

Iterative Site Design

- 4.7 The final number of turbines and their locations have been influenced by various factors including, onsite archaeological remains, telecommunications links, ecological habitats, landscape and built heritage considerations and feed back from the Council during pre-application discussions.
- 4.8 The process of environmental impact assessment is iterative in its nature, which has resulted in incremental changes to the proposed design to reach this final layout. Revisions of the layout of turbines at Lotus have responded to specific environmental impact, identified at both scoping and during the EIA process. The final layout aims to mitigate against all of the identified environmental impacts where possible.

5 THE WIND PARK PROPOSAL

- 5.1 The proposed wind park comprises of the following:
- 3 three bladed, horizontal axis wind turbines with a total height to blade tip of 120m
 - Sub Station
 - Access tracks between the turbines & construction pads
 - 33kV underground cabling to connect the turbines and sub-station
 - Temporary construction compound

6 NEEDS AND BENEFITS

- 6.1 The Government's policy regarding renewable energy is to increase the supply of electricity from renewable sources of power such as wind, sun, tides and waves. The objective is to reduce the UK's reliance on coal and gas, the use of which release pollutants into the atmosphere, such as carbon dioxide which is known to be causing the world's climate to warm up.
- 6.2 On the 16th February 2005 the Kyoto Protocol, a legally binding agreement committing the UK to reducing the release of pollutants, came into force. In order to help achieve this Protocol's objectives, UK Government energy policy requires 10% of all electricity produced to come from renewable sources by 2010, with the aim of rising to 40% by 2050. The need for new sources of renewable energy is urgent as currently only 4.2% (2005) of UK electricity is produced from renewables such as wind power. Government Energy Policy is enshrined in the White Paper 'Our Energy Future – creating a low carbon economy', in which the Government set out on a path to reduce CO₂ emissions by 60% by 2050. The regional target for renewable energy installations has not been officially sub divided to county level However as a region the East of England is required to install 1,700 GWh (647MW installed capacity). Currently the whole region of the East of England has built or approved 146.745MW of onshore wind. This is only 22.6% of the required target which needs to be reached by 2010.
- 6.3 This development will provide enough electricity for all of Lotus Cars on site electrical needs. This will mean that all of its manufacturing and engineering processes on site are powered by renewable energy. Group Lotus Plc are working towards improving their environmental impact both in the products they design and sell and the practices that they use on site. This development will generate 17.3GWh² of electricity each year which will off set over 15,000 tonnes of CO₂ each year³. Each year Lotus use approximately 13GWh of electricity for their

processes. Therefore the turbines will generate a surplus of electricity which can be fed into the local grid system and used by over 1,000 local residents, if they wish to use electricity from renewable sources⁴.

- 6.4 Over the last few years the prices of energy have increased dramatically and in an energy intensive business such as car manufacture this has had a direct impact on the viability of manufacturing businesses. Lotus will be entering into an agreement to purchase the power for a prolonged period of time at a fixed price which allows them to accurately budget for the cost of the power they need on site. This budgeting will help to safeguard the long term viability of Group Lotus Plc at Hethel and therefore protect the 1,400 employees at the plant.

Community Consultation and Scoping

- 6.5 The consultation process complies with and exceeds the requirements outline by the District Council in their Strategy for Community Involvement (SCI) adopted in February 2007. Under the terms of this document this project is considered a 'Major Application' as it requires an Environmental Impact Assessment. The requirements of Public Consultation by Ecotricity and South Norfolk Council are defined in Appendix 4 of the SCI.
- 6.6 During the 12 months prior to the submission of the planning application ecotricity undertook an extensive programme of consultation with all key stakeholders including South Norfolk District Council, the relevant Parish Councils, Natural England (NE), the Environment Agency (EA), Defense Estates (DE) and Civil Aviation Authority (CAA). A full list of consultees (statutory and non-statutory) is included in the Environmental Statement within **Chapter 2: EIA**. The views and comments of these bodies influenced the final design of the wind park and the methodologies employed to assess environmental effects in the Environmental Statement.
- 6.7 In line with Best Practice, ecotricity submitted a Request for a Scoping Opinion to Breckland District Council. This is a document inviting the Council to formally comment on the range of issues to be assessed within the Environmental Statement (ES). The comments included within the Council's Scoping Opinion have been duly addressed.
- 6.8 Public consultation on the proposed development was also considered to be a key element of the planning process. During the scoping stage of this proposal Ecotricity, along with Lotus and planners from South Norfolk Council attended a public meeting for Bracon Ash Parish Council on the 10th May 2007. This meeting was advertised in the villages of Bracon Ash and Hethel and on the website of the Parish Council. At this meeting the general public asked questions about the development and were informed how they could comment on the proposal. The response from South Norfolk Council was delayed in order to allow this meeting to take place and to allow the parish of Wrenningham to comment on the proposal. This delay was greed by Ecotricity.
- 6.9 All of the comments gathering at this meeting and through the formal responses from consultees were considered in the compiling of the Environmental Impact Assessment. To allow the Local Community to understand the details of the proposed development at Lotus a Public Open Day was held on the 12th June 2007 at the Parish Hall in Bracon Ash & Hethel. This event was be manned by staff from ecotricity who answered any questions residents had. The display materials used at this open day will remained on view at the Wymondham Library for a further week, to allow all who wish to view the proposal the opportunity to do so. This

² Based on the NOABL database, the annual average wind speed at 45m above ground level is 6.2m/s for the most representative square-kilometre for the Lotus Wind Park proposal. Using an appropriate power law calculation, the estimated windspeed at the proposed hub height of 78m is 6.63m/s.

³ This is based on an emissions factor of 995g CO₂/kWh as qualified in October 2006 by the Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology (POST), and as electricity generated by coal fired power stations is typically displaced by wind power

generating capacity. However, it should be noted that future changes in the power generating mix and fuel costs in the UK over the life of the wind farm means this figure may change over time.

⁴ This is based on average annual domestic electricity consumption of 3,300kWh ("units") per year as indicated by DTI, Energywatch and OFGEM. However, it should be noted that future changes in domestic energy demand in the UK over the life of the wind farm means this figure may change over time.

proposal was also presented to all the Lotus staff who work at the site at Hethel on the 11th May. Ecotricity and Lotus staff who have been involved in the proposal were present to answer any questions the staff had about the proposed development.

- 6.10 In conjunction with this exhibition the full application will be on display and available for comment at the addresses listed in the preface of this document. A website (<http://www.ecotricity.co.uk/lotus>) has been set up which outlines the proposal in detail and has a downloadable comment sheet which can be completed and submitted. A breakdown on the proposed public consultation process can be viewed in **Chapter 2:EIA**

Public Opinion

- 6.11 People have differing opinions about wind turbines; they may be seen as graceful structures symbolising a more sustainable future on the one hand, or as a blot on a landscape that should be conserved for future generations. Surveys indicate that many residents living in areas where there are wind turbines, support their local wind farms. Since the first wind development in the UK in early 1992 there have been a number of opinion polls undertaken to sample local opinion towards wind power
- 6.12 The British Wind Energy Association (BWEA) briefing sheet *Public Attitudes to Wind Energy in the UK*⁵ indicates that the results of over 60 public opinion surveys taken over the last 15 years show 'a consistently high level of support for the development of wind farms, on average 70-80%, both in principle, as a good thing, and also in practice, among residents living near wind farms.'
- 6.13 A study by MORI Scotland, commissioned by the Scottish Executive examines the views of local people living within 20km of Scotland's 10 largest windfarms⁶.
- 6.14 Three times the number of residents say that their local wind farm has had a broadly positive impact on the area (20%) than say it has a negative impact (7%). Most (73%) feel that it has neither a positive nor negative impact, or expressed an opinion.
- 6.15 The 2003 study also found that those people living closest to the wind farms tend to be more positive about them (44% living within 5km say that the wind farm has had a positive impact, compared with the 16% of those living 10-20km away). They are also most supportive of expansion of the sites (65% of those within a 5km zone support 50% expansion, compared with 53% of those within the 10-20km zone).

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

- 7.1 As a result of the wide ranging series of consultation, the following issues have been identified as being of particular relevance to the proposed development for a Wind Park at Lotus Cars, Hethel and were subject to scrutiny during the EIA process:
- Landscape and Visual
 - Ecology
 - Ornithology
 - Geology, Hydrology and Hydrogeology
 - Cultural Heritage
 - Noise
 - Traffic
 - Radar

⁵ BWEA (2004). *Public Attitudes to Wind Energy in the UK*. <http://www.bwea.co.uk/pdf/energy/attitudes-2005.pdf>

⁶ Public Attitudes to Wind Farms: A survey of Local Residents in Scotland, MORI for Scottish executive, 2003 Sample:1,800 Residents

- Shadow Flicker
- Other Issues – communications, tourism, safety & security, land use and climate change and air quality.

Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual

- 7.2 The location for these turbines has been carefully selected in order to ensure that they cause minimal visual impact. The countryside within which the proposed wind turbines are located is not identified as being of particular national importance to merit designation as, for example, an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty or a National Park. In addition there are no district or county level landscape designations that seek to preserve the landscape of the site. A landscape study to assess the project was commissioned by Ecotricity, and undertaken by the independent landscape consultant Rose Lennard Associates. This study found that the scale of the possible visual impact depends on the sensitivity of the viewing point and the distance from the development. In local areas the sensitivity is considered to be low and so the impact will not be significant. However, at the few more sensitivity landscapes within the 2km area the impact of this development will become significant. Overall the proposed development would not have a significant adverse effect on the distinctive features of the local landscape, although the development would have an impact on the landscape character in some areas and on views from some local footpaths.
- 7.3 In accordance with best practice the Landscape Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) takes into account other wind turbines which are built or in the planning system. This is known as a 'cumulative' assessment. Possible proposals at Hempnall and Wymondham Collage has been submitted to South Norfolk Council and so have been considered against this application.
- 7.4 South Norfolk Council, commissioned Land Use Consultants (LUC) to undertake an assessment of different landscapes to accommodate wind farm developments. This assessment has been used as part of the key guidance to assess the acceptability of this development in the landscape at the Lotus site. Under the classifications of the assessment created by LUC this development would be considered as a 'small development' as it consists of 3 turbines. LUC define a small development as 2-6 turbines.
- 7.5 This study shows that the site is within an area considered to have a moderate capacity to accommodate the 3 turbines. The landscape assessment includes 18 photomontages showing the impact of the proposed development. The viewpoints where these photos were taken were selected by Rose Lennard Associates and then agreed by South Norfolk Council. All of these photomontages can be viewed within **Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual** of the Environmental Statement.
- 7.6 This cumulative assessment investigates, through a computer package, what areas of the landscape will see the new development and what areas currently contain views of wind turbines. This assessment shows that currently there are no views in the area which contain turbines. If the proposals at Hempnall and Wymondham College progress and gain planning some views in the area would be able to see multiple developments. However these areas are very few and small and so the cumulative impact of this development is not significant.

Chapter 7: Ecology

- 7.7 This assessment concerns the wildlife which maybe potentially affected by the proposed construction of the wind park and was undertaken by independent wildlife specialists – CLS and Neil Bostock. The potentially ecological effects of the development are assessed through the various key phases of its development. These phases are its design, construction, operation and decommissioning. The findings of this assessment can be read in detail in **Chapter 7: Ecology**.

- 7.8 Historical records, and on site field work (Phase 1 Habitat Survey & Protected Species Surveys) were undertaken to find out what animals and plants maybe affected by the development. Natural England (formally English Nature) and RSPB were consulted for advice regarding the ecological status of the site. The closet being a County Wildlife Site (CWS) Hethel Wood which is 124m from the nearest turbine (T2) and the most NW corner of Hethel Wood. CWS hold no statutory protection for their wildlife quality they are simply areas which have been identified as areas within the county as housing specific vegetation or wildlife. The nearest SSSI is Lower Wood Ashwellthorpe which is 3km away from the southern site boundary.
- 7.9 There are no areas bearing international statutory designations, or national statutory designations such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), local designations of Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI), or Local Nature Reserves (LNR's) within the site.
- 7.10 The only protected species found using the site were bats although no bat roosts have been found on site. The actual number of bats recorded on the site was relatively low, and were in no greater levels than would be found in area with a similar land use anywhere within the country. The actual area of the site where the turbines are proposed was not being used by a high number of bats. Instead the bulk of the bat activity was away from the turbine locations and was focused around the high power security lighting to the centre of the factory area on the site. The bats were attracted to this area to feed on the numerous insects which were attracted to the lighting. As no lighting is proposed to accompany the wind turbine development no additional insects will be attracted to the turbines so it is not predicted that bat activity will increase in the area of the wind turbines.
- 7.11 The construction phase of the development has been identified as the phase which could result in a negative impact on the ecology of the site due to the removal of acid grassland when digging the foundations and access tracks. However if the suggested mitigation within this Environmental Statement is implemented then any negative effects will not occur. Due to the initial design of the layout of the turbines and their access tracks no hedgerow or trees will be damaged or removed from the site due to the development and so negative effects will occur.
- 7.12 Overall, when all ecological elements of the site are assessed and mitigation measures are taken into account the effect on ecology throughout all phases of this proposed development would be insignificant.

Chapter 8: Ornithology

- 7.13 Government guidance considers that birds can live in harmony with wind turbines which are sensitively located. The object of this assessment was to establish that the location of the turbines would not affect any important bird feeding or breeding area or migratory routes. The studies were undertaken by Kevin Shepard Consultancy in accordance with methodologies agreed and developed with Natural England. All the information gathered and the historical information obtained by the County Recorder has been assessed within the Environmental Statement. The development does not lie on any recognized migration routes and the monitoring on the site confirms this and shows that the turbines would not impact on migrating birds. 10 BOCC Red List Species have been recorded breeding within 500m although the levels are so low that they will not be affected by the development. The foraging bird surveys did identify Golden Plover using the agricultural land surrounding the proposed development. However the actual activity across the site was very low with only 28 bird movements being recorded in a 6 month period. Golden Plovers do not breed in East Anglia and their breeding activity will not be affected by this development. This assessment has shown that the turbines will not affect the birds which use the area to live, feed or breed. This assessment can be shown in more detail within Chapter 8: Ornithology.

Chapter 9: Hydrology, Hydrogeology & Water Quality

- 7.14 The hydrology assessment looks at whether the turbines will affect surface water, ground water, private water supplies and the underlying aquifer. It was prepared following consultation with the Environment Agency and other relevant bodies. No Flood Risk Assessment has been prepared for the site as the site has little to no risk of flooding.
- 7.15 The site is within the catchment areas for the River Tas, River Yare and River Tiffey. The site is not within a Groundwater Source Protection Zone and is not associated with the catchment area for the local public water supply. Therefore any works which take place on the site will not affect the quality of the local water supply. However, standard safeguarding techniques will be used to prevent the accidental discharge of contaminants during the construction phase of the development.
- 7.16 There will be no effect on water courses or supplies due to this development.
- 7.17 Mitigation measures in line with best practice guidance will be implemented throughout the construction, operation and decommissioning of the wind park. The aim of all of these measures will be to minimise the risk to the water environment and specific measures are outlined in more detail within **Chapter 9: Hydrology, Hydrogeology and Water Quality**.

Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage

- 7.18 Assessments have been undertaken to see if this development could have an environmental impact on any archaeological remains on the site. This study has shown that although human activity has been present in Norfolk for many centuries no specific activity has been recorded on this site. Therefore this development would not cause a negative effect to any archaeological remains at the site.
- 7.19 Also the impact on Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other protected landscapes was assessed. Photographic impressions were created for the views from some protected sites in the direction of the wind turbines to see if they would impact on the inherent value of these features. This assessment has determined that within 5km of the proposed wind turbines there are 260 Listed Buildings, 24 of which are Grade 1 or Grade II*. Of these 24, 11 have the potential for views from the listed buildings to be affected in by the development. However, the actual effect will depend on the distance between the turbines and the listed building and the initial status of the listed building, for example, is it Grade II, Grade II* etc.

Chapter 11: Noise

- 7.20 The Enercon turbine is the quietest in production worldwide. Unlike other wind turbines they are direct drive, which means they have no gearbox, thereby producing no mechanical noise. The only noise they make is from the passage of air over the blades, which increases and decreases with wind speed. An assessment of turbine noise was commissioned by Ecotricity and carried out by the specialist independent acoustic firm, The Hayes McKenzie Partnership.
- 7.21 This is included within the Environmental Statement as **Chapter 10: Noise** and includes measurements of background noise levels and takes into account the predicted noise produced by the six proposed wind turbines. The assessment was undertaken in accordance with the recommendations of ETSU-R-97, *The Assessment and Rating of Noise from Wind Farms*.
- 7.22 Baseline noise levels were measured at 5 locations representative of the nearest 3rd party residential properties to the site. These locations were agreed with the Environmental Health Department of South Norfolk Council. The predicted noise levels from the turbines have been provided and warranted by Enercon, the turbine manufacturer.

- 7.23 The report finds that the entire wind park can easily comply with standard noise limits applied throughout the UK, required by national planning policy guidance (*PPS 22 Planning for Renewable Energy*). The Council would also set stringent noise limits on the proposal and in the unlikely event that the development breaches these the turbines can be easily adjusted to operate within the set limits.
- 7.24 It can therefore be concluded that the effect of this proposed development on noise levels within the area is insignificant.

Chapter 12: Traffic & Access

- 7.25 Effects on roads are short-lived and essentially limited to the construction period. This traffic can be accommodated on the local road network without undue difficulty and no highway improvements are required. All deliveries, including foundation materials and turbine components, will be made along Wymondham Road (B1135, but recently downgraded to a C category road) and Potash Lane and through the existing access point into the Lotus Cars complex. Details are provided in **Chapter 12: Traffic & Access** of the Environmental Statement.
- 7.26 There will be a small number of abnormal load movements (the delivery of the turbine components) to the site during the construction phase. The movement of these abnormal loads will be undertaken in consultation with the Highways Authority and Police to ensure minimal disruption to traffic. In order to get the turbines to their final position it will be necessary to build access tracks and hard standings for the cranes that lift them into position.
- 7.27 An assessment of the effects of traffic arising as a result of the three phases of the proposed development (construction, operation and decommissioning) has been carried out. Predicted construction vehicle numbers were compared to existing vehicle numbers, based on data supplied by Norfolk County Council Highways Agency.
- 7.28 The duration of construction will be 15 weeks, with the greatest average number of vehicle movements occurring during weeks 5-8.
- 7.29 During operation there will be very low levels of traffic, likely to consist of a bi-annual maintenance crew which will arrive on site in a small van, using the existing access point from the Lotus Cars complex.

Chapter 13: Aviation

- 7.30 The Ministry of Defense did raise some initial concerns over whether the additional turbines would have an effect on RAF Honnington and RAF Trimmingham. In order to investigate these concerns an assessment of the potential impacts was carried out. RAF Honnington is located many kilometers away from the proposal and operates in an area where other wind farms are closer to RAF Honnington. No regular flights enter or leave this airbase its main purpose is for the radar service it provides for Army Air Corps which are based at Wattisham. The distance to Honnington, the small size of this proposal (only 3 turbines) and the fact that other wind farms operate within the area without affecting the Air Traffic Radar Service shows the presence of this development will not impact on the MOD being able to provide full coverage to the area. In the long term, there are plans that the primary radar system at RAF Honnington is to be relocated to Wattisham. When this move has taken place it is very unlikely that Wattisham will be offering a radar service over Hethel and so the proposal will no longer impact on this radar system and no operational mitigation will need to be in place.
- 7.31 RAF Trimmingham operates an Air Defence Radar (ADR). The MOD has recently undertaken various studies to determine how wind turbines affect such a radar and what technologies are suitable to overcome any issues. As a result discussions are on going with the MOD over the

possible issues at RAF Trimmingham, but it is believed that a suitable solution will be determined.

- 7.32 The MOD was also concerned about the impact on a Met Office radar at Old Buckenham. This radar system has yet to enter into the planning system and is 8km away from the proposed locations of the Hethel turbines. The Met Office standardly safeguard 5km around their turbines and when the development is outside of this look to find a solution to their concerns. Discussions with the Met Office are on going, but the initial design of the layout considered the radar implications for the Met Office. Therefore it is believed that the layout of the turbines within this application will cause the lowest degree of interference to the radar and not lower the quality of the data the radar is collecting. It is therefore believed that this layout of turbines will be satisfactory to the Met Office and so no objection will be raised by the MOD on behalf of the Met Office.
- 7.33 Norwich International Airport also raised initial concerns with the presence of the turbines and the impact they might have on their operations. Discussions have been ongoing about this issue and the concerns of Norwich International Airport have been investigated in detail. The findings of these studies have been shown to NIA and they are content that any impact the turbines will have on their radar system is manageable and so will not affect their operations.

Chapter 14: Shadow Flicker

- 7.34 'Shadow Flicker' is caused by moving shadows. This effect only occurs when the sun is at specific heights in the sky and its beam passes over the turbine blades. An assessment has been carried out at 55 residential properties within the vicinity of the site. These properties were chosen to be representative of the nearest properties to the proposed development and in areas with the most open views toward the development.
- 7.35 Many variables are required for shadow flicker to occur. These factors include the height of the sun, the weather conditions, the rotation of the turbines, the height of nearby trees, the presence of hills and valleys and the size and location of windows in residential properties.
- 7.36 This issue has been studied in detail by the Wind Industry and they have invested considerable time developing a model of an area around a proposed development which could be effected by Shadow Flicker. In tandem with this modeling they have also developed simple processes which can stop all of the effects. The Local Planning Authority can ensure that these processes are employed if any shadow flicker occurs from this development.

Chapter 15: Miscellaneous

- 7.37 This development is not being promoted as a tourist attraction and so traffic/tourist numbers will not increase directly due to the presence of these turbines. However, in the local town of Swaffham the first wind turbine at the Ecotech Centre has attracted over 50,000 visits since it was first opened as people can climb the turbine to its unique viewing platform.
- 7.38 Although it will not be open to the public, an information board could be installed either at the entrance to the Lotus Cars site or at the Engineering Centre on Wymondham Road close to the Lotus Cars factory.
- 7.39 The proposal would occupy land within the centre of the test track and the energy generated by the turbines would be used directly by Lotus for their energy requirements. This on site generation would allow Lotus Plc to have greater control over the energy costs and their assist in the long term security of the industry remaining at the Hethel site. The Hethel site currently has a workforce of 1,400 people. These 3 turbines will supply 100% of Lotus Cars on site electrical needs with enough spare electricity to supply a further 1,309 local homes with renewable electricity.

Non-Technical Summary

- 7.40 In addition the Wind Park will be accountable for business rates to the Local Authority
- 7.41 During the construction period a minor significant benefit could be felt in the local community as services for the construction process are purchased locally. Once construction is completed this economic benefit will revert to current conditions.
- 7.42 Through the consultation and assessment process it is expected that no microwave links would be affected by the proposed turbines.
- 7.43 Both the local ambulance service and the local constabulary have indicated that there would be no interference with their communications systems.
- 7.44 Due to the method of radio transmissions and reception, it has been concluded that the proposed wind turbines would have no detrimental effects on national or local radio reception in the vicinity of the proposed development.
- 7.45 Although unlikely, wind turbines can interfere with TV reception, causing 'ghosting' of the image or a reduction in quality. Any problems caused with TV reception as a result of the turbines, can easily be restricted by a range of measures including, re-orientating the aerial to another TV transmitter or fitting a signal booster.
- 7.46 With regards to health and safety, the wind park would comply with all relevant health and safety regulations. During construction all site based activities will be conducted in accordance with the Construction (Design & Management) Regulations 1994, with all site workers conforming to the requirements of a specific health and safety plan.
- 7.47 There are no Public Footpaths, Bridleways or other forms of public access roads which run across the development site. Therefore no public rights of way will be affected by the construction or operation of these 3 wind turbines.

8 MITIGATION MEASURES

- 8.1 Two main types of mitigation have/will be employed during the project:
- Mitigation at the design stage influencing the layout of the site; and
 - Post design measures to be followed during construction, operation and decommissioning.
- 8.2 The layout of the extension to this wind park is such that adverse environmental effects have been minimised through design. This has minimised ornithological, ecological and cultural heritage impacts, reduced visual effects and ensured technical construction requirements are met.
- 8.3 Remaining effects will be mitigated by measures taken during construction and operation wherever possible, such as pollution prevention measures and a watching brief for archaeology during the construction phase of the development.

9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.4 The final section of the Environmental Statement is a table summarising how important all the environmental effects arising from the construction, operation and decommissioning the wind turbines are. This table takes into account mitigation measures employed during the design stage and those mitigated measures which will be used throughout the lifetime of the project. The table shows that the key effects of the development relate to the Landscape and Visual Impact and the impact on Cultural Heritage in the area.

