

Blair Hill Wind Farm Community Liaison Group (CLG)

18/06/24
7pm - 9.30pm

Attendees	Name	Representing
	Clifford Smithers (CS)	Cree Valley Community Council
	Richard Kay (RK)	Cree Valley Community Council
	Jamie Hyslop (JH)	River Cree District Salmon Fishery Board
	Terence Flanagan (TF)	River Cree Hatchery & Habitat Trust SCIO
	Sarah More (SM)	Cree Valley Area Development Trust
	Craig McMilken (CM)	Ditch the Blair Hill Project
	Iain Service (IS)	Ditch the Blair Hill Project
	Linda Woodfield (LW)	Newton Stewart Initiative
	Cllr David Inglis	Ward member for Mid Galloway and Wigtown West
	Sarah McArthur (SMc)	RES
	Iain MacCallum (IM)	RES
	Dario Ewing (DE)	Cavendish
Apologies	Name	Representing
	Hazel Matthews	Kirkcowan Community Council
	Mary Harkness	Kirkcowan Community Council
	Cllr Katie Hagmann	Ward member for Mid Galloway and Wigtown West
	Cllr Jackie McCamon	Ward member for Mid Galloway and Wigtown West
	Cllr Richard Marsh	Ward member for Mid Galloway and Wigtown West

Agenda Item	Activity	Actions
Apologies	Apologies were noted from Hazel Matthews, Mary Harkness and Cllrs Katie Hagmann, Jackie McCamon and Richard Marsh.	
Project Update	<p>SMc updated that a design freeze has now been agreed, resulting in a few tweaks to the turbine locations as result of further comments from HES on the setting of the chambered cairn at Napper's Cottage, chambered cairn (SM5676). She noted that these changes are minimal from the turbine locations presented at the May public exhibitions.</p> <p>SMc provided copies of the revised design. It is appended to the meeting minutes.</p> <p>SMc updated that the grid application has been submitted by RES.</p> <p>SMc updated that under the current project timeline, the application submission is expected in late August/September 2024. RES will write to stakeholders and send out newsletters to households when the application is submitted. To coincide with the submission and public representation period, RES intends to hold drop in information sessions where copies of the planning application will be available to view ensure the local community understands the final submitted plans.</p>	
Public Exhibition Feedback	<p>DE provided an overview of the feedback received from the recent public exhibitions, highlighting the key themes and issues raised, attitudes towards the development, and the effectiveness of the exhibitions. The presentation slides are attached to the meeting minutes.</p> <p>DI questioned whether the community newsletter included details of the feedback questionnaire and response slips. DE clarified that the newsletter provided an update on recent project work and invited people to attend the exhibitions and participate in the consultation.</p> <p>DI queried how the views of those who had not attended either exhibition were to be sought, as it was his responsibility to represent the view of the whole community and not just those who attend the public exhibitions. IS insisted that everyone had had an opportunity to express their opinion through the public exhibitions and that 95% are against the wind farm. JH suggested it was misleading to imply that the survey responses were not representative of the community. DE explained that it is not suggested there aren't high levels of objection within the community, but rather that a significant portion of the community did not participate in the consultation. DI agreed with this statement.</p>	

Guest Speaker -
Construction

IM provided an overview of the construction management process throughout the various stages of a development's lifecycle, including the planning, pre-construction, and construction phases. The presentation slides are attached to the meeting minutes.

IS questioned who would be accountable for any issues or accidents during construction. IM clarified that ultimate responsibility would lie with the principal contractor who is appointed to oversee the construction phase of a project, under CDM (Construction Design and Management) Regulations.

RK asked about RES's engagement with SEPA prior to submission. SMC clarified that RES engaged with SEPA through the ECU scoping process to agree the scope of the EIA methodology. When a planning application is submitted, SEPA will provide a consultation response that will either raise no objection or raise an objection. It will also include recommendations for conditions to be included as part of any planning consent.

JH raised concerns about the site's sensitivity and the potential for pollution in the River Cree affecting fish populations, questioning how the wind farm could be developed without adverse effects. IM and SMC explained that this would be managed through mitigation measures agreed upon through consultation and engagement with SEPA and DGC.

JH inquired if RES had other sites with similar levels of complex sensitivities/constraints and asked for examples. SMC clarified that RES has worked on numerous sensitive projects and whilst she wasn't aware of any projects with a salmon hatchery near to the site, she would take this question away and provide further information.

RES

JH asked how RES could demonstrate to the Newton Stewart Flood Prevention Group that there would be no adverse impact on flooding, as they had advised him that developers of the wind farm would have to prove that there would be no increased risk of flooding to Newton Stewart by the development. SMC explained that a detailed Flood Risk Assessment had been scoped out of assessment. This is because it is proposed potential flood risk can be suitably mitigated by good practice measures, such as 50m buffers from watercourses and appropriate design of watercourse crossings. SEPA raised no issue with this. Runoff would be controlled through suitable construction drainage provision. She advised that while no discussions had taken place yet, RES would be happy to engage with the Flood Prevention Group.

IS asked how much concrete would be used for the project. IM noted that his experience on projects with 120m turbines saw them generally have 250-300m³ of concrete, however he couldn't comment on the exact volume required for Blair Hill. SMC said that the final volume would be known pre-construction as it would be subject to detailed ground investigation. However an indicative wind turbine foundation figure will be included as part of the EIA and the likely maximum total volume of concrete required will be included in the Carbon Balance Assessment.

IS asked where stone for the site construction would be delivered from. IM confirmed that if the borrow pit search areas on site yielded material of acceptable quality, this would be used to construct site tracks and crane hardstandings. Specialist engineering material may still be required underneath the wind turbine foundation if the ground below the foundation was not of a competent quality i.e. it was clay.

JH asked how water would be supplied to the proposed batching plant. IM responded that it is typically delivered onto site in water tankers, however this would be confirmed pre-construction.

IM explained that any haulage plans would be subject to the agreement of a Construction Traffic Management Plan with Transport Scotland and Dumfries and Galloway Council.

AOB

IS and JH noted the usefulness of the 3D model video shown at the exhibitions. JH asked if it could be included within the planning application submission. SMC responded that all visualisations had to be produced to NatureScot standards, so it was unlikely to be possible to include it in the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. She agreed to check whether the video could be submitted as part of the wider planning application.

RES

IS raised the viewpoints suggested by the CVCC, noting some confusion over the inclusion of the viewpoint at A714. He insisted that the viewpoint from the monument at the A75 should be included in the planning application. SMC advised that RES could not share the final list of viewpoints as these had not yet been finalized by D&G Council.

RES

IS questioned whether a legal agreement could be secured with RES, committing them to providing the Community Benefit Fund. SMC stated that RES would enter a legal agreement with the party who administers the fund. Whilst RES don't typically sign an agreement pre-consent, she agreed to check internally if it would be possible to get an agreement in place pre-consent. She noted that RES adheres to the Scottish Government's Guidance on Good Practice Principles for Community Benefits from Onshore Renewable Energy Developments (2019).

RK questioned if RES would pay a new figure recommended by the Scottish Government if it were to increase before the wind farm becomes operational, or if they would be tied to £5,000/ MW. SMC confirmed that RES would commit to whatever figure the Good Practice Guidance states at the time the site is commissioned.

JH mentioned the recently proposed Shennanton Wind Farm following a scoping request submitted to the ECU. IS questioned whether this would be included in the assessment of cumulative impact in the EIA. SMC advised that later applications are not typically included in the EIA. She would check with the project landscape consultant to see if Shennanton would be included and noted that it would be agreed with the Energy Consents Unit.

RES

CS referenced the discussion between IS and DI, noting that while he understood both sides, he agreed with DI regarding the representativeness of the consultation respondents. IS insisted that evidence must be produced to support this view. JH stated that at present there had been one exit poll taken at the first public exhibition and two at the second. Along with emails received by CVCC and responses to RES' comments forms, approximately 95% of those are against the proposed development. He maintained that it should be concluded that the local community is hugely against the proposal.

Date and Time of
Next meeting

SMC agreed to circulate dates for the next meeting, likely in late August/ early September. RES will provide options for meeting dates and book the venue once agreed.

RES

The meeting concluded at 9:30 pm.



Blair Hill Wind Farm May 2024 Public Exhibitions

Public Exhibition Feedback

CAVENDISH

■ Overview

Consultation Recap

- Consultation period: running from 22nd May – 7th June
- Two in-person public exhibitions:
 - McMillan Hall
 - Kirkcowan Hall
- Approx. 330 Attendees
- Online feedback form and information available on the project website.
- 180 Respondents

CAVENDISH



Section 1: The Consultation

Advertising

41.6%
Newsletter

27.2%
Word of Mouth

5.2%
Project Website

26%
Other

Awareness

35.3%
Knew a lot

43.9%
Knew quite a lot

21.4%
Knew a little

1.2%
Knew very little/nothing

Useful Aspect

43.1%
Photomontages

27.1%
Exhibition Boards

11.1%
Engage with project team

18.8%
Other

Understanding

15.9%
A lot

28.7%
Quite a lot

18.3%
A little

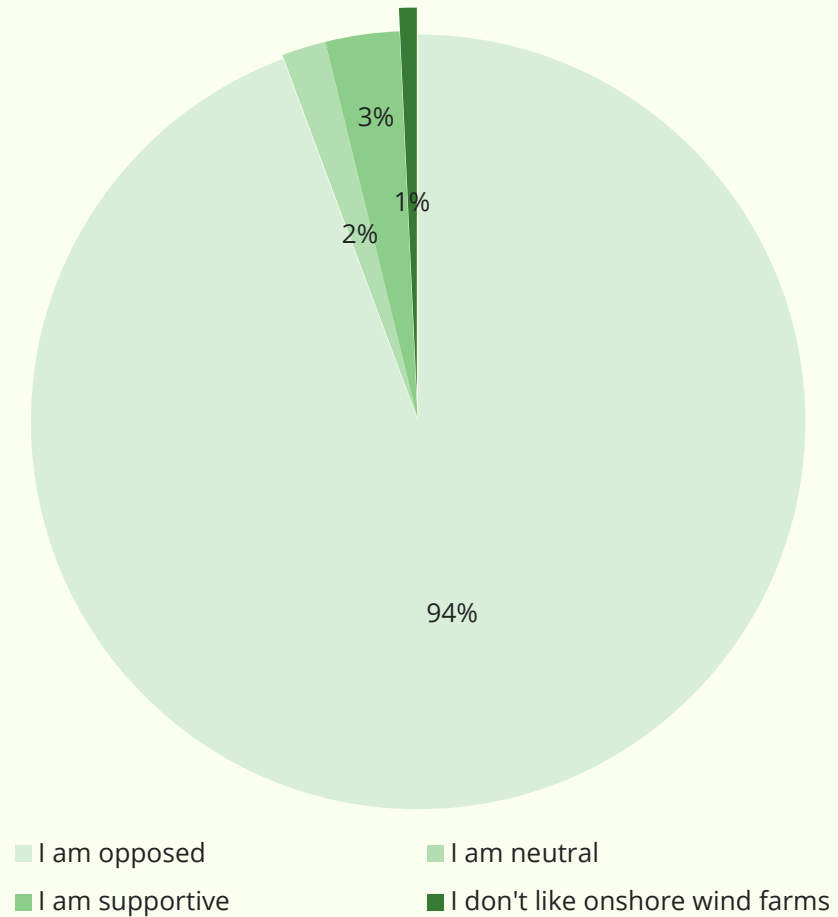
37.2%
Very little/nothing

Attitudes

Respondents were asked about their attitudes towards the proposals – with a strong majority outlining they were opposed to the plans.

Concerns raised over:

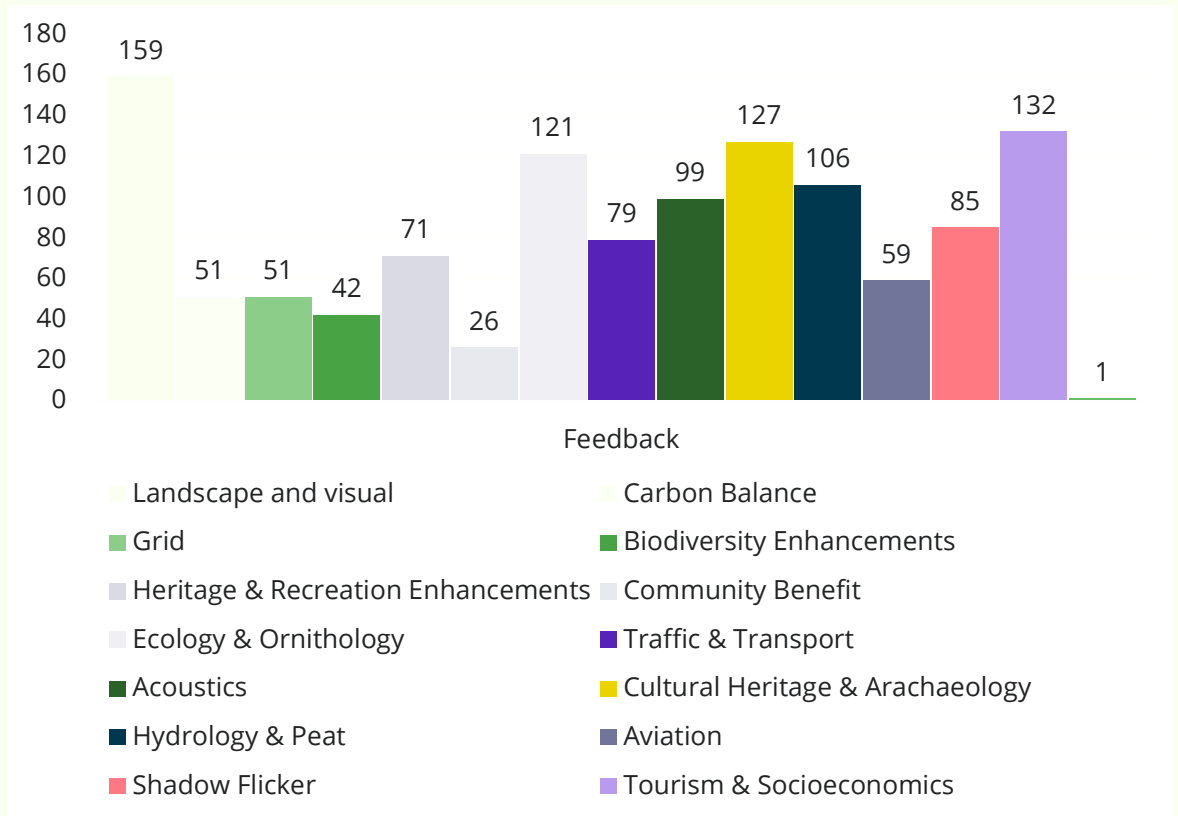
- Environmental impact
- Landscape
- Saturation and overconcentration
- Need for renewable development



■ Issues of Interest

Key issues:

- Landscape and Visual
- Tourism & Socioeconomics
- Cultural Heritage & Archaeology
- Ecology & Ornithology



■ Community Benefit

Community Infrastructure

- Operational Cour Wind Farm– Fund used to help the community purchase the local post office and turn it into the Carradale Community Shop & Post Office, which opened in 2021
- Bloch Wind Farm – Fund used to set up an Educational Trust for the community

Purchase one of the many old buildings in the town centre and upgrade it to an ‘energy hub’”

“New primary school”

“more childcare facilities in the area”

“Making paths and cycle ways suitable for accessible bikes which are very wide”

“High street regeneration”

■ Community Benefit

Local Electricity Discount

- Existing structures set up within RES to deliver lower energy discount scheme (LEDs) and deliver energy savings for the local community.

“Reduced electricity bills”

“Everyone in NS should get free electricity”

“Properties immediately adjacent to the wind farm should be sufficiently recompensed...with respect to energy costs etc.”

■ Community Benefit

Housing Infrastructure

- Kelburn Wind Farm – Fund use to promote energy efficiency measures & solar panels at the Millport Town Hall and energy efficiency measures at the Largs Thistle Community Club.

“Energy conservation, efficiency measures for housing/ industrial retrofit projects.

“Buy empty properties in High Street – convert to affordable housing if you can get council to agree”

■ Biodiversity

Enhancement & Management Plan

Updated proposals include a Biodiversity Enhancement and Management Plan that could include:

- Broadleaved woodland creation
- Peatland Restoration
- Bracken Control/Native Scrub Creation

“I would like to see increased biodiversity, possibly by means of a native broadleaved tree planting program”

“Mechanisms to preserve and enhance the peatland on the site”

“Ensure cattle and sheep can still graze at the site.”

■ Heritage & Recreation

Enhancement & Management Plan

- Updated proposals include plans to 'unlock' the Heritage of the area, making it more accessible through delivery of heritage and walking trails.

Public walkway through the wind farm with Toilet Facilities seating area benches view point telescopes anything that gets the locals and visitors involved. THIS IS a once in a lifetime chance for the good of Newton Stewart RES and FOR the PLANET.

“More wheelchair, buggy, accessible bike paths into our amazing countryside would be a good thing.”

“It needs to be aimed at local people and create local jobs not just bring new people in from out with the area.”

*Indicative on current project timescales

■ Next Steps



CAVENDISH



**Thank you
for your time.**

Wind Farm Construction & Environmental Management

Iain MacCallum

18th June 2024



Agenda

Introduction

Development Phase:

- Legislation
- Industry guidance
- Planning phase
 - EIA
 - CEMP

Pre-construction Phase:

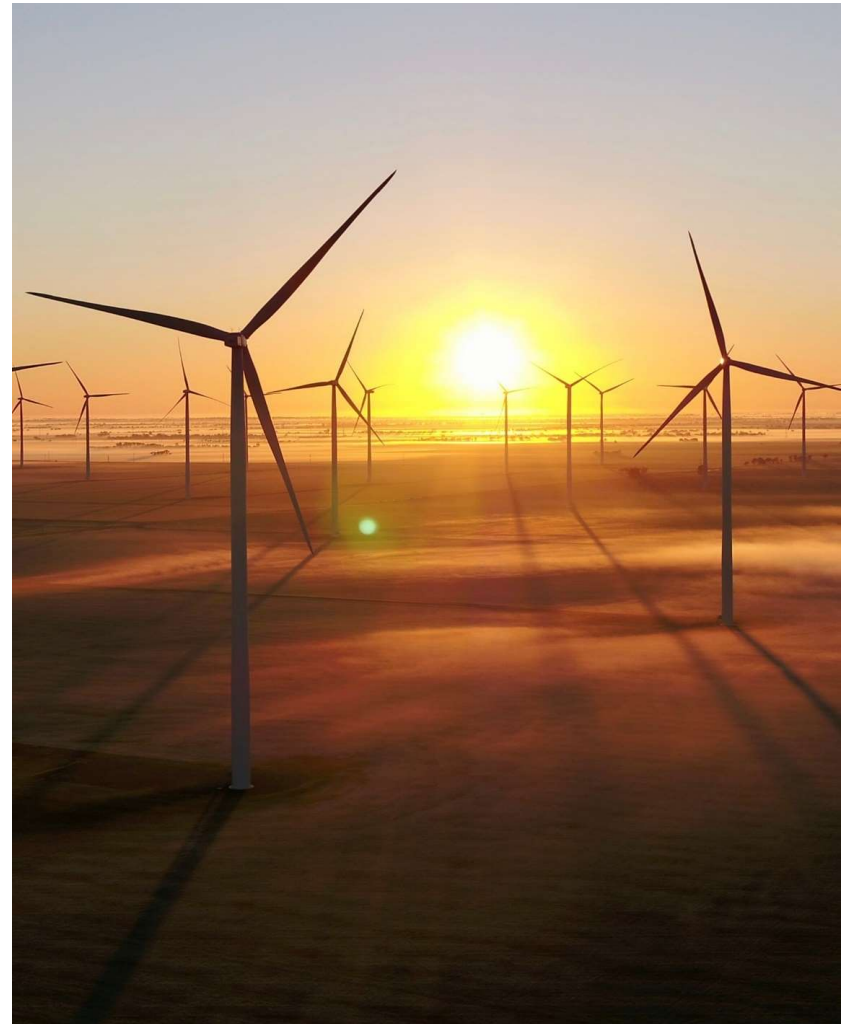
- Preparation & Procurement
- SEPA Construction Site Licence

Construction Phase:

- Monitoring Arrangements
- SUDS
- RES Good Working Practice Guide

Q&A*

**Questions shall be taken at the end*



Introduction



Speaker:



- **Iain MacCallum BEng (Hons) CEng MICE MCIQB**
- RES UK&I Construction Senior Management Team
- 15 Years Construction Experience, 13 in Renewables
- Provision of Owner's Engineer & Consultancy Services

Company:



- **Renewable Energy Systems (RES)**
- World's largest independent renewables business
- 40+ years
- 4500+ people

ACTIVITIES



DEVELOPMENT



CONSTRUCTION

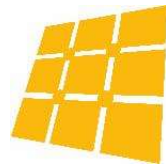


SUPPORT SERVICES

TECHNOLOGIES



WIND



SOLAR



STORAGE



TRANSMISSION &
DISTRIBUTION



GREEN
HYDROGEN

Legislation



The development and construction of wind farms in the UK is heavily regulated, particularly Scotland has a robust process in place to ensure pollution prevention is prioritised.

The regulations encompass several aspects including planning, environmental impact and safety.

- 1.Planning Permission:** Wind farm projects require planning permission from local planning authorities or the Scottish Ministers for larger projects. This involves detailed planning applications, adherence to local development plans and policies and approval from statutory consultees such as SEPA and NatureScot.
- 2.Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA):** Large wind farm projects undergo an EIA to assess their potential environmental impacts. This includes the impact on wildlife, landscape, noise, and peat.

Overall, the regulatory framework aims to balance the promotion of renewable energy with the protection of the environment.



A working group comprising representatives from **NatureScot, SEPA, FCS, Scottish Renewables** and several member companies with extensive wind farm development experience have developed guidance on **Good Practice during Wind Farm Construction** to help address the effects on the natural environment. It builds on the experience of over 20 years of wind farm construction in Scotland.

Developers, planning officers, construction firms and others can use the guidance at the post-consent, pre-construction planning phase of wind farm development.

The guidance focuses on:

- **pollution prevention**
- nature conservation
- landscape
- **hydrology**

Members include:

- Forestry Commission Scotland
- Historic Environment Scotland
- Scottish Renewables
- MacArthur Green
- Natural Power
- NatureScot

SEPA's pollution prevention role includes regulating activities that could lead to pollution or environmental damage, and monitoring the quality of Scotland's air, land, and water

Scotland's 4th National Planning Framework has recently been published. This document is therefore being reviewed and updated to reflect the new policies. You can still find useful and relevant information here but be aware that some parts may be out of date and our responses to planning applications may not match the information set out here.

SCOTTISH ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AGENCY	Identifier: LUPS-GU4
Land Use Planning System SEPA Guidance Note 4	Page no: 1 of 28
Planning guidance on on-shore windfarm developments	Issue No: 9
	Issue date: 11/09/2017

1. Purpose and scope

- 1.1 SEPA engages with the land use planning system to enable good development and protect the environment. The purpose of this note is to provide guidance on the approach that we should take when dealing with onshore windfarms through development plan and development management consultations. The guidance in relation to peat and wetlands is applicable to all development. This guidance demonstrates commitment to our public body duties under the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 by providing clear guidance for renewable energy development within Scotland.
- 1.2 SEPA, SNH, FCS and the windfarm industry have worked together to produce [Good practice during wind farm construction](#). The document provides guidance to prospective windfarm operators, planning authorities and other interested parties on pollution prevention, nature conservation, landscape, hydrological and related issues. SEPA and the windfarm industry have worked together to produce [Guidance on the assessment of peat volumes, reuse of excavated peat and minimisation of waste](#).
2. SEPA's role in windfarm developments and planning
 - 2.1 We are consulted on windfarm developments in accordance with LUPS-GU9 [Advice on how and when to consult SEPA](#). We are also consulted by planning authorities on development plans which contain policies and supplementary guidance on windfarms.
 - 2.2 For windfarms which fall below our 10MW threshold for consultation and are not subject to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), planning authorities and developers will be encouraged to refer to our [Standing advice for planning authorities on small scale local developments](#).
 - 2.3 The Scottish Government will consult us on proposals which will generate 50 MW or more under Section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989. In such cases we should respond directly to the Scottish Government but copy the response to the appropriate planning authority for information purposes. For the avoidance of doubt planning applications and applications under the Electricity Act 1989 are both referred to as development management within this guidance note.
 - 2.4 An important role within all these consultations is to advise on the environmental acceptability of the proposals in relation to our interests, within a planning context.
3. Development plans and windfarms
 - 3.1 Development plans should include a spatial approach for windfarms, in accordance with paragraph 189 of the [SPP](#). This should take the form of both spatial policies and areas of search where relevant. It is important to ensure this

SCOTTISH ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AGENCY	Identifier: LUPS-GU31
Land Use Planning System SEPA Guidance Note 31	Page no: 1 of 29
Guidance on Assessing the Impacts of Windfarm Development Proposals on Groundwater Abstractions and Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems	Issue No: Version 2
	Issue date: 27 October 2014
	Originator: Anna Badger, Clare Pritchett, Johan Schulten
	Owner: Katherine Lakeman
	Authorised by: Alan Farquhar

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This guidance should be used for all EIA, major and local above planning application consultations with SEPA for windfarm developments. However, the methodology discussed in this guidance note is not appropriate to assess deep excavations where dewatering will be required for example a deep road cutting or large quarries. Such dewatering is controlled via the Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 (CAR). For this category of developments where dewatering volumes are above the GBR of less than 10m³ per day, the principles outlined in SEPA's WAT-RM-11 Regulatory Method should be applied.
- 1.1 SEPA has a responsibility to protect groundwater abstractions and Groundwater Dependant Terrestrial Ecosystems (GWDTE). Foundations, borrow pits and linear infrastructure such as roads, tracks and trenches can disrupt groundwater flow and impact upon these sensitive receptors. Such impacts will vary depending on the scale and location of the development.
- 1.2 The methodology summarised in the flowchart in Appendix 1 and detailed below sets out how we assess impacts on groundwater abstractions and GWDTE in planning applications for windfarm developments. It delivers a consistent, proportional and streamlined approach based on tiered risk-assessment.
- 1.3 Dewatering of below-ground works may change the quantity of groundwater supplying nearby abstractions and GWDTE. Such de-watering is controlled via The Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 (CAR). Sufficient information is required in relation to this to allow SEPA to advise the determining authority of the likelihood of an authorisation being granted in line with [LUPS GU15 Planning guidance in relation to SEPA-regulated sites and processes](#). This is not discussed further in this guidance.
- 1.4 Discharge of contaminated groundwater/surface water may cause physical or chemical contamination. Such discharges are controlled via CAR and therefore sufficient information is required in relation to this to allow SEPA to advise the determining authority of the likelihood of an authorisation being granted in line with [LUPS GU15 Planning guidance in relation to SEPA-regulated sites and processes](#). This is not discussed further in this guidance.

2. Scoping Response and Pre-Application Engagement

Information to be included with the Environmental Statement or Supporting Information

- 2.1 The Windfarm Scoping Letter [LUPS-L-14 - EIA Scoping - Windfarm](#) sets out the information requirements below and should be used in appropriate scoping responses and pre-application advice.
- 2.2 Mapping and subsequent avoidance of groundwater abstractions and GWDTE in development proposals will avoid delay and expense. This process removes the need for further assessment, mitigation, monitoring and potential remediation resulting in expense and delays for a project both during and after construction. The information set out below should be provided by an applicant at the earliest opportunity

The SuDS Manual



Planning Phase - EIA & CEMP Production

1. Pre-planning:

- A detailed Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will be carried out and submitted for review and approval as part of the planning process. This will identify measures to mitigate or manage any significant adverse effects.
- Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) – an outline CEMP is prepared as part of the planning application, this sets out the overarching construction management philosophy. This document is key and covers environmental management in detail, other key documents may form part of this master document as appendices:
 - Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP)
 - Peat Management Plan (PMP)
 - Surface Water Management Plan

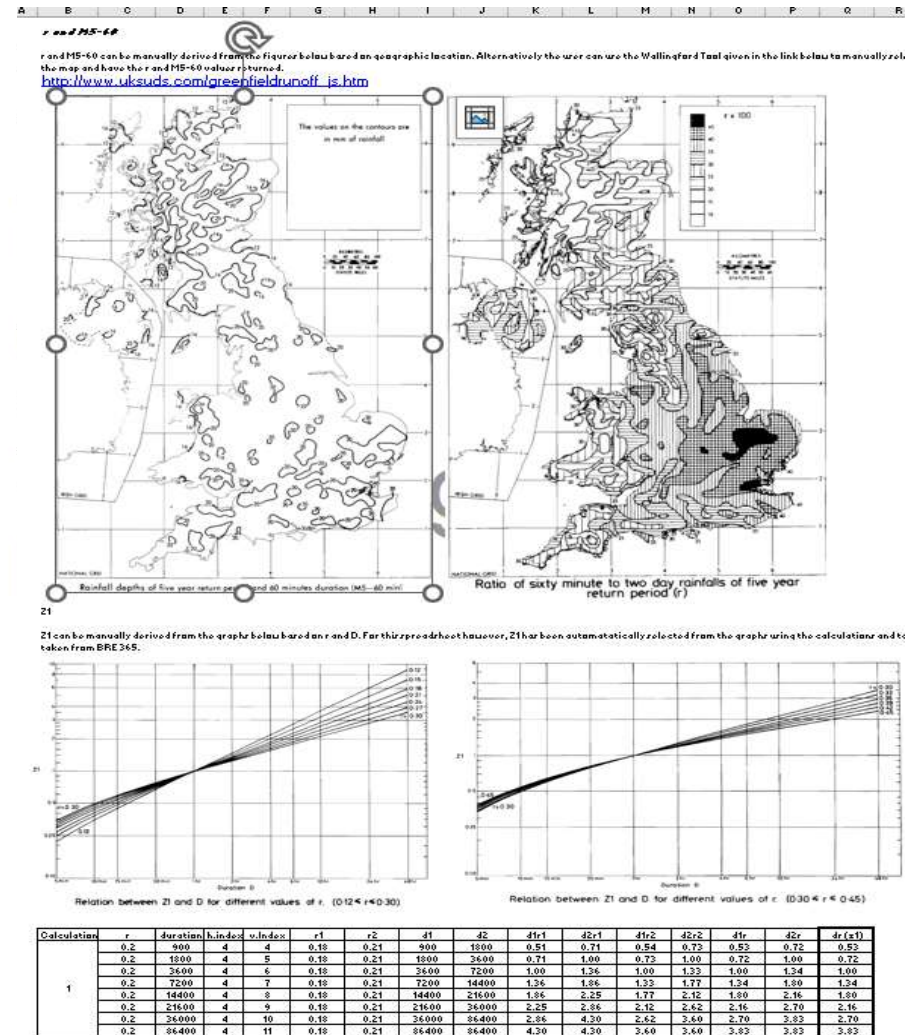
2. Post-planning the Principal Contractor (CDM Regulations) appointed to construct the proposed development shall refine and develop this outline CEMP prior to construction to ensure it is fit for purpose – this is a long and detailed process and includes:

1. Production of a detailed CEMP and all associated plans
2. Submission to, and review by statutory consultees – e.g. SEPA and NatureScot being two key parties
3. This usually involves multiple iterations of each document before the CEMP will be approved by the LPA – approval will only be provided on the basis of statutory consultees comments being addressed, i.e. no construction can commence until SEPA are satisfied

3. A preliminary SUDS design will be established with a detailed analysis and design being undertaken following a site visit by specialist hydrology engineers – this will form part of the approved PPP – SEPA want to see this philosophy to show any discharge locations have been selected by competent specialists and are placed at suitable locations.

Planning Phase - EIA & CEMP Production

1. PPP to be provided to SEPA for comment and approval with an application for a Complex License under The Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 (CAR). We will come back to discuss this licence separately.
2. A bespoke Water Quality Monitoring plan will be prepared and implemented by a specialist hydrology consultant, as part of the surface water management plan/PPP to ensure there are no impacts. Conditions and parameters will be checked before, during and after construction, using a baseline survey undertaken prior to the development starting.
3. A spoil/peat management plan will be established which is a major part of surface water management.
4. The philosophy is for existing drainage to remain intact and new drainage designed to suit infrastructure network – clean water cut off ditches are installed (diverting any clean water around or through the development) and site tracks run-off will be managed separately to ensure clean and dirty water are kept separate.



Pre-Construction Phase



1. A Construction Phase Plan will be established for contractors to comply with, this shall include a site environmental management plan with specific environmental procedures on how to deal with spills etc.
2. Procurement of contractors and consultants – all of this information is taken and included within the construction contracts (planning consent, full CEMP, PPP, construction site licence etc), to ensure the contractor installing the civil infrastructure is contractually and legally obliged (under contract law) to comply with the conditions of the contract.
3. Dedicated drainage team for installation and maintenance.
4. SEPA's construction site licence (CAR licence) is transferred to the relevant contractor notifying SEPA of who will be undertaking the civil engineering works (including drainage) – so SEPA know well in advance of a spade going in the ground, which contractor will be undertaking the works.
5. Contractors then carry out detailed design in accordance with the contract, legislation and industry guidance – including all the important documents we have just discussed.

SCOTTISH ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AGENCY
WATER USE LICENCE
AUTHORISING THE DISCHARGE OF WATER RUN-OFF FROM WIND FARM,
CONSTRUCTION SITE TO THE WATER ENVIRONMENT

LICENCE NO.: CAR/L/.....
RESPONSIBLE PERSON:
SITE OR LOCATION OF ACTIVITY/ACTIVITIES: WIND FARM

This authorisation has been given by the Scottish Environment Protection Agency in exercise of its powers under regulations 8 and 15 of the Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011.

It permits the discharge of water run-off to the water environment from the area of land comprising the construction site shown in Map 1.

The authorisation applies to any water run-off from the site arising following commencement of any construction work on the site, including any preparatory groundwork.

The following person is responsible for securing compliance with this authorisation and the conditions to which it is subject:

The authorisation takes effect from date of signing. It is subject to compliance with the conditions set out in the Authorisation Conditions.

Signed: Date:
Authorised to sign on behalf of the
Scottish Environment Protection Agency

Right of Appeal: You are entitled to appeal to the Scottish Ministers, within three months of the date of this licence, if you have been granted a form of authorisation which is different from the form of authorisation which you believe ought to have been granted (under regulation 50(b) of the Regulations) or against any condition or conditions of this licence (under regulation 50(c) of the Regulations). The bringing of an appeal against a condition will not

SEPA's Construction Site Licence (CAR Licence)

SEPA's Controlled Activities Regulations were updated in 2018 which has led to a "cradle to grave" type approach whereby SEPA remain involved throughout the project and undertake site visits to ensure compliance.

What is required and when does this come into force?

From 1 September 2018, a construction project which falls into one of the above categories cannot be commenced until you have:

1. obtained a CAR licence from SEPA; and
2. submitted a pollution prevention plan for the construction site to SEPA for review / approval.

SEPA has detailed guidance about what is to be included in the pollution prevention plan and the plan can be submitted to SEPA at the same time as the application for the CAR licence. It may take SEPA up to 4 months to determine whether to issue a CAR licence and to review and agree the pollution prevention plan. The pollution prevention plan can be varied at a later date and must be complied with as a condition to the CAR licence.

The cost of obtaining a CAR licence depends on the size of the construction activity. For more information, refer to SEPA's website which details the application process / fees.

SEPA's Construction Site Licence (CAR Licence)

Who has to do this?

The CAR licence is to be applied for by a "Responsible Person", being the person/organisation responsible for securing compliance with the licence. Given the CAR licence has to be applied for in advance of the works commencing, the licence can be transferred to the relevant party overseeing the construction works on site at a later date (once this party is known).

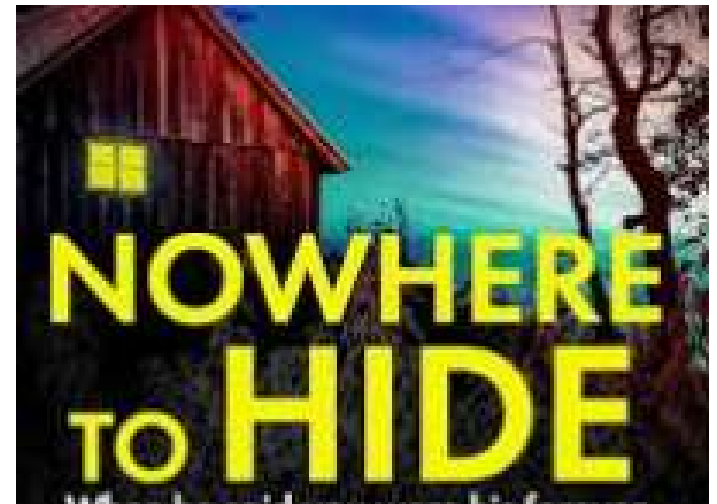
Construction Phase - Monitoring Arrangements



When constructing wind farms, a breach of environmental legislation through a pollution event is as devastating as having a serious accident on your site, the reputational damage is so great it risks loss of work and jobs.

For e.g. a breach of a water use licence would typically involve enforcement action by SEPA including financial penalties, your business being **named and shamed and a licence suspension** - the impact of a licence suspension alone would have an extremely adverse financial impact for a contractor, e.g. a large EPC contract may have significant liquidated damages tied to the contract programme, if a project loses two months to a licence suspension delaying the infrastructure works, that contractor can expect to incur significant financial loss, with a follow on impact that they have try and survive through reputational damage and loss of business.

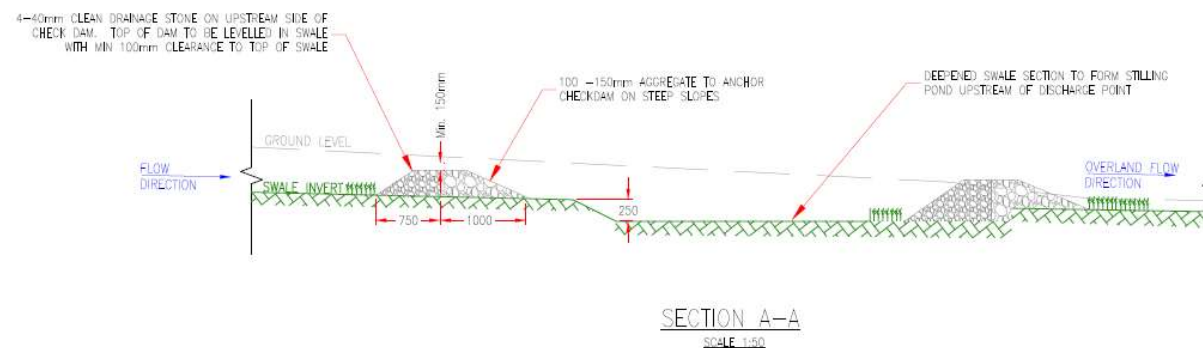
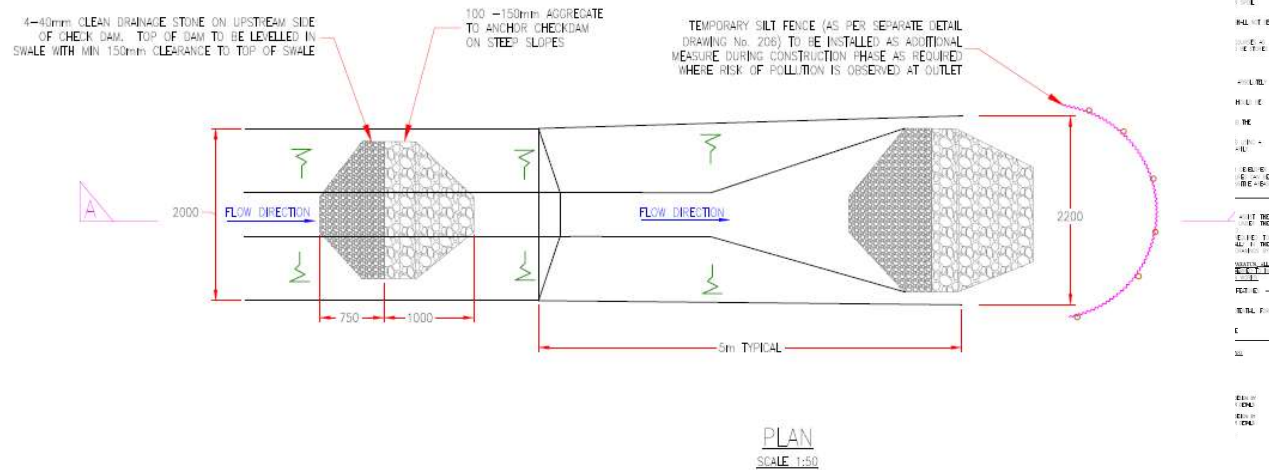
A “responsible person” may ultimately be subject to criminal liability if the terms of the licence are breached.



Sustainable Drainage Design (SUDS)

1. SUDS will be installed using appropriate mitigation measures for the site, ditch dimensions determined by cross sectional calcs, checkdams installed to restrict flows and filter sediment from water, attenuation basins, settlement ponds etc
2. Clean water cut-off ditches shall be installed
3. Culverts shall be installed to divert clean water as required
4. Silt fencing installed to filter out sediments
5. ECoW monitors installation and maintenance standards against agreed design

DETAIL – OVERLAND BREAKOUT
SCALE: AS NOTED



The RES Good Working Practice
Guide



GP - SuDS construction awaiting check dam reinstatement





Silt fencing is an effective way of capturing larger sediment particles. Care should be taken so that fencing is not overwhelmed and the receiving habitat can act as filter strip without becoming saturated.



GP - SuDS with check dams installed and maintained and good vegetation from grass seed as per Ecology Plan

Settlement lagoons

Large capacity settlement lagoons require careful planning and location consideration. Calculate and forecast the expected volumes of flows that they will be required to cope with rainfall as necessary. Lagoons are particularly effective where a large run-off volume is expected and small scale dispersal to suitable vegetation would not be successful.



In some locations substantial 'Step' designed settlement lagoons may be required to manage large volumes of contaminated run-off.

Q&A

