

West Ancroft Wind Farm

Volume 4 - Non-technical Summary

March 2009



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West Ancroft Proposed Wind Farm

Rev No	Comments	Date
0	First draft	16/03/09
1	Final draft	18/03/09
2	Issued Document	27/08/09

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Job No 60045400

Date Created March 2009

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1 Introduction

This Non-Technical Summary (NTS) forms part of the Environmental Statement (ES) to accompany an application by E.ON Climate and Renewables (E.ON) to develop a wind farm comprising eight turbines up to 115m in height at West Ancroft, located approximately 8km south of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland.

The development will encompass the construction, operation and decommissioning of eight 3-bladed, horizontal axis wind turbines and associated infrastructure.

A planning application has been submitted to Berwick-upon-Tweed Borough Council in accordance with the Town and Planning Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 1999. The regulations require for an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to be carried out; and the results of the EIA to be included in an ES to accompany the planning application.

The ES comprises:

- Volume 1 – Environmental Statement – Main Volume Text
- Volume 2 – Environmental Statement – Figures
- Volume 3 – Environmental Statement – Appendices
- Volume 4 – Non Technical Summary

Printed and CD copies of all the documents (including the NTS) may be obtained at a fee from the following:

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Alternatively the ES can be viewed at the following location:

Berwick-upon-Tweed Borough Council
Wallace Green
Berwick-upon-Tweed
TD15 1ED

2 Site Context and Scheme Description

- 2.1 Site Context**
- The proposed West Ancroft Wind Farm is located to the east of the A698 and west of the A1, approximately 8km south of Berwick-upon-Tweed, in Northumberland. The land available for development is shown on Figure 1, below. The land available for wind farm development is approximately 400 hectares (ha). However the wind farm itself will occupy a much smaller part of the area. Approximately 0.5% of the land available will be affected by the development due to relatively small footprints of the infrastructure and the wind farm design criteria applied in the design process.

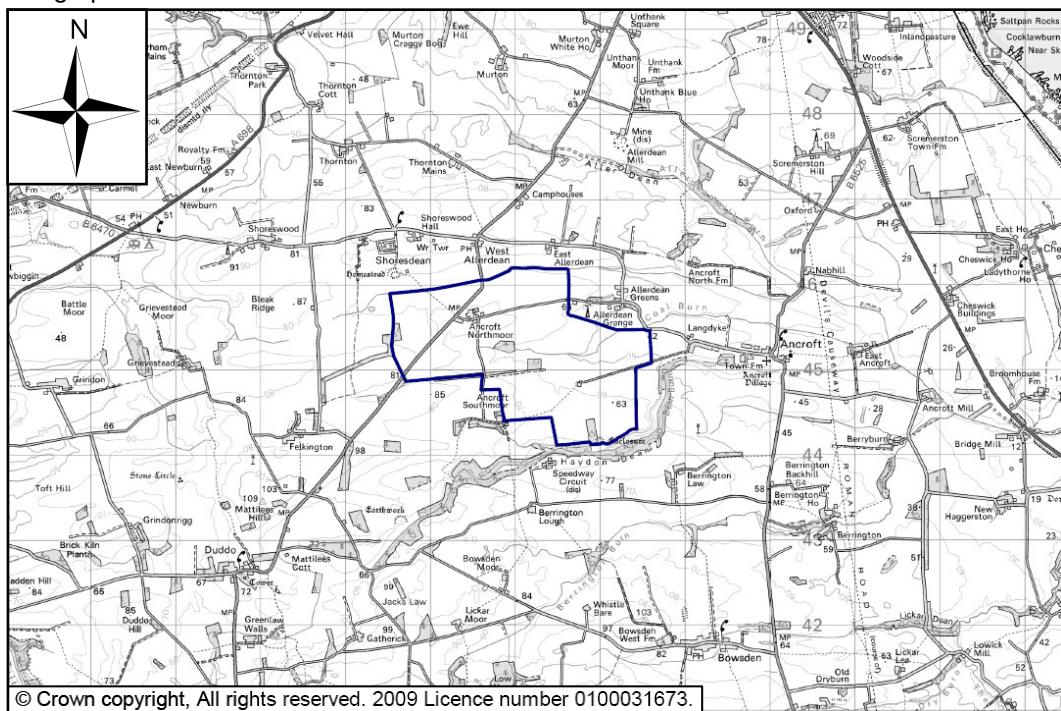


Figure 1: Site Location

- 2.2 EIA and the Design Process**
- Good practise and EIA guidance has meant that the design team have employed an iterative approach to the design of the West Ancroft Wind Farm. The design evolved throughout the EIA process as different constraints and adverse and beneficial effects were identified and evaluated. This approach is considered best practise as mitigation measures were integrated into the design throughout the EIA process to alleviate or remove adverse effects and measures were incorporated into the design to enhance positive effects. Figure 3 of the ES illustrates how known constraints influenced the layout design process.

- 2.3 Scheme Description**
- The proposed development comprises:
- Construction, operation and decommissioning of eight 3-bladed wind turbines. The turbines will be limited to a maximum tip height of 115m above ground level. The turbines will comprise three blades, each up to 45m in length mounted to a nacelle on a steel tubular tower of an appropriate height to ensure the overall tip height remains 115m at most. Each turbine will have a generating capacities of between 2 and 2.5MW thus giving an installed capacity for the site of between 16 and 20MW.
 - Construction of approximately 5.4km of new and upgraded tracks.
 - Construction of cane hard standings, underground cable network linking the turbines to a newly developed substation and an anemometry mast.
 - Creation of a temporary construction compound.

- connection of on-site distribution and communication cables;
- movement onto site and erection of wind turbines and anemometry masts;
- commissioning of site equipment; and
- site restoration.

Construction activities have been assumed to take place between 07:00-19:00 hours Monday to Sunday although deliveries of plant, material and components will be prohibited on Saturdays and Sundays. Work outside these hours may be necessary, for example to maximise weather windows, however the need for it will be agreed with the Local Planning Authority in advance of the works. A construction management plan will be prepared by the applicant or their chosen contractor and agreed with the local authority prior to the commencement of any construction activities. After a short term period of disruption due to construction and decommissioning, it is anticipated that agricultural practices will continue unaffected during the operation of the site.

There is potential for direct jobs to be created in the local area during the construction stage of the project. Staff will be required to complete the earthworks, steel fixing, electrical activities and substation construction and other activities.

2.5

Operation and Decommissioning

The planning permission will extend to 25 years from the date of consent. For the purpose of this ES it has been assumed that the wind farm will be decommissioned at the end of the planning consent. A decommissioning plan will be prepared by the wind farm operator and agreed with the relevant authorities prior to any decommissioning taking account of new legislation, guidance and best practice.

During the operation of the wind farm ongoing servicing and maintenance of the wind farm could support 1 to 2 full time staff. This work would take the form of routine and unscheduled maintenance.

3 Rationale for Scheme

3.1 Combating Climate Change

Change in global and regional temperatures and precipitation patterns is a natural phenomenon and there have been a number of cooling and warming periods recorded over the last millennium. However in the late 1980s a growing concern emerged that climate change was being influenced by anthropogenic activity beyond the normal fluctuations. The main contributing activities include emissions of the so-called greenhouse gases in particular carbon dioxide (CO₂), sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) into the atmosphere and other effects such as land use changes which reduce the ability of the natural environment to recycle these gases. A significant proportion (56%) of the increased greenhouse gas emissions arise from the burning of traditional fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas for energy generation and transportation.

One of the principal contributors to the build-up of greenhouse gasses is the use of fossil fuels in electricity generation. In the UK, 66% of CO₂ emissions are attributable to electricity and heat production. Reducing the extent to which electricity is produced by burning fossil fuels will reduce the amount of harmful greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere.

Power from the wind can be harnessed and used to generate electricity. Wind farms offer important advantages. Firstly, the cycle carbon cost of wind power is significantly smaller than that of other forms of conventional and renewable energy production. Secondly they contribute to a reduction in our dependence on the finite reserves of fossil fuels, which are being rapidly depleted and the costs of which are rapidly escalating. Thirdly, they reduce our dependence on oil and gas imports and increase our self-sufficiency in energy production. Additionally, wind farm developments are reversible and a site can be decommissioned to the extent that no visible trace of them existing is apparent.

In 2000, the UK Government launched the UK Climate Change Programme to facilitate a means to achieve their international and domestic obligations and targets. However, under the UK Climate Change Programme the UK Government set itself targets beyond those of its legal commitments under Kyoto, in that greenhouse gas emissions, including CO₂ are to be reduced to 20% below 1990 levels by 2010. Furthermore, in the 2003 Energy White Paper, the UK Government set a target of a 60% reduction in CO₂ emissions over 1990 levels by 2050

The programme encourages the use of new and more efficient sources of energy generation, including renewable power generation, a set a target of 10% of all electricity to be generated from renewable resources by 2010 and 15% should be generated by 2015.

The UK Government has taken positive steps to encourage a regional approach to the exploitation of renewable energy. The North East of England Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) sets out the broad spatial development strategy for the North East Region. The RSS developed a range of policies that aim to promote the use of renewable energy sources and to reduce the use of non-renewable energy sources. A comparison of the RSS targets for 2010 and current state of renewable energy capacities across the North East as of January 2009 is provided in Table 1.

Table 1 North East Region Renewable Energy Targets and Capacities

Region	RSS Target by 2010 (MW)	RSS Target by 2021 (MW)	Installed Capacity (MW)	Consented Capacity Awaiting Construction/Under Construction (MW)	Capacity in Planning Awaiting Determination (MW)
Northumberland	212	9.9	34	264	Northumberland
Tyne and Wear	22	13.7	14.5	5	Tyne and Wear
County Durham	82	22.9	132.7	36	County Durham
Tees Valley	138	58.3	100	0	Tees Valley
Total	454	104.8	281.2	305	Total

Sources: BWEA: Yes2wind, BERR REStats, North East Regional Spatial Strategy

The West Ancroft Wind Farm could have an installed capacity of up to 20MW, a potential significant contribution to those targets. The Wind Farm could generate sufficient electricity for the domestic needs of up to 10,500 households.

Every unit (kWh) of electricity produced through wind power will displace electricity, which might otherwise have been produced by a power station burning fossil fuel. The potential displacement of CO₂ and other emissions as a result of the West Ancroft Wind Farm are estimated in Table 2.

Table 2 Potential Emissions to Atmosphere Avoided if Wind Farm Output Replaces Power Generated from Fossil Fuel

Gas Emission	16MW		20MW	
	Annual Displaced Emissions (Tonnes)	Total Displaced Emissions over 22 Year Operational Life (Tonnes)	Annual Displaced Emissions (Tonnes)	Total Displaced Emissions over 22 Year Operational Life (Tonnes)
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	16561	364349	20702	455436
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	389	3548	486	10684
Oxides of nitrogen (NO _x)	114	2504	142	3130

4 Key Environmental Impacts

Consultation was undertaken with organisations with an interest in the features or elements potentially affected by the wind farm and with members of the public resident in the area (through public exhibition). This was commenced by the applicant in the early stages of the project and was continued by the EIA team, through consultation discussions prior to, during and post submission of the request for scoping to establish any survey requirements, agree assessment methodologies, and to request data.

The following sections provide brief summaries of the main findings of the EIA as set out in the technical sections within the full ES.

4.1 Landscape and Visual

The Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) assessed the likely significant landscape and visual effects of the proposed West Ancroft Wind Farm.

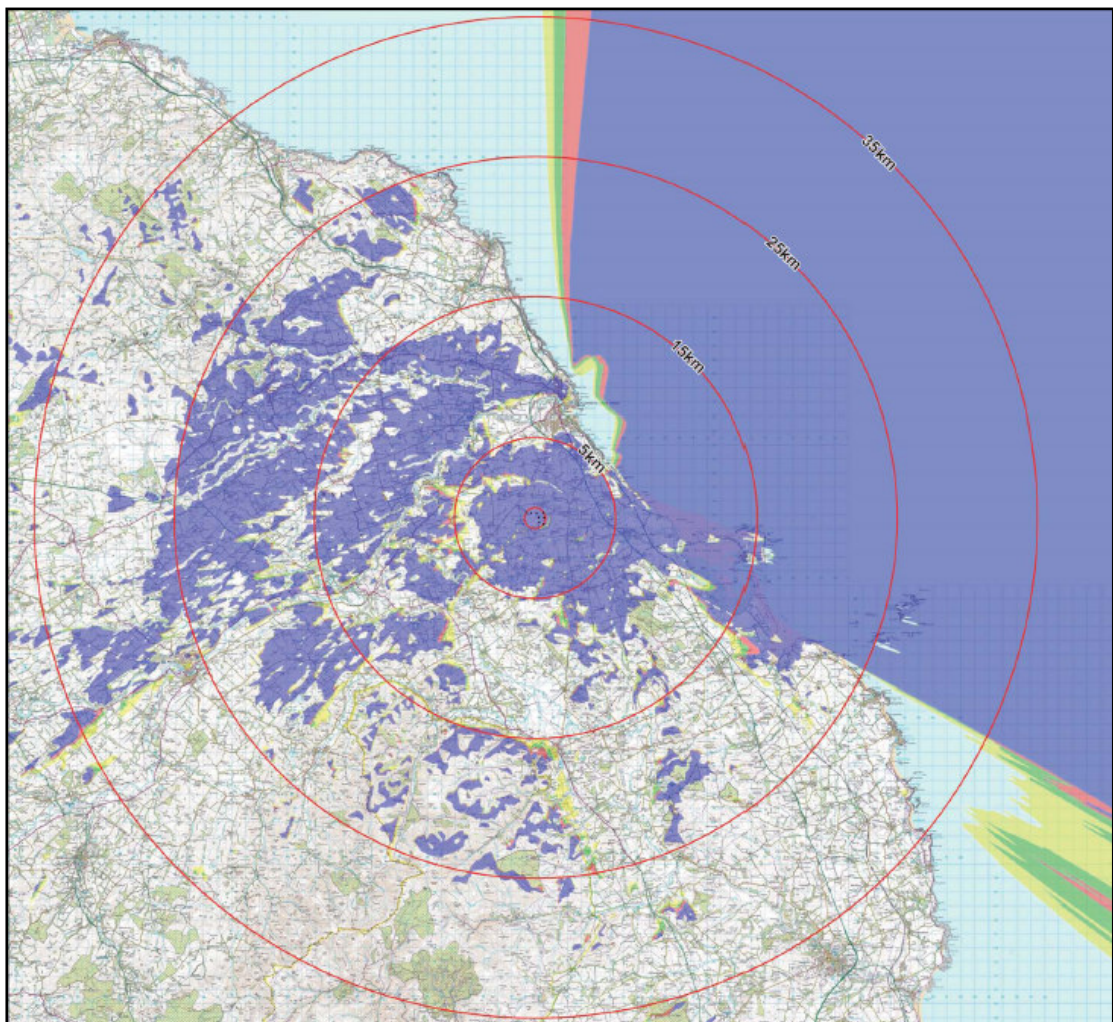
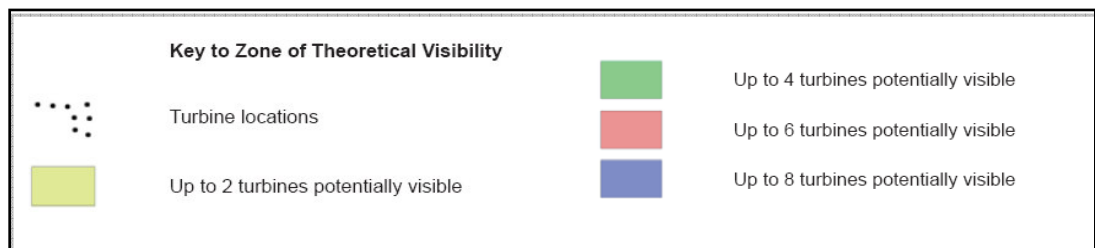


Figure 3: Zone of Theoretical Visibility to blade tip



The proposed West Ancroft Wind Farm would be located in an area of open rolling farmland, an agricultural landscape of large fields where the influence of human activity is evident. The topography comprises a series of broad scale valleys orientated west – east. The fields are large in scale, dominated by arable crops and showing a simple, broad scale pattern. The built environment is restricted to individual farms and large dwellings. The area has little sense of remoteness.

The landscape character is widespread and in the local planning designation for this area, Intermediate Area of Landscape Value, the policy states that development of wind farms would be considered with particular regard to certain issues including local, wider and cumulative impacts on the landscape.

Following the baseline landscape appraisal undertaken in association with the West Ancroft proposal it has been assessed that the sensitivity to wind energy of the area within which the site is located is Moderate.

The scheme has been refined during the design development stage to reduce both the height of the turbines and the number of turbines proposed in order to reduce the adverse effects on the landscape and visual resource. The assessment determines that the proposed turbines would have a Moderate, and locally Large, effect on the Landscape Character of the site. The structures would be prominent new components in the landscape but would relate well to many aspects of the local landscape character. These would be locally likely significant adverse effects.

In the wider context the proposed development would have an effect on the perception of the landscape character where it could be seen. The effect on other LCAs within the Study Area would be Neutral or Slight.

The proposed turbines would be visible from the designated Northumberland National Park and the Northumberland Heritage Coast/ AONB. Views of the turbines from these distant viewpoints would not fundamentally change the key characteristics of these designations and the effects on the landscape character of these areas are assessed as Slight.

The effect on the settings of Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens is not considered to be significant.

The nature and scale of the proposed development is not incompatible with the local landscape character and the proposal would not result in the screening of existing broad, long distance views.

There are two operational wind farms within a 30km radius of the West Ancroft site together with seven further schemes currently in the planning system. The assessment concludes that the implications of these cumulative schemes for the landscape character and for visual amenity, from the viewpoints considered, would not be such as to change the assessments arrived at from consideration of the West Ancroft proposal alone.

4.2

Noise

An assessment was made of the potential operation noise impact from the proposed development using Government guidance (ETSU-R-97 The Assessment and Rating of Noise from Wind Farms, 1996). Construction noise was not considered because it is temporary and transient in nature and can be controlled through good site working practices, limiting construction hours and adopting noise control measures where necessary.

Seven neighbouring dwellings were considered in the assessment. These were selected as being representative of the closest dwellings neighbouring the site. The minimum separation distance between the nearest turbine and the closest located residential property is approximately 585m. Background noise monitoring was undertaken at six of these locations, with background noise levels at the remaining location assumed to be similar to those measured at the nearest noise monitoring location. Predictions of wind turbine noise were made, based upon manufacture information and a calculation scenario which is considered to be worst-case.

The predictions have shown the noise criteria across the windspeed range 3ms^{-1} to 12ms^{-1} are, in the main, achievable, however slight exceedences were predicted at three locations under very specific wind conditions.

A cumulative noise assessment was undertaken using the same parameters to examine the potential impacts of the West Ancroft scheme operating in conjunction with the Moorsyde scheme. The results of the cumulative assessment indicated that in the main the noise criteria are achievable across the windspeed range 3ms^{-1} to 12ms^{-1} with minor exceedences predicted at three dwellings in very specific wind conditions.

It is considered the likelihood of the exceedences occurring are low given the worst case assumptions incorporated into the prediction model, however noise emissions from modern turbines can be reduced under specific wind speeds and directions to an extent and an appropriate planning condition will be imposed on the operator of the wind farm to ensure the wind farm operates within the allowable noise limits.

4.3

Ecology

The proposed development will be constructed in an area of open farmland where the topography is generally flat. The predominant land use within the site is arable (cereals) of low ecological value, although there are small pockets of woodland and conifer plantation scattered throughout the site. The boundaries between the fields comprise a mixture of fence lines, defunct hedgerows and scattered trees.

No statutorily designated sites (Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Special Areas of Conservation or Special Protection Areas) are present within 5km of the site boundary. There are three non-statutorily designated sites within 5km of the site boundary: Tweed River at Coldstream; Kyoie Hills and Oxford Ponds.

No otters, water voles or amphibians were recorded within the proposed wind farm site. No badgers setts or badger field signs have been recorded within the site. Mitigation measures have been proposed to ensure that any impacts on habitats and vegetation, bats, white-clawed crayfish and brown hare are minimised.

The proposed wind farm will result in the permanent loss of a relatively small area of arable land, hedgerow habitat and plantation woodland. The magnitude of these losses, together with the mitigation measures that have been proposed to minimise any impacts, means that no significant impacts are predicted. Although some adverse residual impacts remain, these are only significant at the site level. To compensate for any losses, it is proposed to plant up any gaps in the existing hedgerows and to create new hedgerows using species of local provenance. Hedgerows will be enhanced or created in areas away from the proposed wind turbines to create habitat corridors designed to guide fauna away from these structures. The proposed hedge planting will strengthen commuting routes and feeding areas that are known to be used by bats or are close to areas used by bats. Once mature, these hedgerows will also be used by nesting and commuting birds.

It is considered that the West Ancroft Wind Farm will not have a significant impact on the ecological value of the site.

4.4

Ornithology

A range of ornithological surveys and an assessment procedure were agreed with Natural England and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) as part of the EIA which included vantage point surveys to gather detailed flight data of waders and birds of prey and collision risk modelling to calculate the potential bird mortalities due to collisions with moving blades.

The baseline surveys were carried out in support of the EIA generally following the nationally recognised Guidelines for Baseline Ecological Assessment (IEA, 2006). Bird surveys were carried out over the period from April 2007 to March 2008. Surveys were carried out at a variety of times and in different weather conditions to ensure data were collected that were fully representative of a range of behaviour patterns. In conjunction with the survey work a desk study and consultation exercise was conducted.

The data obtained was used to establish baseline conditions for the site, which is then evaluated to identify which birds and their habitats are of high nature conservation importance.

With mitigation the proposed development will result in adverse impacts on a number of bird species, but these impacts are only considered to be significant at the site level, i.e. the lowest geographical levels used in the assessment. In the case of the barn owl the impacts are predicted to be positive following the application of mitigation and compensation measures.

Indirect impacts on barn owl may arise as a result of disturbance and therefore it is proposed to erect barn owl nesting/roosting boxes at locations away from the proposed wind turbine locations to ensure alternative nesting or roosting sites are available throughout the operational phase of the development. It is considered that the construction of these boxes will result in a long-term enhancement of the study area for the resident barn owl population. The provision of artificial nest/roost sites is considered to be crucial to the conservation of this species as traditional nesting sites in buildings and trees are declining in number.

The potential for a cumulative impact between proposed and operational wind farms arises principally if species from the same population are using both sites. No focal species were recorded regularly at the proposed wind farms at Moorsyde, Barmoor or Toft Hill. It is therefore considered unlikely that the proposed wind farms will have a significant 'in combination' effect on local populations of focal bird species. However, this conclusion needs to be treated with some caution as it has not been possible to access the detailed bird survey data that have been collected for the different sites.

In summary, the ornithological assessment concluded the proposed wind farm is not likely to have a significant effect on ornithological interests. The assessment suggests collision risk, disturbance and displacement are unlikely to be significant for breeding or wintering birds at the site.

4.5

Water Resources

This assessment covered the likely significant effects of the proposed wind farm on the water environment. The assessment was carried out in consultation with Berwick-upon-Tweed Borough Council, the Environment Agency and The Coal Authority.

In addition to numerous unnamed watercourses, ditches and drains, there are three classified rivers in the vicinity of the proposed wind farm; Allerdean Mill Burn, Berrington Burn and Dean Burn.

The EA monitors water quality at four locations in proximity to the proposed site. The water quality information from the EA shows that the watercourses surrounding the proposed site are generally of a high quality and, with the exception of one, all are compliant with the highest water quality objectives.

The proposed wind farm is entirely within Flood Zone 1 and it has been considered that a Flood Risk Assessment is not required. The site is not within a source protection area, nor a nitrate sensitive zone.

No information on the extent of groundwater levels or the status of the ground water quality is currently available. Due to the restrictive nature of groundwater movement laterally through the Minor Aquifer it is presumed that groundwater is generally good, in keeping with its rural location.

The local hydrology and hydrogeology is not sensitive to the construction, operational or decommissioning activities associated with wind farm developments. Furthermore, where environmental risks persist, potential impacts can be managed through the adoption of best practise and the implementation of related guidance and codes for construction.

The impact assessment has found the only potentially significant (assessed as moderate or greater) impact is the risk to the Coal Burn during construction

4.6

Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

This archaeology and cultural heritage assessment examined the known archaeology and built heritage in the West Ancroft area, as well as considering the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains. An assessment was made of the likely significant effects of the development upon archaeology and cultural heritage.

The assessment entailed assessing the archaeology and cultural heritage to gain an understanding of the nature of the surrounding archaeological landscape and to place sites within their wider context. Information on Scheduled Monuments, listed buildings and Conservation Areas was collected from a wider area.

This assessment involved gathering information from the Northumberland Historic Environment Record and the National Monuments Record for archaeology and listed buildings. Historic maps were also examined and a walkover survey was undertaken in October 2008.

There are ten sites recorded within the site boundary of the wind farm (Figure 12.1). These comprise a listed mile stone of high value (9), Roundabouts Iron Age earthwork of medium value (25), a chapel, previously listed, of medium value (8), two cropmark features of medium value (47 & 48) and a well considered to be of low value (99). A number of features identified on historic mapping are also located within the site boundary. These include earthworks marked on the Ordnance Survey Second Edition (108) of low value, and three areas of linear cropmarks likely to represent former field boundaries (111-113). These are considered to be of low value.

Further evaluation work will be undertaken across the areas of ground to be disturbed in advance of construction to record and if necessary mitigate any unknown artefacts.

A number of additional designated sites fall within visual range of the wind farm within the defined wider study area of 5km. These included six Scheduled Monuments and 29 listed buildings, or groups of listed buildings. Two Registered Battlefields, located just outside of this wider area, were also examined. Six sites within the study area were also assessed, where upstanding remains were present. Where access allowed, each receptor was visited to allow an assessment of impact upon each site's setting to be made. A description of the setting of individual receptors, including factors that already affect setting, and distance from the nearest proposed turbine was also examined. The proposed turbines and associated features will also have a visual impact upon the setting of a number of cultural heritage features including Scheduled Monuments and listed buildings.

There will be minor or no significant impacts upon the majority of cultural heritage features, and moderate adverse impacts on East Allerdean, a Grade II listed building, a previously listed former chapel and an earthwork.

4.7 **Traffic and Transport**

The key objective of the traffic and transport assessment was to assess the significant impacts arising from the likely levels of traffic movements associated with the proposed wind farm.

The main transport effects will be associated with the movements of commercial Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs) and abnormal loads to and from the site during the construction phase of the development. Once the wind farm is operational, it is envisaged that the amount of traffic associated with the scheme would be minimal, comprising service and maintenance visits only.

Occasional visits may also be made to the site for more extensive maintenance /repairs or for management /compliance purposes. The vehicle used for maintenance visits is likely to be a 4x4 or similar and there may be an occasional need for HGV / road-going crane or similar to access the site for heavier maintenance and repairs. It is considered that the effects of such operational traffic would be negligible and therefore detailed consideration of the operational phase of the development is not included in this assessment.

The main traffic impacts were assessed to be associated with the increase in vehicle movements along the B6354 during the construction stage of the project. The worst increase in traffic flow results from the concrete deliveries for the turbine foundations, which amounts to 118 vehicle movements per day on eight separate days. This equates to one HGV movement every six minutes over the working day. At other times during the construction programme the worst anticipated frequency of vehicle movements is three per hour.

Consideration has been given to the effect the increase traffic flow would have on Severance, Driver Delay, Pedestrian Delay, Pedestrian Amenity, Fear and Intimidation, and Accidents and Safety, and all impacts upon these issues were considered Not Significant.

A traffic management plan will be developed and agreed with the relevant stakeholders in order to control and mitigate impacts associated with vehicles movements.

4.8 **Radiocommunications, Telemetry, Television Broadcasting, Aviation and Shadow Flicker**

Wind turbines have the potential to interfere with the operation of radiocommunication equipment such as point to point links, television reception and radar systems. It is therefore necessary to design the wind farm to avoid such impacts.

Information on existing aviation and telecommunication links was obtained through consultation which included Ofcom, Joint Radio Company, CSS Spectrum Management Services Ltd. and Ministry of Defence.

Wind turbines can affect television reception of analogue broadcasts. The conversion from analogue to digital broadcasting is due to be completed by 2012 for the area around Berwick-upon-Tweed which is prior to the expected commissioning date of the wind farm. Therefore, impacts on television reception are not anticipated.

The turbine layout was designed to take account of the infrastructure and communication links that cross the site thus resulting in no impacts.

No objections were received through consultation with the Civil Aviation Authority or the Ministry of Defence.

Under certain conditions wind turbines have the potential to create shadow flicker for neighbouring properties. Shadow flicker is the terminology given to the shadow cast over properties when the sun passes behind the rotor of a turbine. Shadow flicker effects have been proven to only occur within ten rotor diameters of a turbine and only properties within 130° either side of north, relative to the turbines can be affected. A shadow flicker analysis has been undertaken for six dwellings located within the potential shadow flicker zone. It has been shown that for the worst case conditions, the maximum occurrence of shadow flicker amounts to 43 hours per year for one of the identified dwellings. Although this figure is based on a worst case assumption and it should be noted that the actual level of shadow flicker will be less than the predicted levels. Each turbine will have shadow flicker control system that can be implemented should shadow flicker cause a nuisance to affected properties.

4.9

Socio Economics

This assessment assessed the likely significant socio-economic impacts associated with the proposed wind farm. The assessment considered the changes that may occur during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the development in terms of job creation, public attitude and public access.

The assessment concluded that there is a need to restrict public access to the construction areas during the construction stage of the project. Temporary restrictions will be put in place to ensure health and safety requirements are achieved. Following construction, the site will revert to Access Land. There will be no permanent closure or diversion of any public right of way. One public right of way, which crosses the site, will require closure or diversion temporarily during the construction phase.

The effect of the construction phase on the proposed development has potential to be beneficial for the region in terms of creating direct jobs and developing the skills base in the region.

5 Conclusion

The proposed West Ancroft Wind Farm EIA has assessed potential effects in accordance with regulatory requirements on good practice. The ES has demonstrated that by using an iterative design approach and with the application of mitigation measures the potential environmental impacts associated with the construction of the proposed wind farm can be avoided or minimised.

The development will provide a number of benefits. The wind farm will result in a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from the electricity generating industry by harnessing wind as an alternative to the burning of fossil fuels in line with the government's national energy goals. It will provide a significant contribution to the Northumberland RSS targets for the provision of renewable electricity generation. There will be some minor benefits to the local economy through employment opportunities during the construction phase. An adopted community fund of £1,500 per installed MW per year is intended to be one of a number of measures targeted at benefiting the communities closest to the site.

E.ON instructed the production of a Habitat Enhancement Report by Baker Shepherd Gillespie and the British Trust for Conservation Volunteers. The habitat Enhancement plan seeks to protect the existing ecological interest of the site, where feasible. Furthermore, the proposed measures will be designed to increase the ecological value of the site without increasing the risk of an impact occurring during operation.

The proposed hedgerow reinstatement, enhancement and management provide an opportunity to create and reinforce linear habitat features within the site. Additional wetland areas, bat boxes, bird boxes and crop management are also part of the enhancement package for the proposed site. The implementation of the plan will result in the local countryside and landscaping around the proposed development repaired, restored and improved.

The ES incorporates assessments of the proposed development based on the requisite legislation and the relevant planning policy framework. It concludes that the development will have few residual adverse effects particularly when balanced against its compatibility with national, regional and local planning policy, and the need for renewable energy developments.