

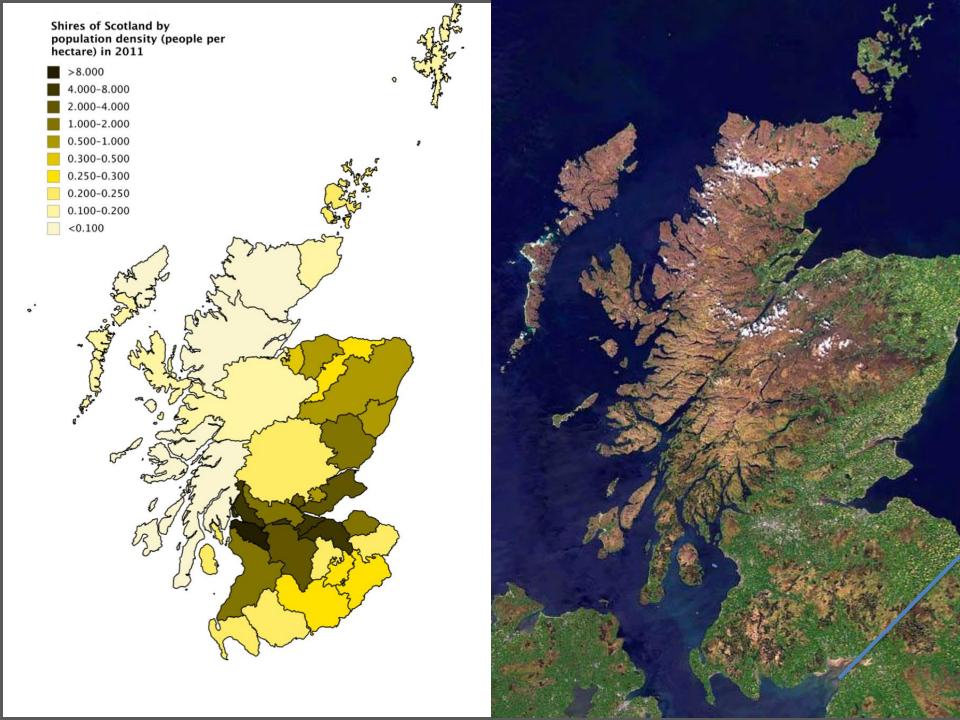
# Outline

- 1. SNH remit and role
- 2. Policy context & achievements
- 3. Planning for wind farms
  - ☐ Questions?
- 1. Scotland's experience in practice
- 2. Key issues for SNH
  - > Birds
  - > Peat
  - Cumulative landscape
  - Wild land
  - Larger turbines, repowering& lighting



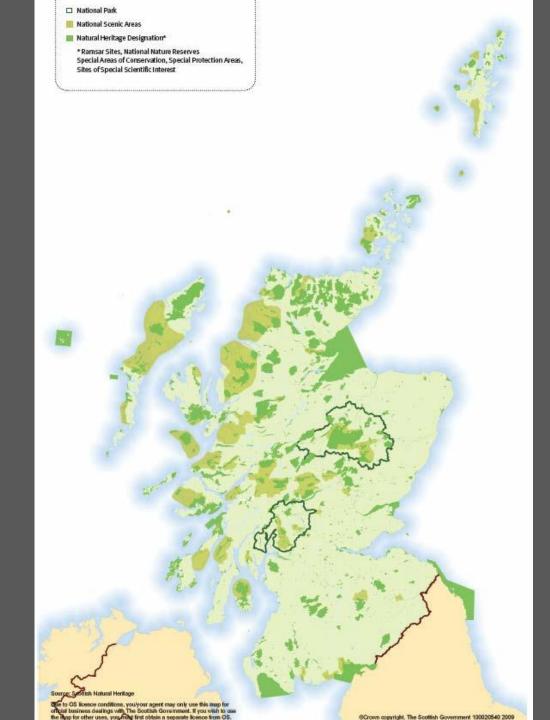
Scottish Natural Heritage Dualchas Nàdair na h-Alba

nature.scot



# National natural heritage designations





# 1. SNH remit and role

- a non-departmental public body, advising Scottish Government
- all aspects of nature and landscape in Scotland
- statutory adviser <u>not</u> decision maker





# Our objectives

- High quality nature and landscapes that are resilient to change and deliver public value
- Nature and landscapes that make Scotland a better place in which to live, work and visit
- More people experiencing, enjoying and valuing our nature and landscapes

Nature and landscapes as assets contributing more

to the Scottish economy





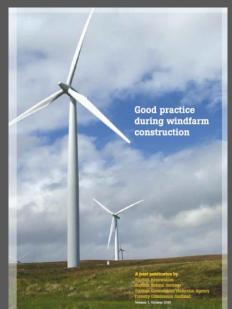
# Supporting renewables

- Why?
  - climate change greatest threat to natural heritage
- Our approach?
  - seek to guide development to best locations
  - accept change to some landscapes, habitats & species
  - > not at any cost





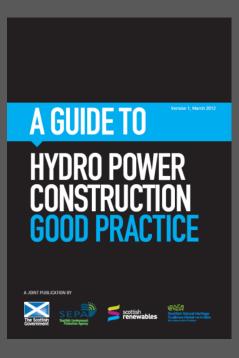
- What we do
  - > engagement Government, industry, authorities
  - > advice & research
  - Sharing Good Practice events
  - > extensive guidance on website











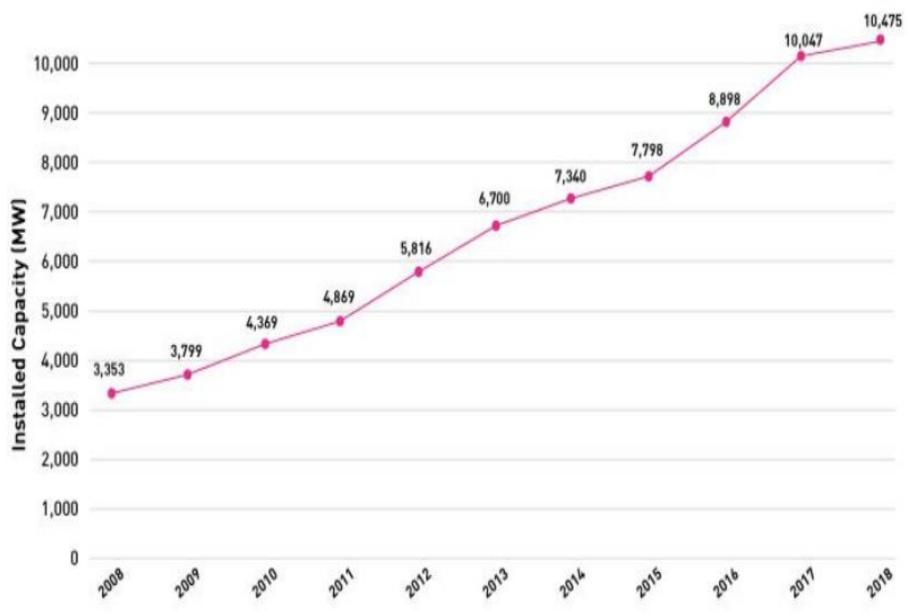
# 2. Policy Context

#### Scotland's current renewables targets

- 2020 generating 100% of electricity demand
- 2020 1GW community & locally owned
- 2030 delivering 50% of total energy consumption
- 2030 2GW community & locally owned
- 2050 CO2 emissions reduced by 80%
  - [2045 net zero emissions proposed?]

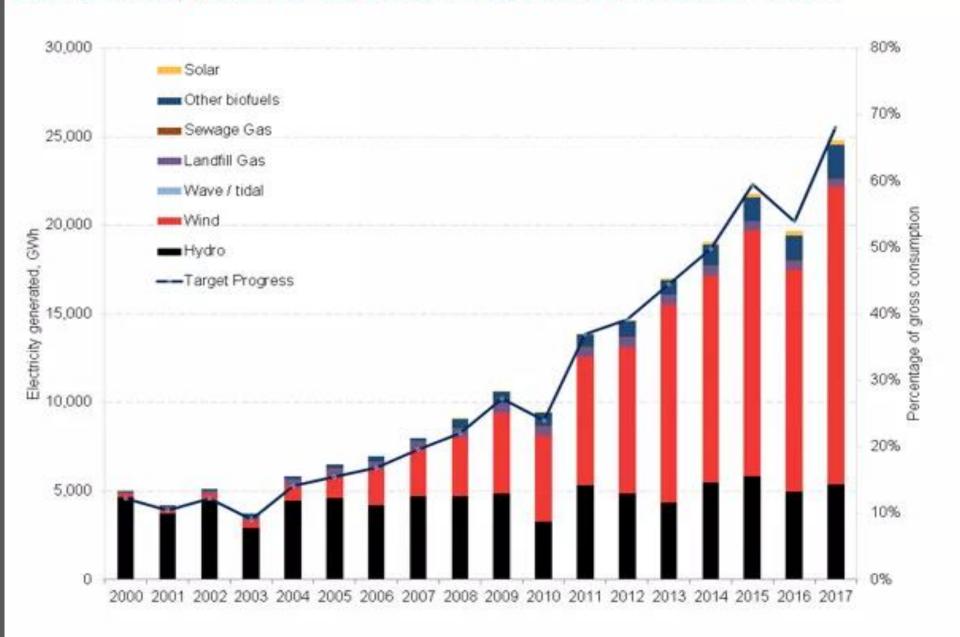


#### TOTAL INSTALLED CAPACITY OF RENEWABLES ELECTRICITY IN SCOTLAND 2008-2018



Source: Scottish Government, Energy Statistics Database March 2019

Chart 1: Electricity generated (GWh) from renewable sources in Scotland: 2000-2017



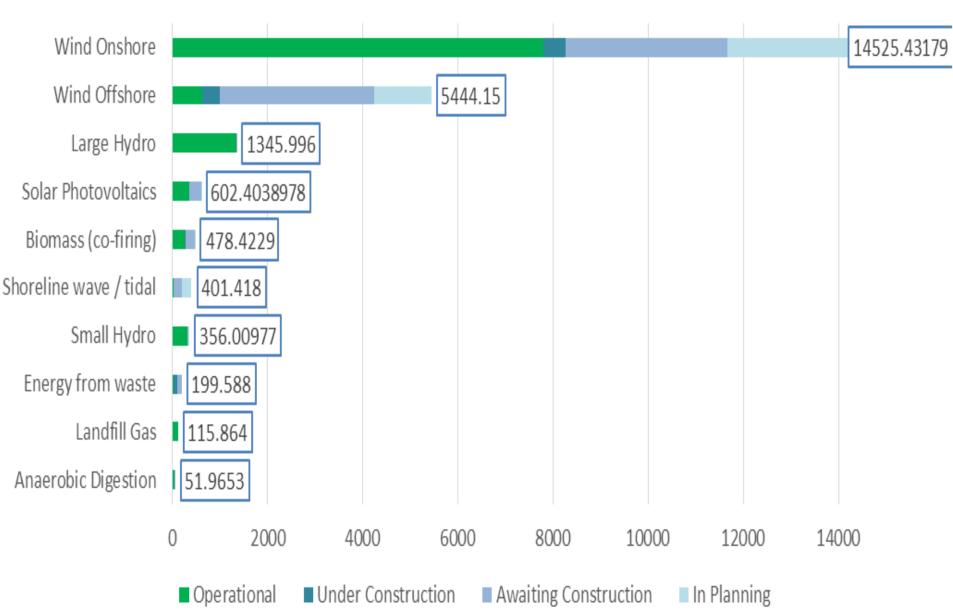
# Renewables installed capacity

TOTAL = 10,475MW





## Pipeline renewable capacity by technology (MW), 2018 Q3



Source: Scottish Government, Energy Statistics Database March 2019

# Scotland's progress

Target of c.17,000 MW by 2030

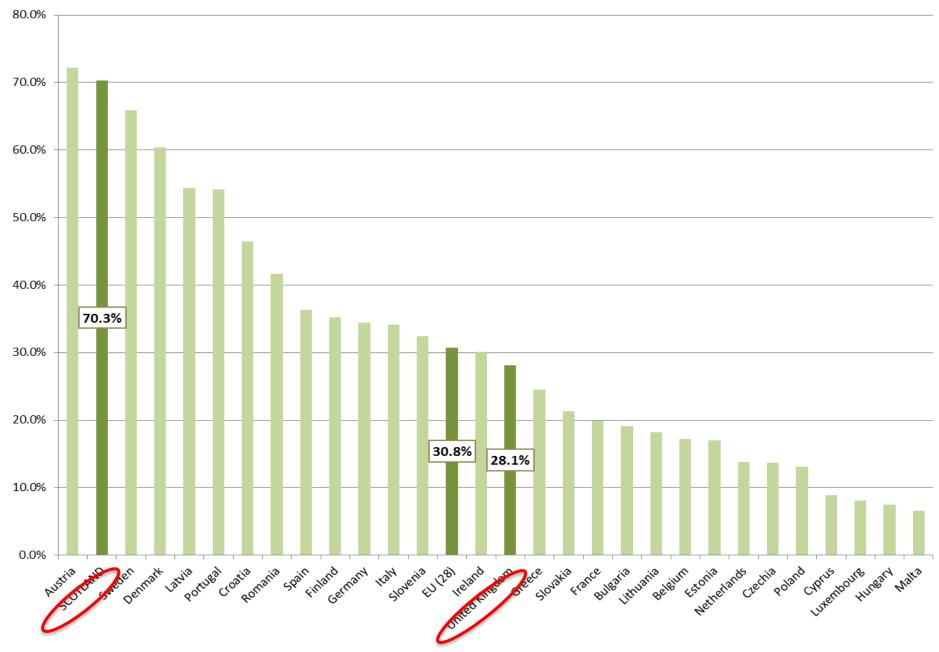
- 10,896 MW installed (2018 Q4)
- 1,300 MW in construction
- 7,200 MW consented

#### BUT

- Post-subsidy not all consented schemes financially viable
- Old schemes coming to end of lives



Renewable electricity as a percentage of gross consumption for EU countries, 2017



Source: Scottish Government, Energy Statistics Database March 2019

# Planning Policy approach

- strong support for renewables to deliver ambitious targets
- BUT ... balanced by environmental considerations impacts need to be appropriate

"Wind farms should be accommodated where the technology can operate efficiently and the environmental and cumulative impacts can be addressed satisfactorily." (SPP6)

 decisions made on case by case basis – considering the merits and circumstances

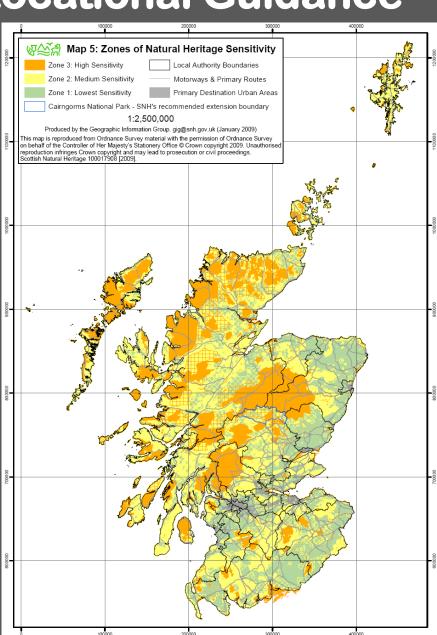


# past approaches current approach capacity / sensitivity studies

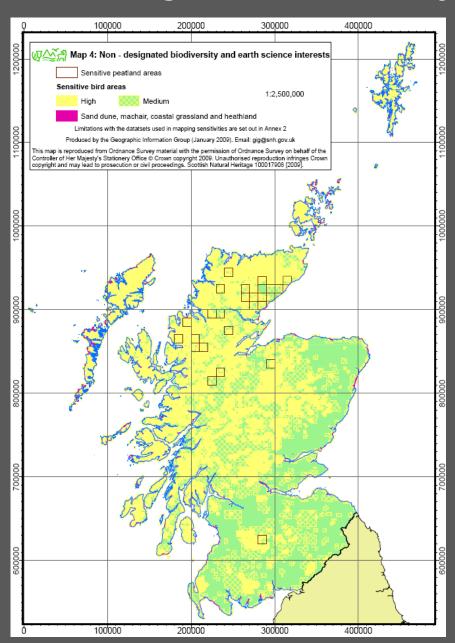
# **SNH's Strategic Locational Guidance**

- H/M/L sensitivity assigned to designations & interests
- regular updates
- had strong industry support
- informed Development Plans

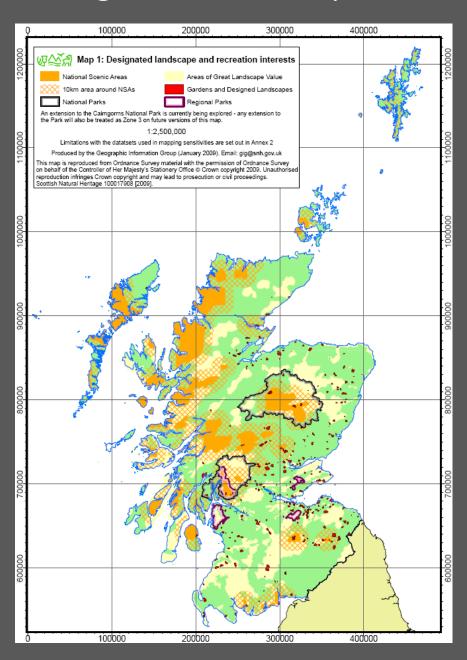




### Non-designated biodiversity



#### **Designated landscape**



# SPP 6 Renewable Energy (2007)

- "wind farms should be accommodated where the technology can operate efficiently and environmental and cumulative impacts can be addressed satisfactorily."
- Spatial Framework >20MW prepared as supplementary planning guidance
  - broad areas of search proposals likely to be supported
  - > areas of significant protection
  - the rest applications on their merits against criteria







#### Stage 1 – Identify areas of significant protection

- International and national natural heritage designations.
- Green Belts.
- Areas where the limits of cumulative impact have been reached.

#### Stage 2 - Identify other constraints and policy criteria

- Historic environment.
- Areas designated for their regional and local natural heritage value.
- Tourism and recreational interests.
- Communities.
- Buffer Zones.
- Aviation and defence interests.
- Broadcasting installations.2

# Stage 3 – Refine remaining areas of no significant constraints to take account of:

- Other natural heritage interests.
- Project viability.
- Grid capacity issues.

Stage 4 – Identify broad areas of search

# **Scottish Planning Policy 2010**

Part of Development Plan – for wind farms > 20 MW

- significant protection = national/international designation, Green Belt, cumulative
- potential constraints = proposals considered on merits against criteria
- areas of search = appropriate proposals likely to be supported subject to detailed consideration against criteria



# **Scottish Planning Policy 2014**

- 1) Areas excluded
- 2) Areas of significant protection
- 3) Areas with potential

#### **Table 1: Spatial Frameworks**

Group 1: Areas where wind farms will not be acceptable:

National Parks and National Scenic Areas.

#### Group 2: Areas of significant protection:

Recognising the need for significant protection, in these areas wind farms may be appropriate in some circumstances. Further consideration will be required to demonstrate that any significant effects on the qualities of these areas can be substantially overcome by siting, design or other mitigation.

#### National and international designations:

- World Heritage Sites;
- Natura 2000 and Ramsar sites;
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
- National Nature Reserves;
- Sites identified in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes;
- Sites identified in the Inventory of Historic Battlefields

# Other nationally important mapped environmental interests:

- areas of wild land as shown on the 2014 SNH map of wild land areas;
- carbon rich soils, deep peat and priority peatland habitat.

#### Community separation for consideration of visual impact:

 an area not exceeding 2km around cities, towns and villages identified on the local development plan with an identified settlement envelope or edge. The extent of the area will be determined by the planning authority based on landform and other features which restrict views out from the settlement.

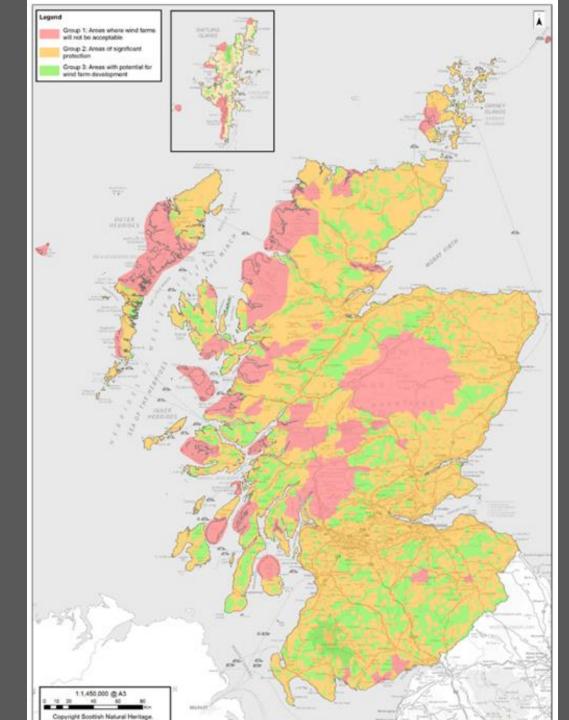
#### Group 3: Areas with potential for wind farm development:

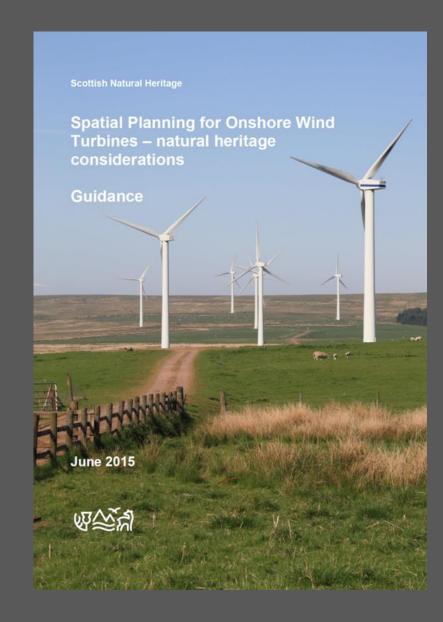
Beyond groups 1 and 2, wind farms are likely to be acceptable, subject to detailed consideration against identified policy criteria.



"..to deliver consistency nationally and additional constraints should not be applied at this stage"

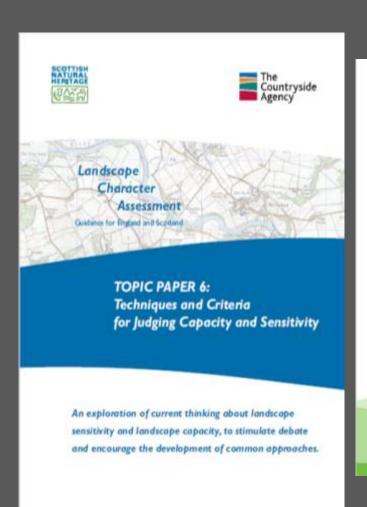








# Landscape Capacity / Sensitivity studies





A Guide to Commissioning a Landscape Capacity Study

#### Using this toolkit

Please take a little time to read these instructions as it will ensure you make the most of this interactive PDF document.

The Toolkit contains guidance and tools.

The guidance is organised in sections. At the start of each section is an interactive index, as seen on the left of this page. This allows you to see where you are in the Guidance using colour coding, and allows you to jump to any other section easily should you wish.

The tools include checklists, briefing papers and existing study examples. Tools are grouped by development theme; wind, settlement and aquaculture; so that they can be printed as a batch, in either landscape or portrait format. Detailed printing instructions are in the resources section.

At the end of each briefing paper etc. are links that will return you to the place you linked from, or take you to the print version. As these are intended for printing they do not have the links embedded so you need to set up the Back button in the Reader (right).

The blue header text (A Guide to...) on every page links back to this page, acting as a Home button.

#### Setting up your Reader

Although as an interactive PDF document the Toolkit has navigation features to make it easy to move from section to section, it can not be used like a website. It is designed to be viewed with a document reader program, such as Acrobat Reader or Preview.

These programs come with "Previous/Next' buttons to move from one page to the next page in the sequence of the document, but to make it easier to resume reading at a page when you have clicked a link to another section in the document, such as the Tools or Scenarios, you will need to activate two additional buttons in the reader toolbar.

in Acrobat Reader these buttons are the 'Previous View Next View' buttons in the 'Tools>Customize Toolbar' menu.

In Preview on a Mac these buttons are the "Back/Forward" buttons in the 'View>Customize Toolhar' metu.

It can not be over emphasised how much easier using this document will be if you enable these additional buttons?

A plain text version of the content of the Toolkit can be found here.









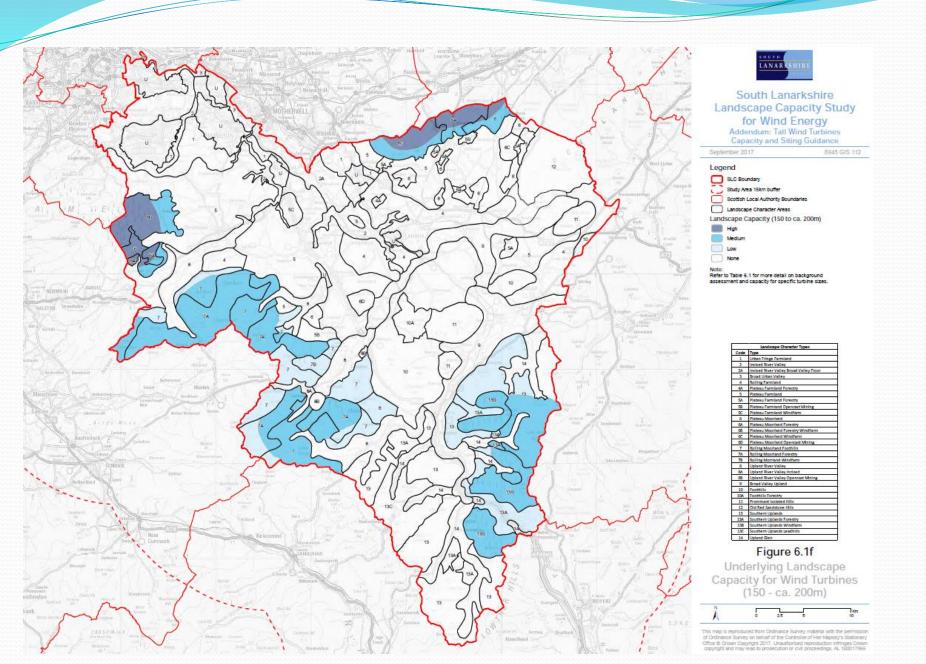








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#### Relationship with other assessments

Landscape
Character
Assessment
(baseline information)

Sensitivity /
Capacity
Studies

Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment

Increasing level of detail and specificity



# Key messages

- Spatial framework complemented by further analysis
- Clear distinction between the two
- Aiming for a more consistent approach
- Landscape sensitivity studies should be open to consultation, and kept up to date



