing Access Tracks to be Upgraded
- Substation & Control Room
- Substation & Control Room Construction Compound
- Temporary Construction Compound
- Borrow Pit
- Existing Quarries or Borrow Pit
- Borrow Pit Area of Search
- Target Note

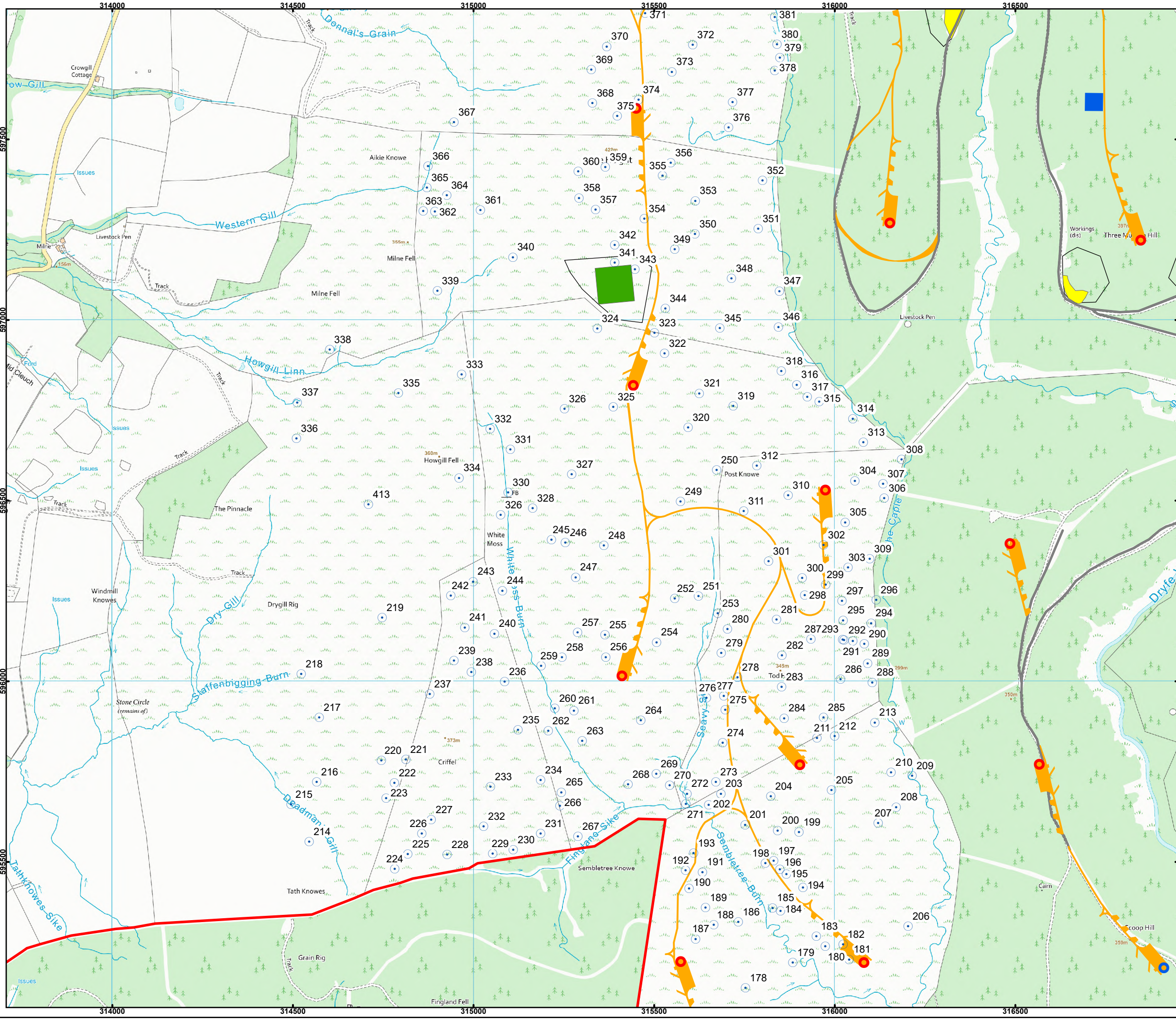
Notes: All on-site infrastructure is shown in the legend but might not be shown on each plan.
 Revisions: N/A
 Layout: 374-220912-9022-B



AI Figure 8.3b - Target Notes for main central area with Laverhay Height and Milne Height

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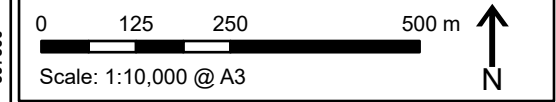
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374 Scoop Hill

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Wind Turbine (180m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (200m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (225m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (250m to Tip)
- ◇ Permanent Met Mast
- Access Tracks
- Site Entrance
- Existing Access Tracks to be Upgraded
- Substation & Control Room
- Substation & Control Room Construction Compound
- Temporary Construction Compound
- Borrow Pit
- Existing Quarries or Borrow Pit
- Borrow Pit Area of Search
- Target Note

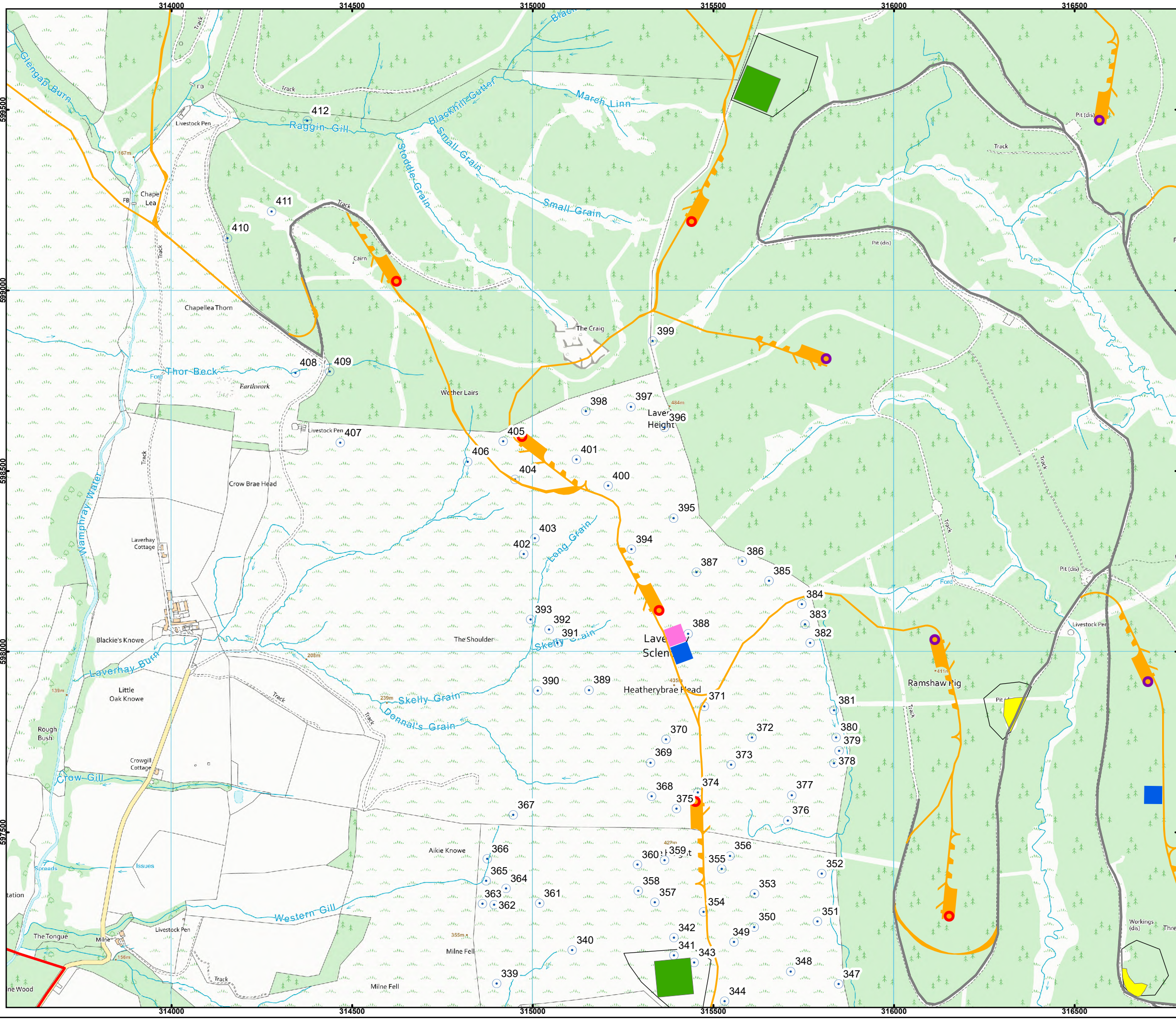
Notes: All on-site infrastructure is shown in the legend but might not be shown on each plan.
 Revisions: N/A
 Layout: 374-220912-9022-B



AI Figure 8.3c - Target Notes for main central area with Laverhay Height and Milne Height

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374 Scoop Hill

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Wind Turbine (180m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (200m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (225m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (250m to Tip)
- ◇ Permanent Met Mast
- Access Tracks
- Site Entrance
- Existing Access Tracks to be Upgraded
- Substation & Control Room
- Substation & Control Room Construction Compound
- Temporary Construction Compound
- Borrow Pit
- Existing Quarries or Borrow Pit
- Borrow Pit Area of Search
- Target Note

Notes: All on-site infrastructure is show in the legend but might not be shown on each plan.
 Revisions: N/A
 Layout: 374-220912-9022-B



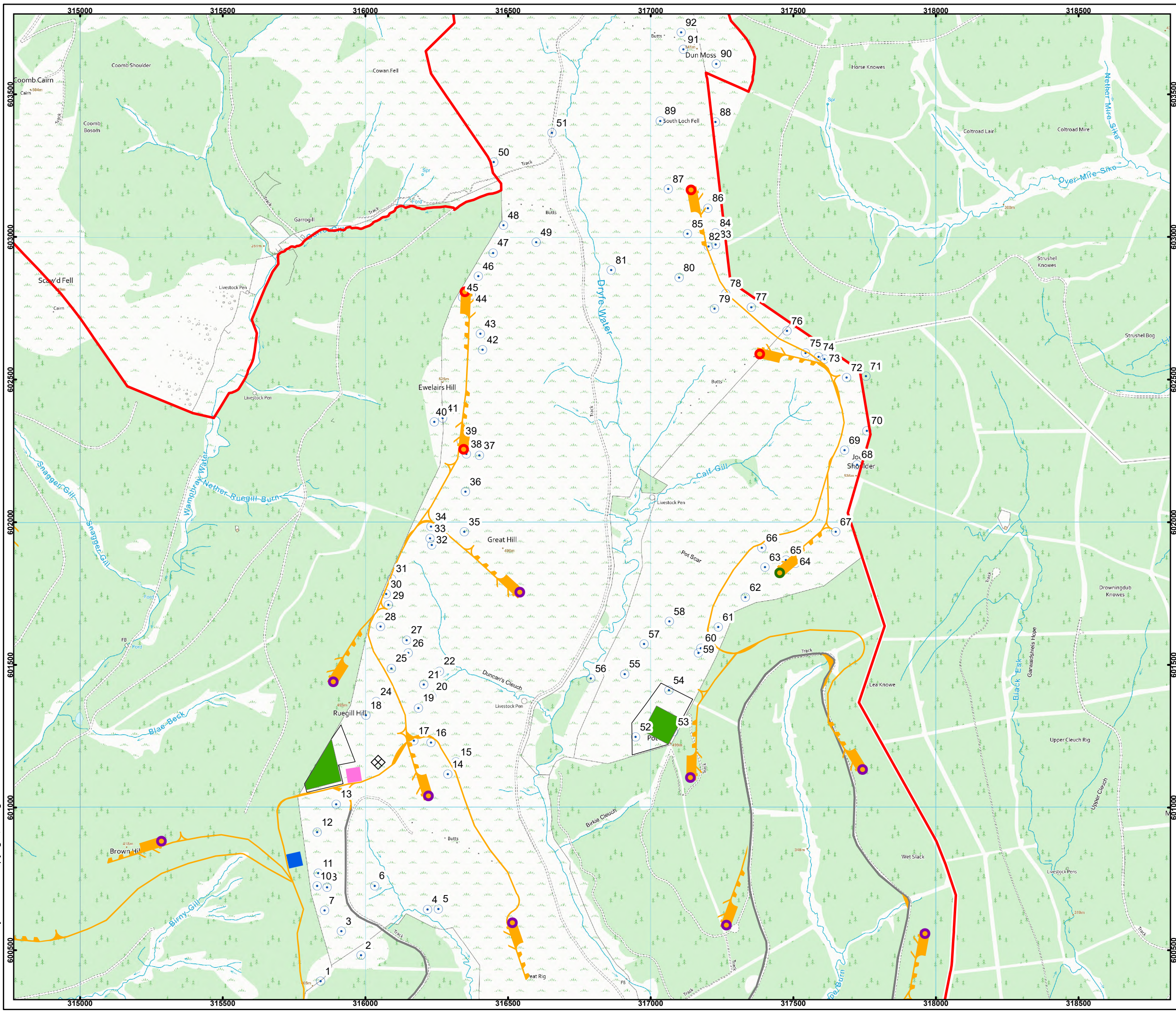
AI Figure 8.3d - Target Notes for north eastern area with Rue Gill to Pot Hill

Date: 02/11/2022 Ref: 374-221102-7673
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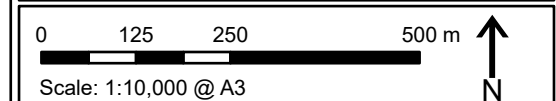


374 Scoop Hill

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Wind Turbine (180m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (200m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (225m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (250m to Tip)
- ◆ Permanent Met Mast
- Access Tracks
- Site Entrance
- Existing Access Tracks to be Upgraded
- Substation & Control Room
- Substation & Control Room Construction Compound
- Temporary Construction Compound
- Borrow Pit
- Existing Quarries or Borrow Pit
- Borrow Pit Area of Search
- Target Note

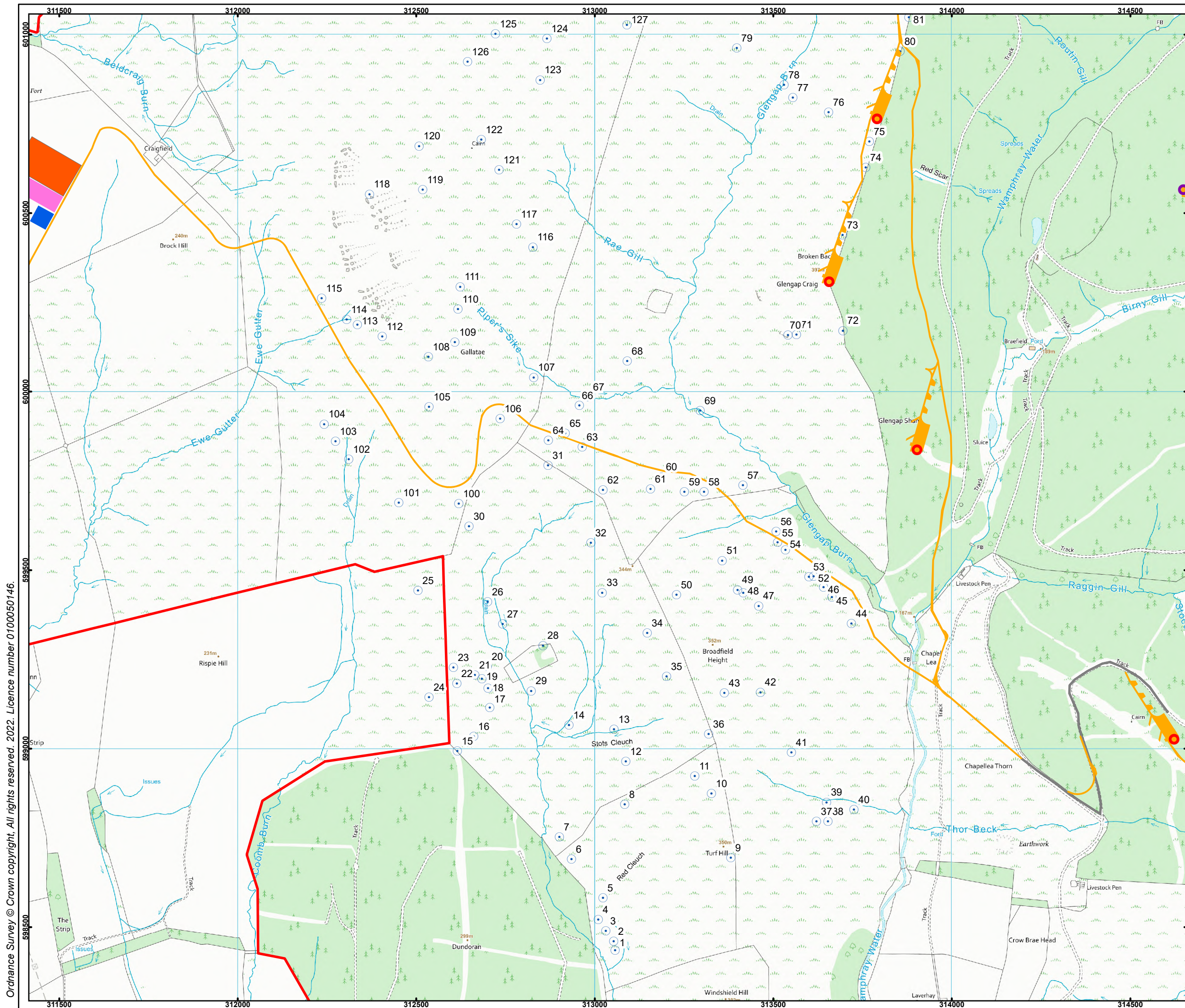
Notes: All on-site infrastructure is show in the legend but might not be shown on each plan.
 Revisions: N/A
 Layout: 374-220912-9022-B



AI Figure 8.3e - Target Notes north western area including Dundoran Plantation

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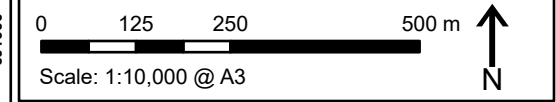
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374 Scoop Hill

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Wind Turbine (180m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (200m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (225m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (250m to Tip)
- ◆ Permanent Met Mast
- Access Tracks
- Site Entrance
- Existing Access Tracks to be Upgraded
- Substation & Control Room
- Substation & Control Room Construction Compound
- Temporary Construction Compound
- Borrow Pit
- Existing Quarries or Borrow Pit
- Borrow Pit Area of Search
- Target Note

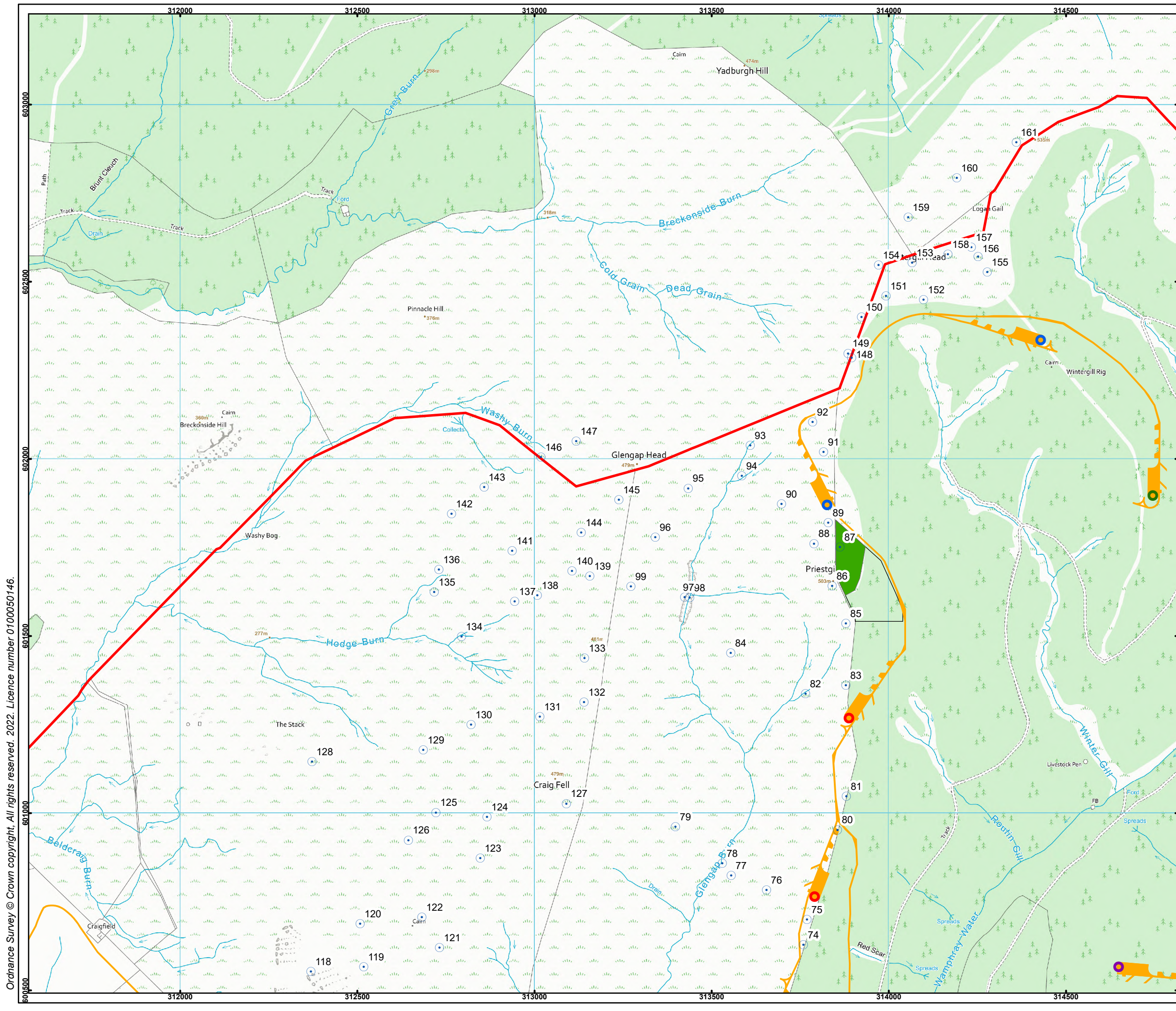
Notes: All on-site infrastructure is show in the legend but might not be shown on each plan.
 Revisions: N/A
 Layout: 374-220912-9022-B



AI Figure 8.3f - Target Notes north western area including Dundoran Plantation

Date: 03/11/2022 Ref: 374-221103-7675
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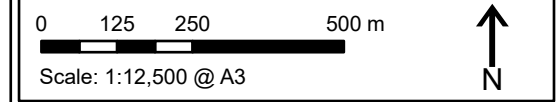
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374 Scoop Hill

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Wind Turbine (180m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (200m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (225m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (250m to Tip)
- ◇ Permanent Met Mast
- Access Tracks
- Site Entrance
- Existing Access Tracks to be Upgraded
- Substation & Control Room
- Substation & Control Room Construction Compound
- Temporary Construction Compound
- Borrow Pit
- Existing Quarries or Borrow Pit
- Borrow Pit Area of Search
- Target Note

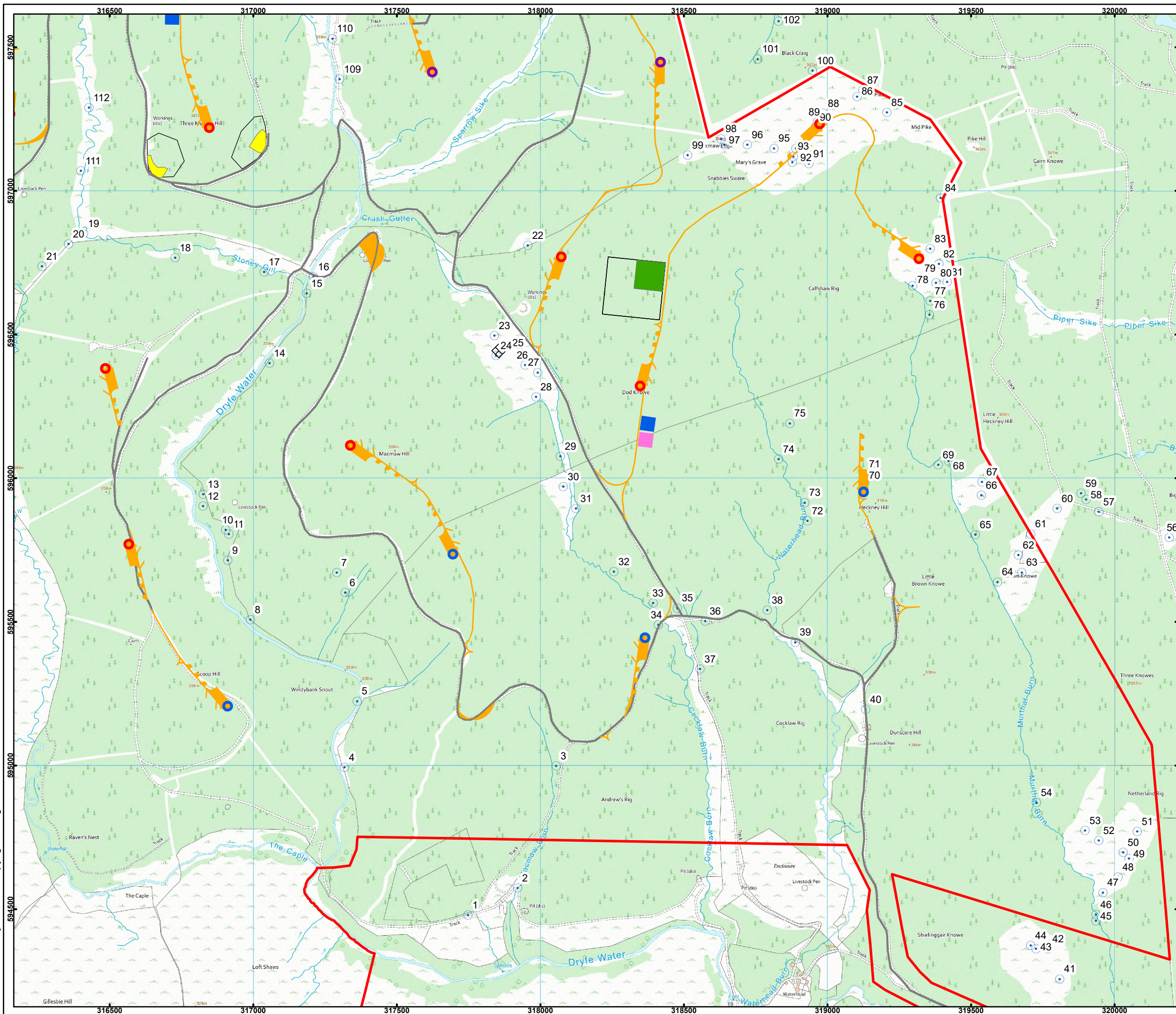
Notes: All on-site infrastructure is show in the legend but might not be shown on each plan.
 Revisions: N/A
 Layout: 374-220912-9022-B



AI Figure 8.3g - Target Notes for south eastern forest area including Silton Forest

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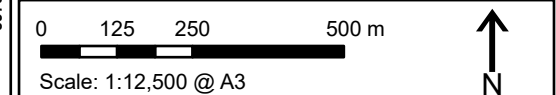
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374 Scoop Hill

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Wind Turbine (180m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (200m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (225m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (250m to Tip)
- ◇ Permanent Met Mast
- Access Tracks
- Site Entrance
- Existing Access Tracks to be Upgraded
- Substation & Control Room
- Substation & Control Room Construction Compound
- Temporary Construction Compound
- Borrow Pit
- Existing Quarries or Borrow Pit
- Borrow Pit Area of Search
- Target Note

Notes: All on-site infrastructure is shown in the legend but might not be shown on each plan.
 Revisions: N/A
 Layout: 374-220912-9022-B

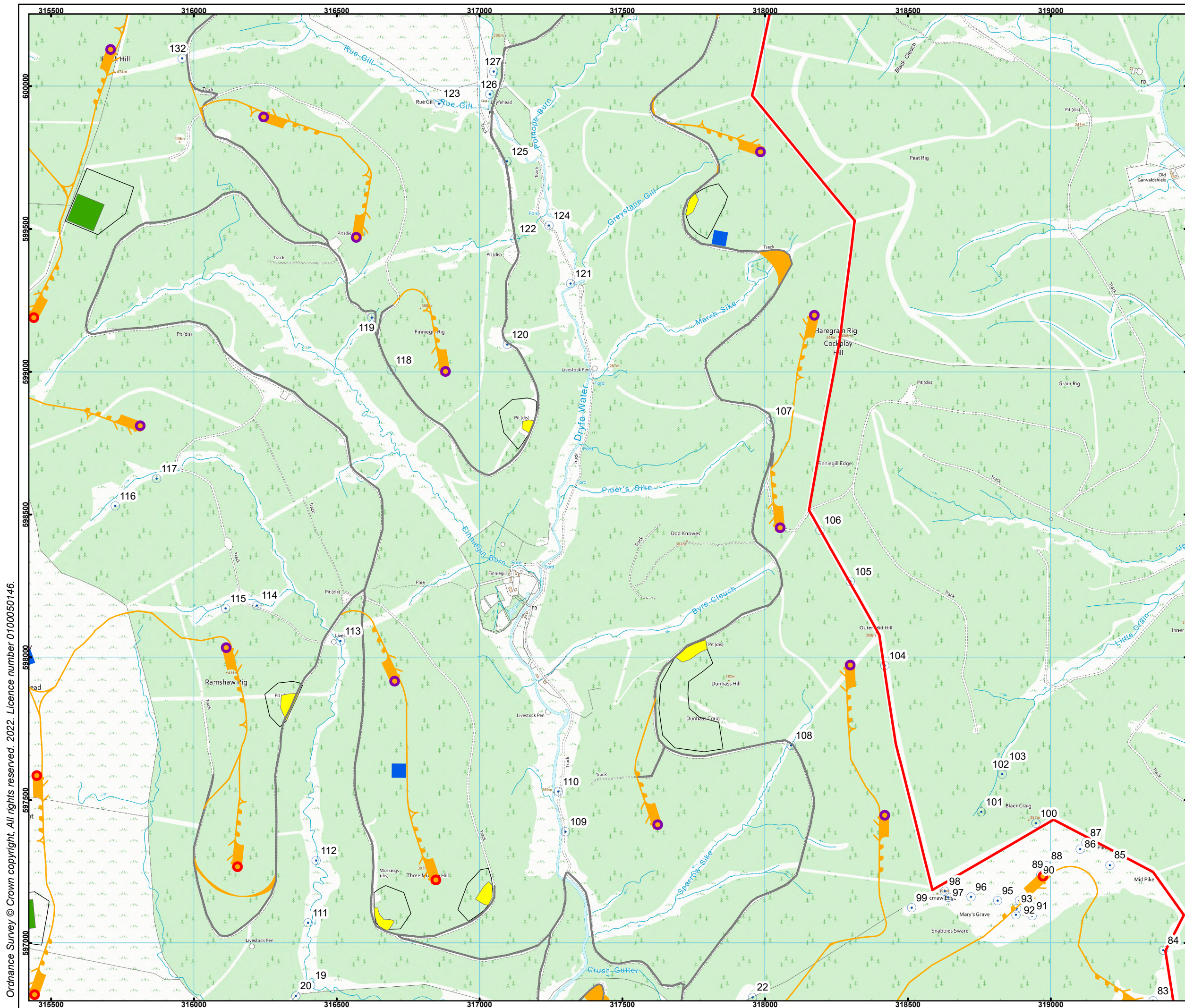


AI Figure 8.3h - Target Notes for south eastern forest area including Silton Forest

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374 Scoop Hill

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Wind Turbine (180m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (200m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (225m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (250m to Tip)
- ◇ Permanent Met Mast
- Access Tracks
- Site Entrance
- Existing Access Tracks to be Upgraded
- Substation & Control Room
- Substation & Control Room Construction Compound
- Temporary Construction Compound
- Borrow Pit
- Existing Quarries or Borrow Pit
- Borrow Pit Area of Search
- Target Note

Notes: All on-site infrastructure is show in the legend but might not be shown on each plan.
 Revisions: N/A
 Layout: 374-220912-9022-B

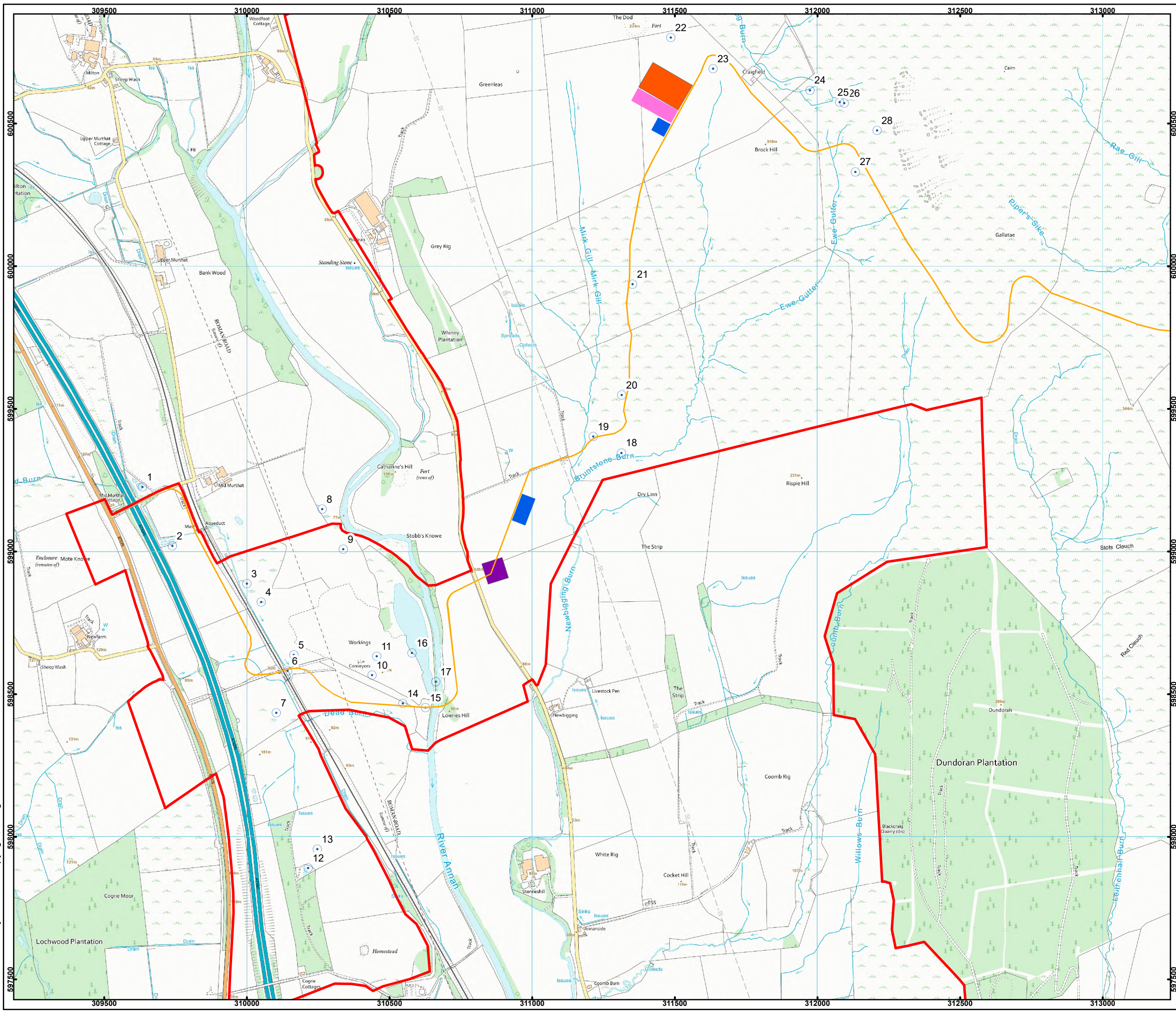


AI Figure 8.3i - Target Notes for Additional Survey Areas in 2020

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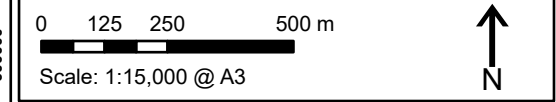


374 Scoop Hill

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Wind Turbine (180m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (200m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (225m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (250m to Tip)
- ◇ Permanent Met Mast
- Access Tracks
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- Substation & Control Room
- Substation & Control Room Construction Compound
- Temporary Construction Compound
- Borrow Pit
- Existing Quarries or Borrow Pit
- Borrow Pit Area of Search
- Target Note

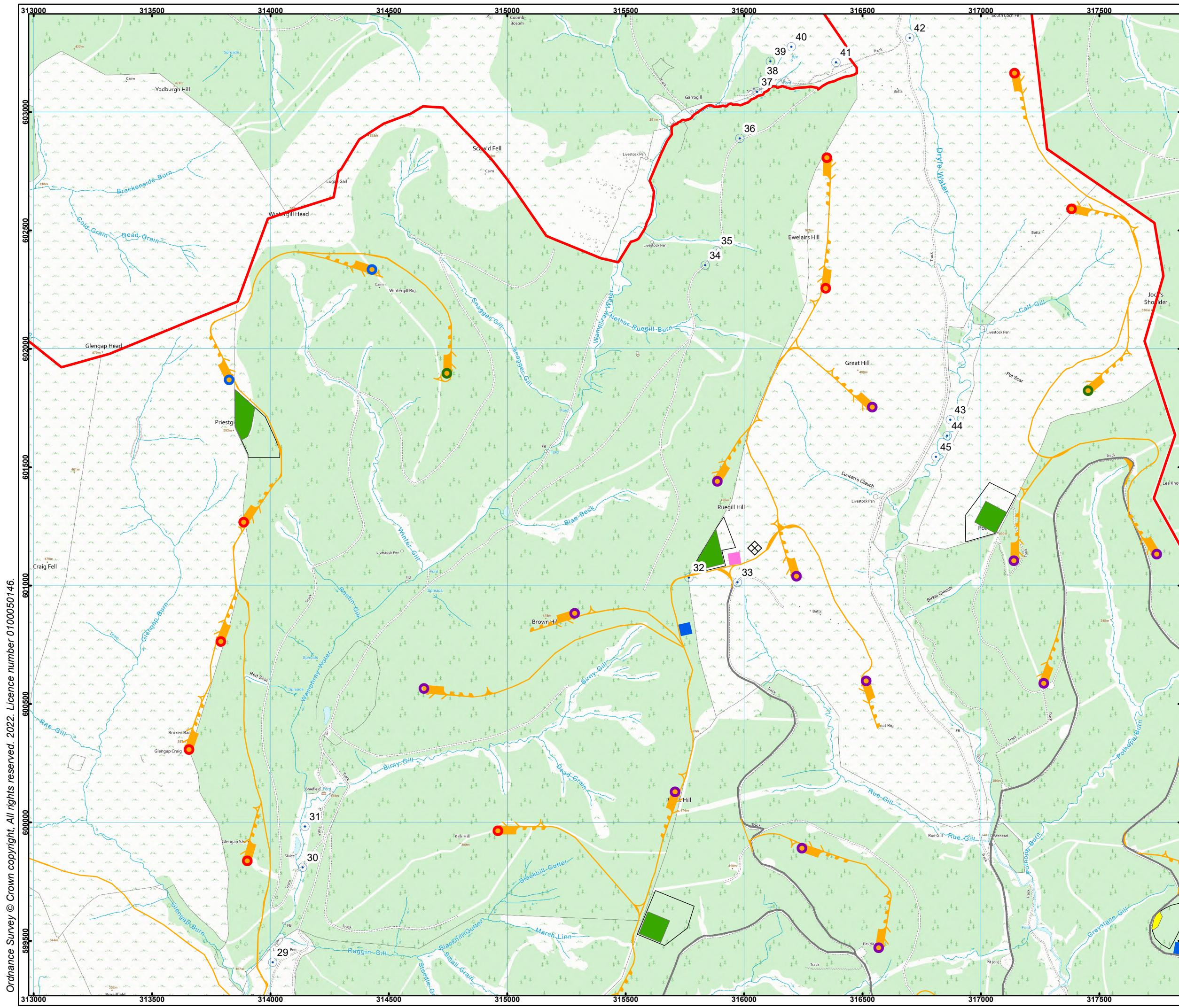
Notes: All on-site infrastructure is shown in the legend but might not be shown on each plan.
 Revisions: N/A
 Layout: 374-220912-9022-B



AI Figure 8.3j - Target notes for Additional Survey Areas in 2020

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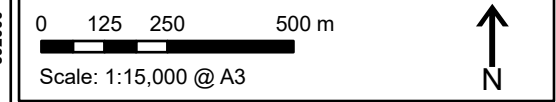
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374 Scoop Hill

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Wind Turbine (180m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (200m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (225m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (250m to Tip)
- ◇ Permanent Met Mast
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- Borrow Pit
- Existing Quarries or Borrow Pit
- Borrow Pit Area of Search
- Target Note

Notes: All on-site infrastructure is show in the legend but might not be shown on each plan.
 Revisions: N/A
 Layout: 374-220912-9022-B

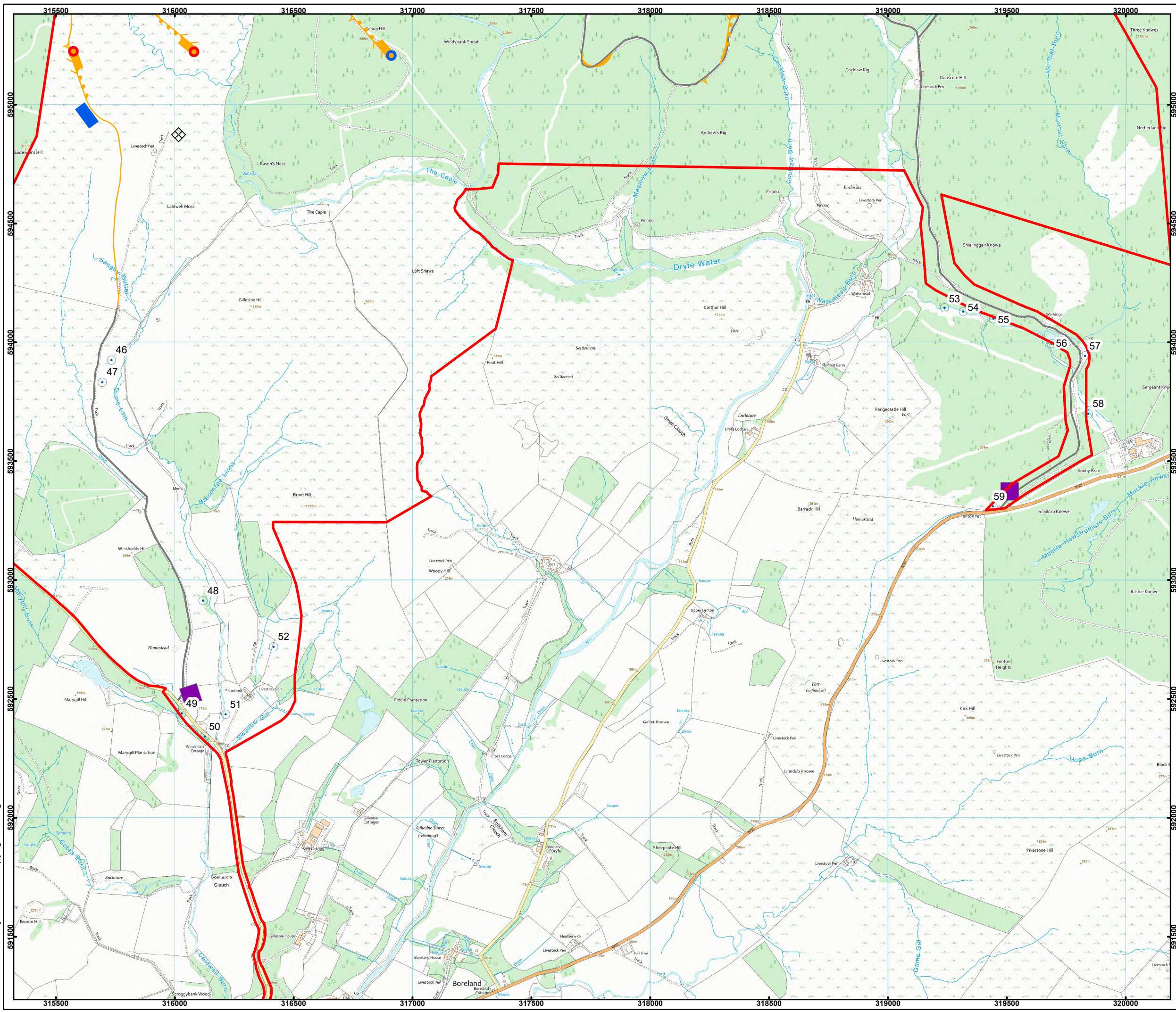


AI Figure 8.3k - Target notes for Additional Survey Areas in 2020

Date: 03/11/2022 Ref: 374-221103-7680
 Produced: BK Reviewed: RE Approved: GC

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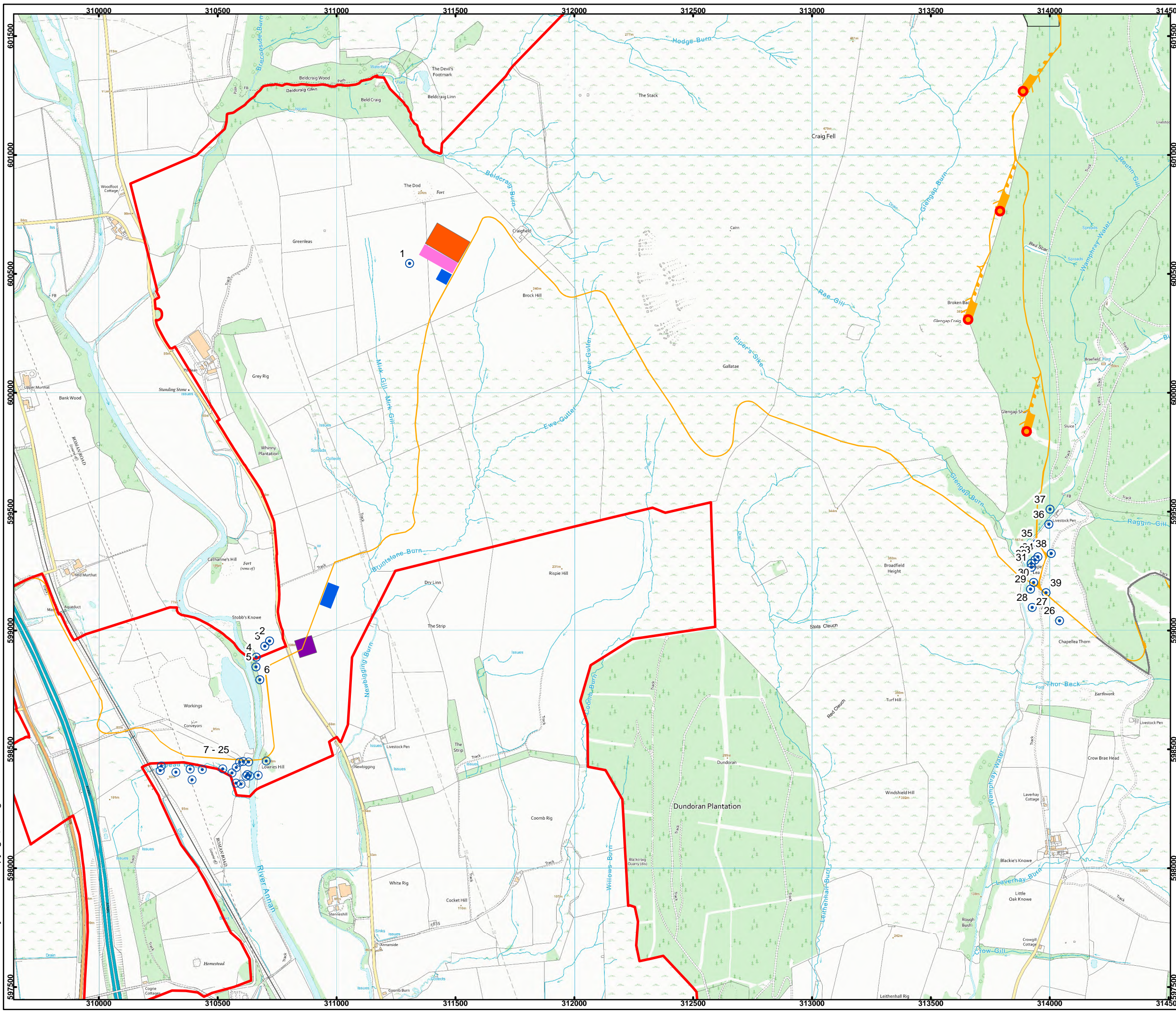
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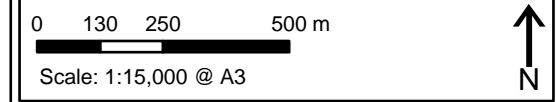
374 Scoop Hill

Legend

- Site Boundary
- ⊙ Wind Turbine (180m to Tip)
- ⊙ Wind Turbine (200m to Tip)
- ⊙ Wind Turbine (225m to Tip)
- ⊙ Wind Turbine (250m to Tip)
- Permanent Met Mast
- Access Tracks
- Site Entrance
- Existing Access Tracks to be Upgraded
- Substation & Control Room
- Substation & Control Room Construction Compound
- Temporary Construction Compound
- Borrow Pit
- Existing Quarries or Borrow Pit
- Borrow Pit Area of Search
- ⊙ Target Note



Notes: N/A
 Revisions: N/A
 Layout: N/A



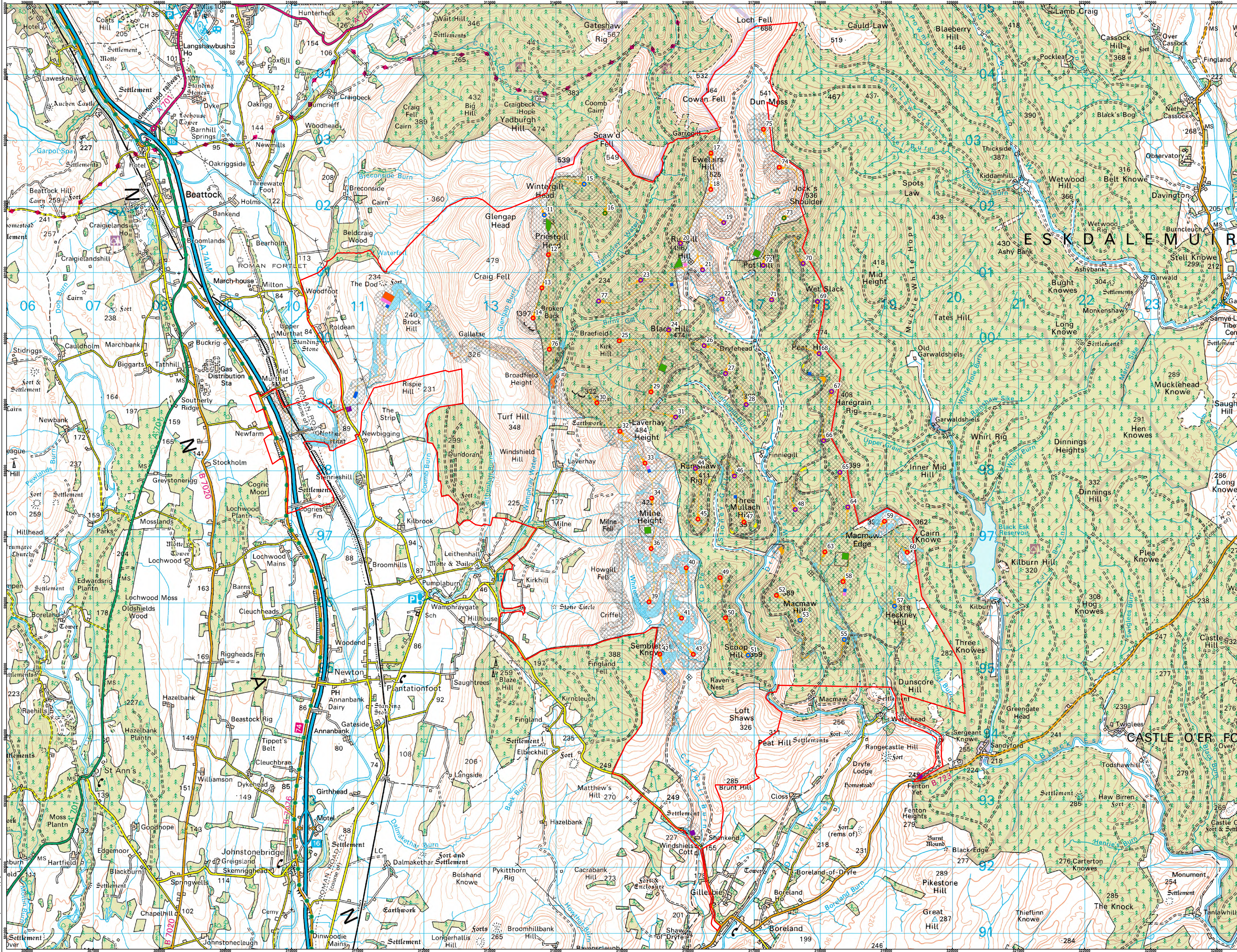
AI Figure 8.3L: Target notes for Additional Survey Areas in 2021

Date: 02/06/2023 Ref: 374-230602-7793
 Produced: TR Reviewed: RE Approved: GC

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- Legend**
- Site Boundary
 - Wind Turbine (180m to Tip)
 - Wind Turbine (200m to Tip)
 - Wind Turbine (225m to Tip)
 - Wind Turbine (250m to Tip)
 - Permanent Met Mast
 - Access Tracks
 - Existing Access Tracks to be Upgraded
 - Substation & Control Room
 - Substation & Control Room Construction Compound
 - Temporary Construction Compound
 - Borrow Pit
 - Existing Quarries or Borrow Pit
 - Borrow Pit Area of Search
 - GWDE Buffers
 - GWDE Score
 - 2
 - 1



Notes: N/A
Revisions: N/A

0 250 500 1000 m
Scale: 1:25,000 @ A1

AI Figure 8.4 - GWDE's Within Excavation Buffers

Date: 08/06/2023 Ref: 374-221103-7681
Produced: BK Reviewed: RE Approved: GC

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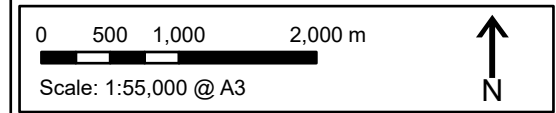
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374 Scoop Hill

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Wind Turbine (180m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (200m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (225m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (250m to Tip)
- ◇ Permanent Met Mast
- Access Tracks
- Site Entrance
- Existing Access Tracks to be Upgraded
- Substation & Control Room
- Substation & Control Room Construction Compound
- Temporary Construction Compound
- Borrow Pit
- Existing Quarries or Borrow Pit
- Borrow Pit Area of Search
- Transect 1 Gillesbie
- Transect 2 Laverhay
- Transect 3 Dundoran
- Transect 4 Rue Gill
- Transect 5 Three Mullach
- Transect 6 Silton
- Remote Detectors

Notes: All on-site infrastructure is show in the legend but might not be shown on each plan.
 Revisions: N/A
 Layout: 374-220912-9022-B

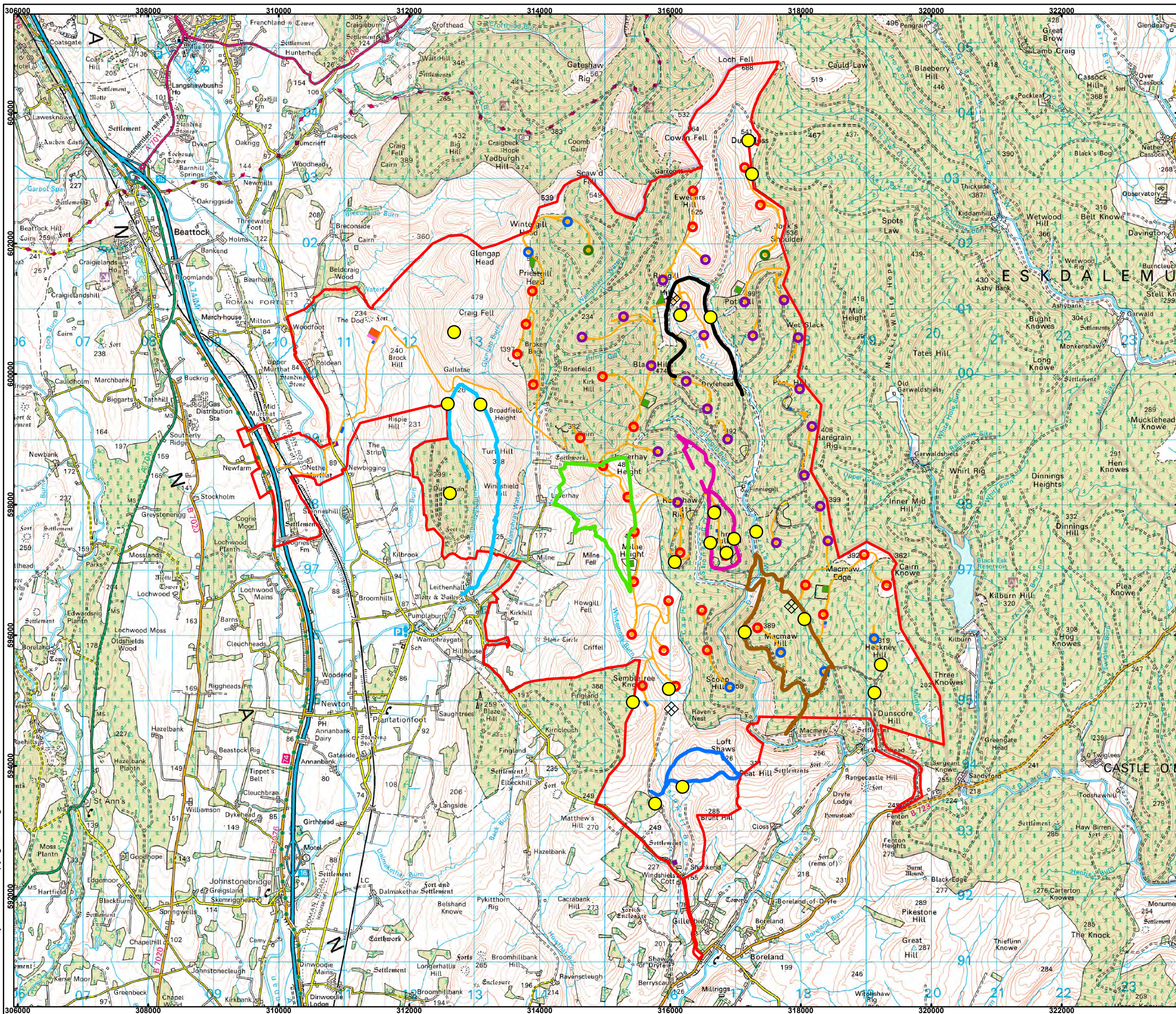


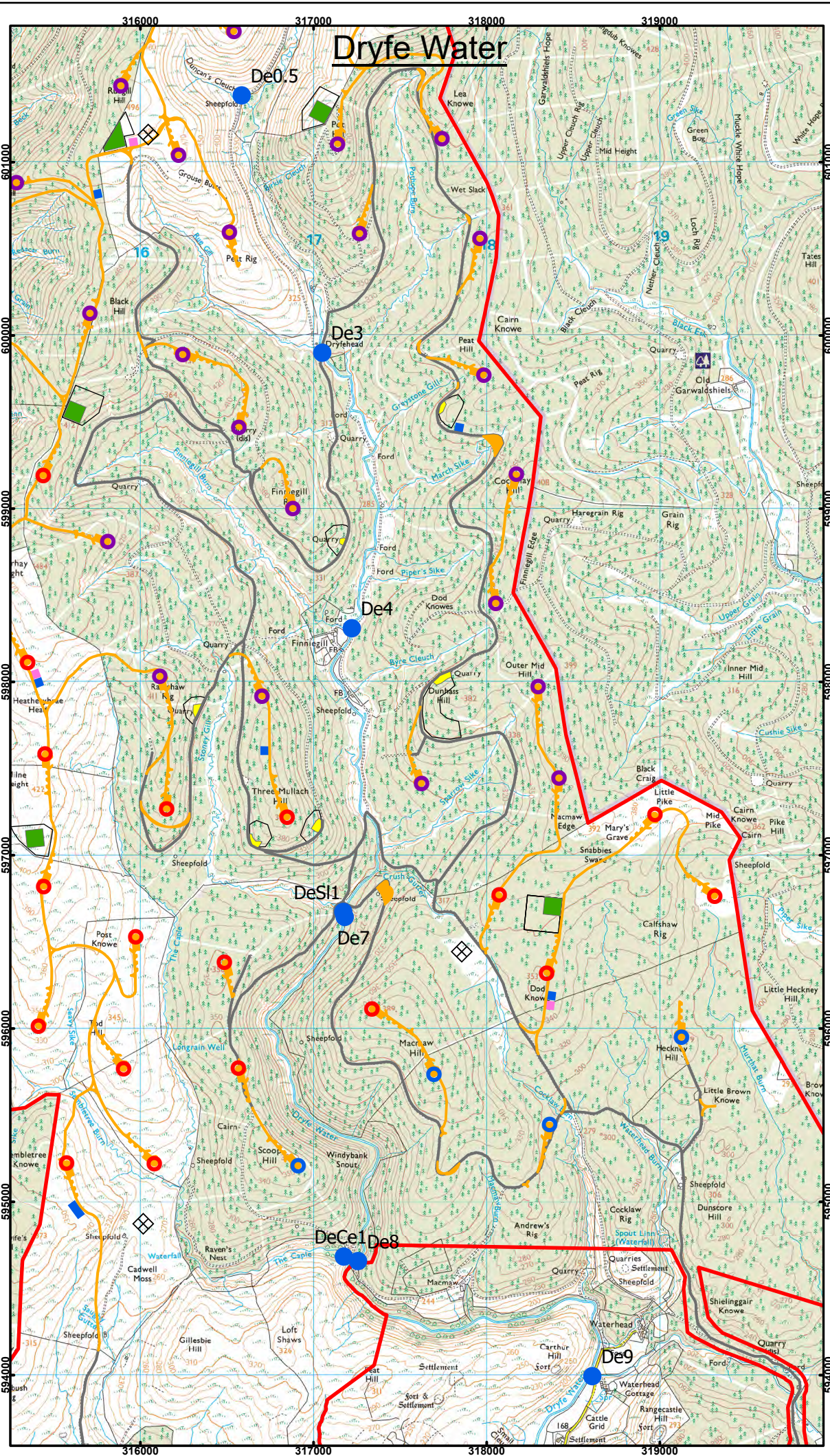
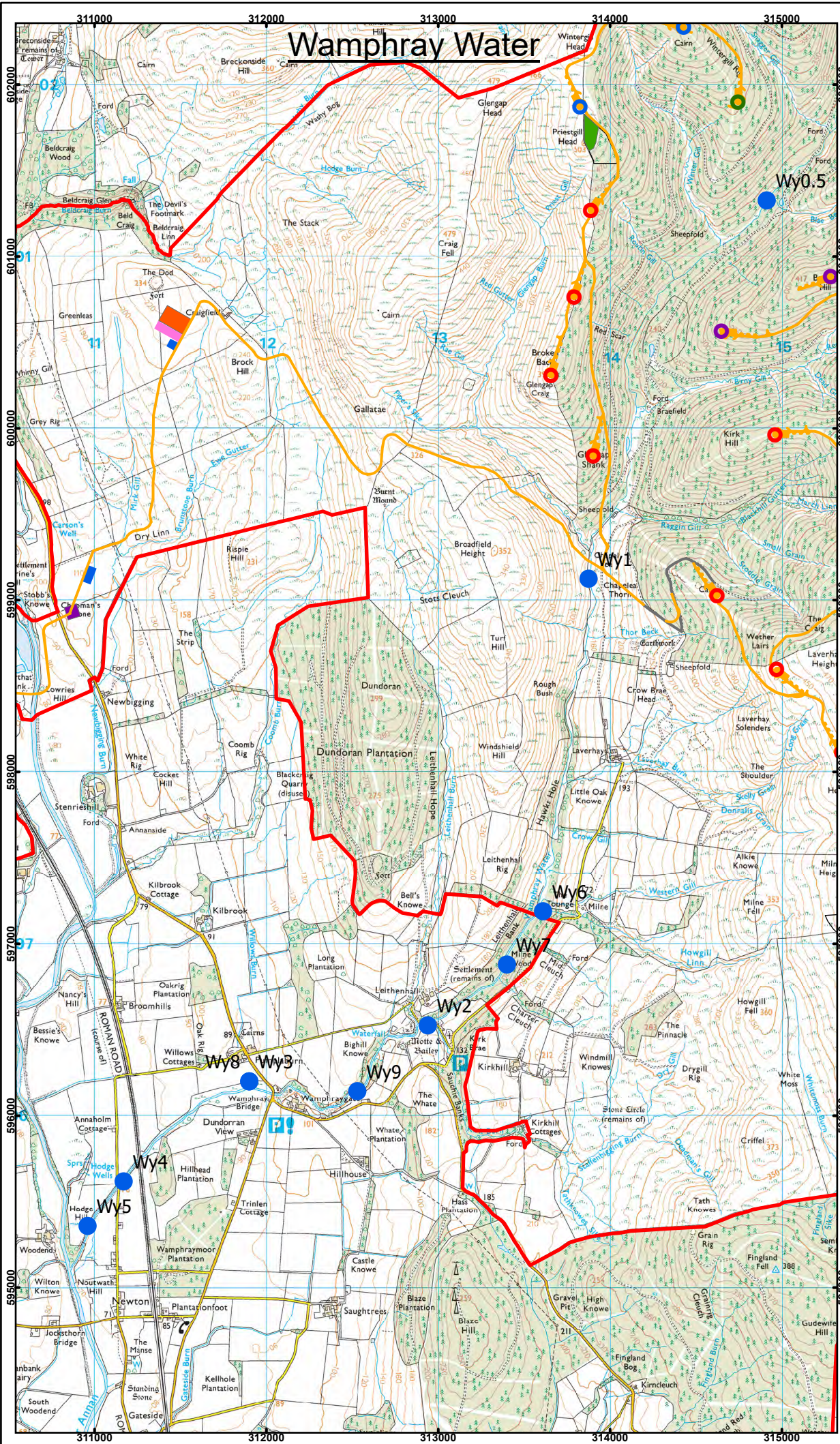
AI Figure 8.5 - Routes of Bat Transects and Locations of Remote Detectors

Date: 03/11/2022 Ref: 374-221103-7682
 Produced: BK Reviewed: RE Approved: GC

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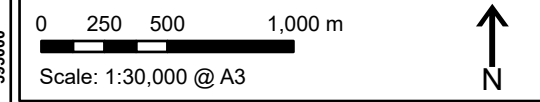




374 Scoop Hill

- Legend**
- Site Boundary
 - Wind Turbine (180m to Tip)
 - Wind Turbine (200m to Tip)
 - Wind Turbine (225m to Tip)
 - Wind Turbine (250m to Tip)
 - Permanent Met Mast
 - Access Tracks
 - Site Entrance
 - Existing Access Tracks to be Upgraded
 - Substation & Control Room
 - Substation & Control Room Construction Compound
 - Temporary Construction Compound
 - Borrow Pit
 - Existing Quarries or Borrow Pit
 - Borrow Pit Area of Search
 - Fish Survey Location

Notes: All on-site infrastructure is shown in the legend but might not be shown on each plan.
 Revisions: N/A
 Layout: 374-220912-9022-B



AI Figure 8.6 - Fishing Survey Locations

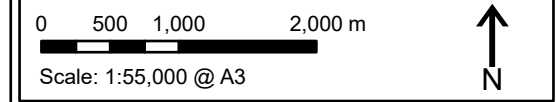
Date: 03/11/2022 Ref: 374-221103-7683
 Produced: BK Reviewed: RE Approved: GC

374 Scoop Hill

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Wind Turbine (180m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (200m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (225m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (250m to Tip)
- ◆ Permanent Met Mast
- Access Tracks
- Site Entrance
- Existing Access Tracks to be Upgraded
- Substation & Control Room
- Substation & Control Room Construction Compound
- Temporary Construction Compound
- Borrow Pit
- Existing Quarries or Borrow Pit
- Borrow Pit Area of Search
- Otter Evidence

Notes: All on-site infrastructure is shown in the legend but might not be shown on each plan.
 Revisions: N/A
 Layout: 374-220912-9022-B

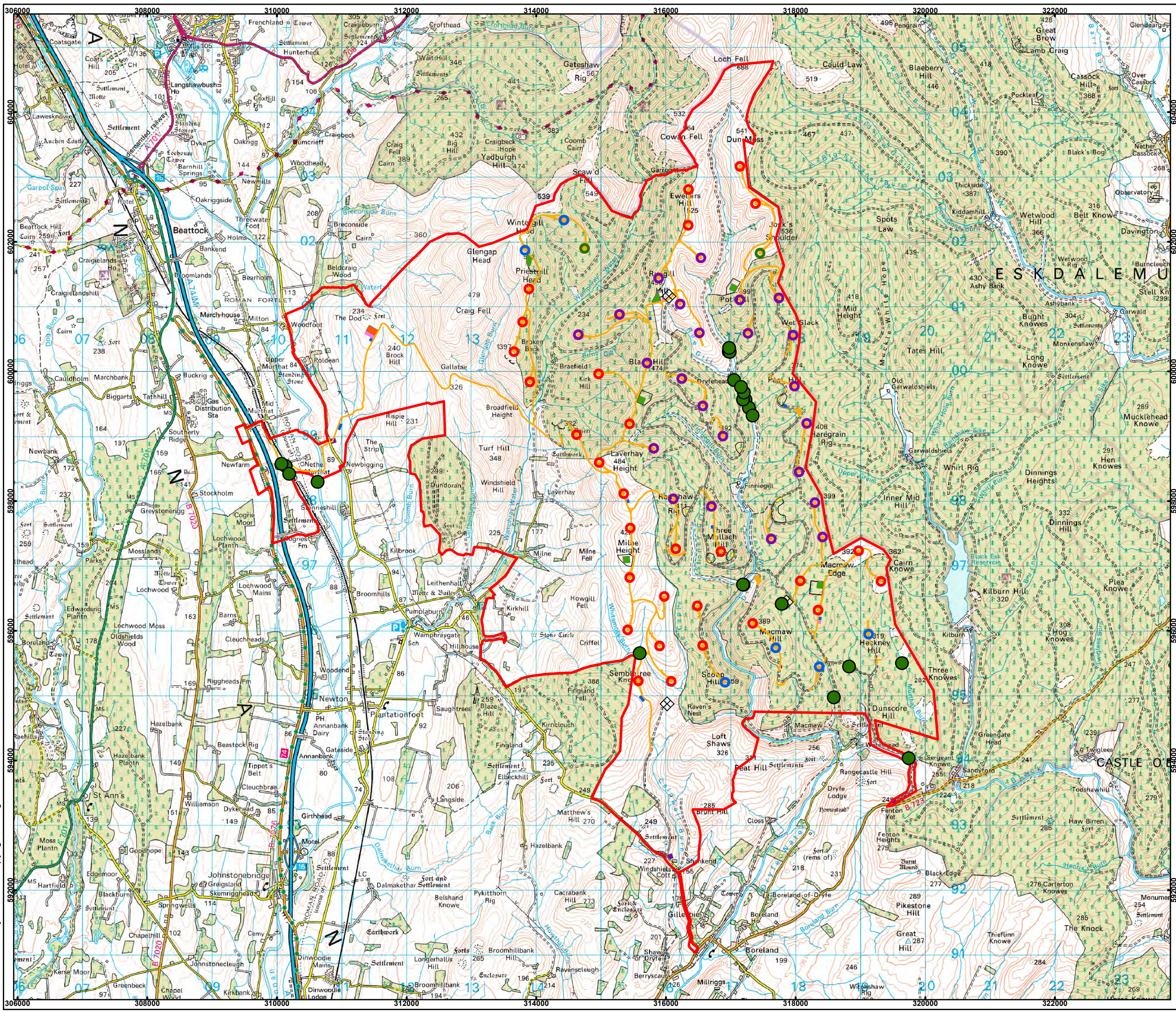


AI Figure 8.7 - Otter Evidence (Non-Sensitive)

Date: 03/11/2022 Ref: 374-221103-7684
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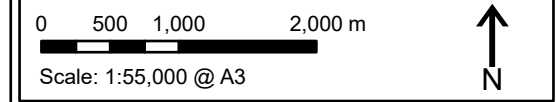


374 Scoop Hill

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Wind Turbine (180m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (200m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (225m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (250m to Tip)
- ◇ Permanent Met Mast
- Access Tracks
- Site Entrance
- Existing Access Tracks to be Upgraded
- Substation & Control Room
- Substation & Control Room Construction Compound
- Temporary Construction Compound
- Borrow Pit
- Existing Quarries or Borrow Pit
- Borrow Pit Area of Search
- Badger Evidence

Notes: All on-site infrastructure is shown in the legend but might not be shown on each plan.
 Revisions: N/A
 Layout: 374-220912-9022-B

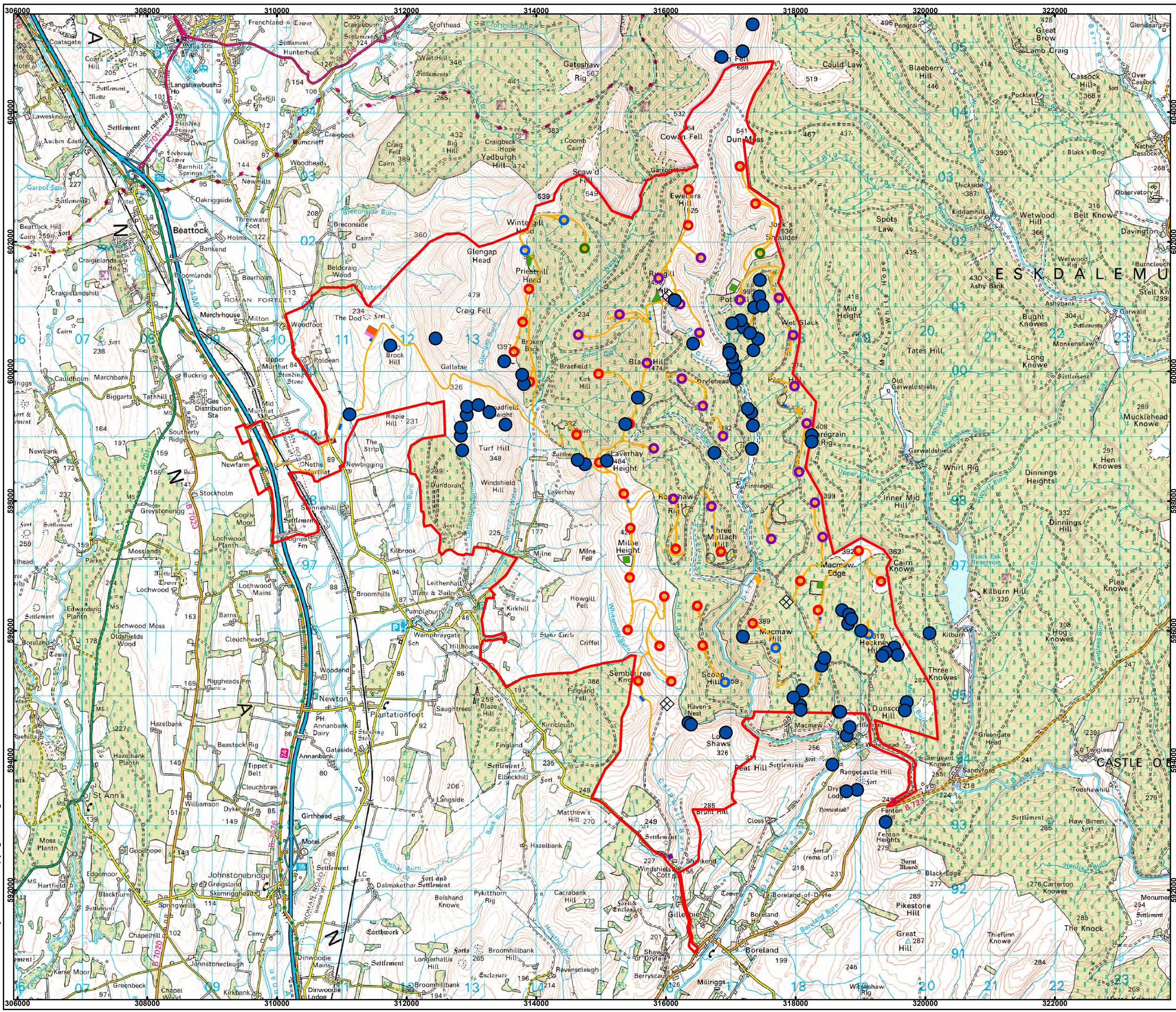


AI Figure 8.8 Badger Evidence (Non-Sensitive)

Date: 03/11/2022 Ref: 374-221103-7685
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374 Scoop Hill

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Wind Turbine (180m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (200m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (225m to Tip)
- Wind Turbine (250m to Tip)
- ◆ Permanent Met Mast
- Access Tracks
- Site Entrance
- Existing Access Tracks to be Upgraded
- Substation & Control Room
- Substation & Control Room Construction Compound
- Temporary Construction Compound
- Borrow Pit
- Existing Quarries or Borrow Pit
- Borrow Pit Area of Search
- Pine Marten
- Red Squirrel

Notes: All on-site infrastructure is show in the legend but might not be shown on each plan.
 Revisions: N/A
 Layout: 374-220912-9022-B

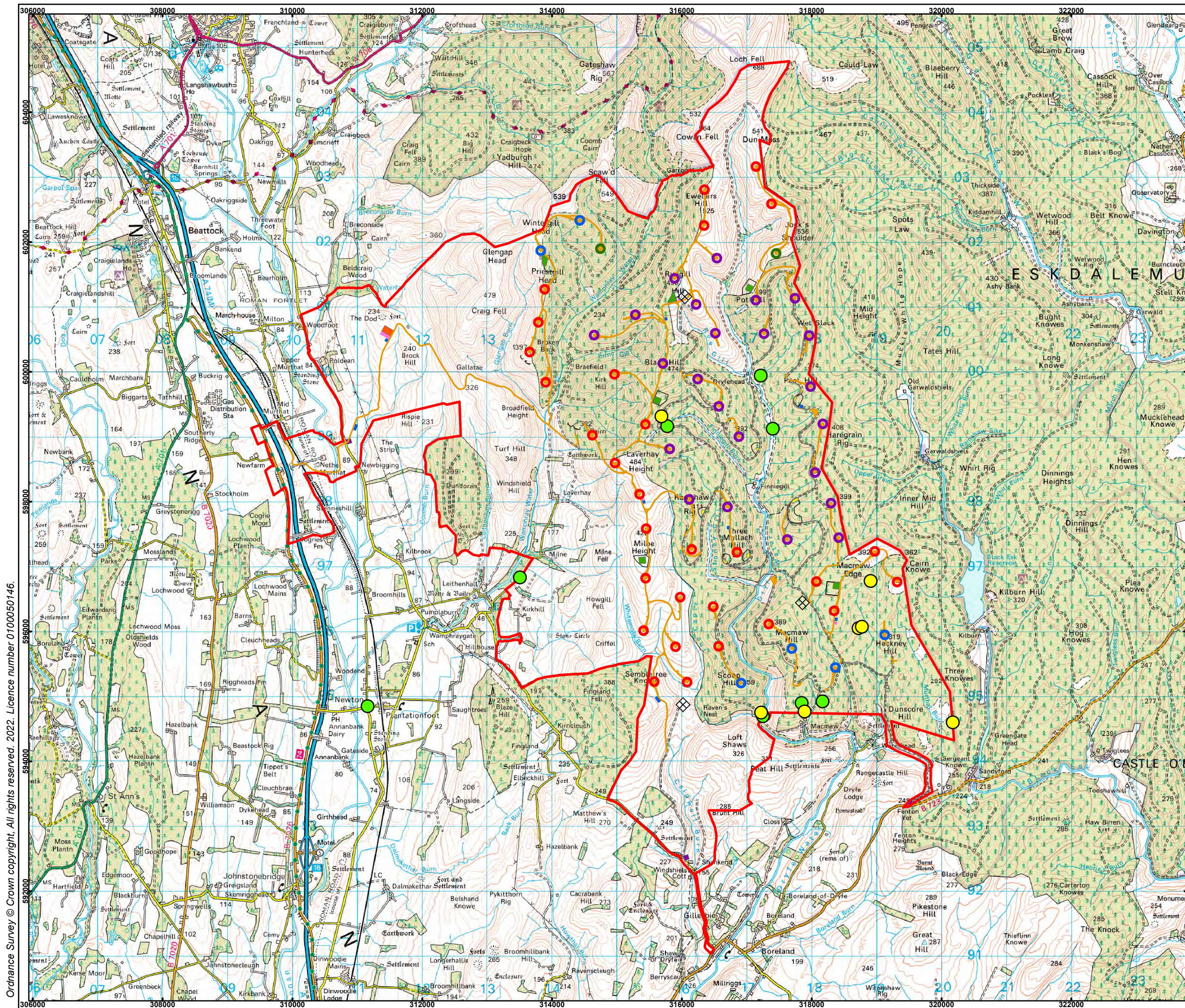


AI Figure 8.9 Red Squirrel and Pine Marten Evidence (Non-Sensitive)

Date: 03/11/2022 Ref: 374-221103-7686
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