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To whom it may concern,

Request for a formal EIA screening opinion for the repowering of Bears Down Wind Farm with five wind turbines, up to 150m in height, at Bears Down Wind Farm, Trevilledor Cross, Newquay, TR8 4HQ.

CleanEarth (CE) proposes submitting a planning application for the repowering of sixteen existing wind turbines with five replacement turbines at Bears Down Wind Farm, Trevilledor Cross, Newquay, TR8 4HQ. CE seeks to gain a formal screening opinion. The provisional turbine locations are shown in drawings CE7599-IFP-LP-A and CE7599-IFP-SP-A. A Zone of Theoretical Visibility of the existing turbines compared with additional visibility of the proposed is shown in CE7599-IFP-ZTV-A. CE have provided a detailed description of the project and evaluated this against EIA regulations to support the screening request.

1. The Development

The proposal is for the repowering of the existing sixteen existing turbines with five new wind turbines of maximum height of 150m with a 3 bladed rotor design. Due to constant industry developments, the turbine model is yet to be finalised. Supplementary elements include permanent switchgear housing, temporary access track, underground cabling, and temporary crane hardstanding areas for each turbine (approx. 65 x 45m). The proposed development is part of a repowering scheme which will involve the decommissioning of the existing Bears Down Wind Farm (originally consented under planning references: E1/98/1286 - 9 x 600kW wind turbines and C2/00/00611 - 7 x 600kW wind turbines).

1.1 Site History

The development site contains the operational wind farms, E1/98/1286, and C2/00/00611 collectively known as Bears Down Wind Farm. This existing development consists of sixteen turbines 57m to tip, with a capacity of 600kW each. The existing turbines were commissioned in 2000, historically turbine development operational phase has been around 20-25years. Therefore, consistent with other repowering projects in Cornwall and throughout the UK, Bears Down is now due to be repowered with more efficient turbines further supporting the Climate emergency and Net Zero ambition.

1.2 Generation

The existing scheme at Bears Down currently generates a total of approximately 19,000 MWh per year, powering approximately 7,631 homes (Renewable Energy Foundation, 2021). CE estimates the output of the proposed repowering at Bears Down would be approximately 71,000 MWh per year, powering approximately 14,600 homes. This additional powering of 6,969 homes would represent a far greater quantity of clean energy adoption and is testament to significant advances in wind turbine technology and efficiency. The proposed development would ultimately help Cornwall Council achieve its 2030 net zero goals to reduce the causes of climate change and support the transition to a low carbon economy by encouraging and enabling the use of low and zero carbon technologies.

1.3 Installation

The turbine infrastructure would be delivered to site by abnormal load vehicles. The proposed route follows existing public and private highways, and access would be established within the land boundary - from existing access tracks to the proposed turbine locations.

Temporary crane hardstanding areas (approx. 65 x 45m) will be required for each of the new turbines, required for the tower, nacelle, and blade installation, after which the land will be returned to its original state.

1.4 Electrical Connection

The transformer and electrical switching system for connecting the wind turbines to the local grid will be contained within the existing substation on site. Local grid connection will be part of a separate application, undertaken by DNO. Underground cabling will be used where practical.

1.5 Decommissioning

The operational lifespan of the proposed turbines is 35 years, after which the turbines will be decommissioned. The site would then be reinstated to its former state, or a condition

agreed with the Local Planning Authority (LPA). Operational lifespan of modern turbines has been significantly extended and are further supported by full term manufacture warranties. The industry standard operational phase for new wind developments is now set between 35-40years.

2. Screening Opinion

Wind turbine installations are erected to harness wind power for energy production and are specified in Schedule II of the Town and Country Planning (EIA) Regulations 2017. This correspondence constitutes a formal request for a screening direction under the above regulations. With the above regulations in mind, we have provided an assessment of the project against the criteria stated below.

2.1 Schedule II of the TCP Regulations

This regulation identifies the threshold criterion which, if exceeded, requires a formal assessment to be undertaken against Schedule 3 of the TCP Regulations to determine whether an EIA is required.

The applicable threshold criterion is stated in two points within Schedule 2 section 3(i):

"(i) the development involves the installation of more than 2 turbines.; or

"(ii) The hub height of any turbine or height of any structure exceeds 15 meters ... "

The proposed wind turbine exceeds the hub height threshold and turbine number; therefore, it is a Schedule 2 development that requires a formal assessment against Schedule 3 as to whether an EIA is required.

2.2 Summary of Schedule 3 of the TCP Regulations Assessment

Schedule 3 of the TCP Regulations set out the selection criteria for screening a Schedule 2 development. This determines whether the project is likely to have significant effects on the environment, assessing factors such as nature, size, and location of the turbines. Our assessment is shown in **Table 1** and summarised below.

- The proposed development would not be in a highly sensitive or vulnerable location.
- According to the Cornwall Renewable Energy Planning Advice 2016, the proposal is located in LCA18 St Breock Downs which has been deemed suitable to accommodate Band D wind turbine developments - up to 150m to tip. Human influence across the

area has lowered the sensitivity to wind energy development. Overall, this LCA is considered to have a low-moderate sensitivity to wind energy development. The area is particularly sensitive to 'large' and 'very large' clusters of turbines. This repowering proposal will replace 16 existing wind turbines with 5 new wind turbines, which is considered a 'small' cluster in comparison, reducing the overall sensitivity of the development on the landscape.

- The proposed turbines would be located in an area deemed suitable for wind turbine development within the county, as identified by Climate Emergency Development Planning Document (CE DPD) map.
- The closest Special Area of Conservation (SAC) to the proposed site is Bristol Channel Approaches located 5.52km west at its closest point, designated for the protection of harbour porpoise *Phocoena Phocoena*. The River Camel, lies 5.96km southeast at its closest point designated for the various habitats it encompasses including the tidal rivers, estuaries, and mudflats. Breney Common and Goss and Tregoss Moors is located 7.62km southeast at its closest point, designated for its various habitats including wet heaths, dry heaths, acid grassland, bog, swamp, fen, and open water communities. No impacts from the proposed development are expected due to the distances between the receptor and the turbines and the presence of existing wind turbine schemes in the area. There are no other SACs located within 10km of the proposed development.
- There are no SPAs within 10km of the proposed site, the closest SPA is Falmouth Bay to St Austell Bay located 20.77km southeast at its closest point. Designated for interests including wintering populations of black-throated diver, great northern diver, and Slavonian grebe. At this distance and with other turbine development situated between, no additional impacts are to be expected.
- The closest Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) to the proposed development is Trelow Downs, 1.22km northeast designated for supporting a large area of dry and wet heath, valley mire communities, stands of scrub and associated wildlife. There are existing wind developments situated adjacent to this SSSI, no impacts are expected due to separation distance and presence of other turbines which are closer to this designation. Borlasevath and Retallack Moor is located 2.72km east, representing an important part of the range of variation in the wet 'heaths' of Cornwall being one of the largest purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea* dominated mire systems. Rosenannon Bog and Downs is located 4.03km northeast, designated for supporting a wide variety of flora and fauna and includes Bronze Age barrows. Bedruthan Steps and Park Head is located 4.79km west, designated for the richly fossiliferous strata and extensive exposures of grey Devonian slates that have yielded a fossil rich fauna indicating an Eifelian Age. There are no other SSSIs within 5km, an additional six SSSIs lie between a 5-10km distance from the site. With wind turbines and masts being prominent features in the area surrounding the proposed site, no further impacts are expected.

- The Carnewas to Stepper Point AONB is located 3.49km west at its closest point, this AONB Section has an extremely varied coastal scenery, is rich in biodiversity, and has two prominent SSSI areas at Park Head and Trevoze Head. The Camel Estuary is located 4.29km north at its closest point, this AONB comprises a broad tidal river valley, the upper reaches of the Estuary are designated a County Nature Site. No other AONBs are recorded within 10km of the proposed site of the turbine. Due to separation distances and wind turbines being familiar landscape features in the area, significant impacts are not expected.
- The closest World heritage site is the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape, located 17.13km southeast at its closest point. With features of mines, engine houses, new towns, small holdings, ports, and harbours which reflect the regions significance in producing two-thirds of the worlds copper supply in the early 19th century. At this distance no impacts are expected.
- The closest Local Nature Reserve (LNR) is Bodmin Beacon situated 15.52km east. The closest National Nature Reserve (NNR) is Goss Moor, situated 7.45km southeast of the proposed site - together with the neighbouring moor to the east, it forms the Goss and Tregoss Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), as well as the Breney Common and Goss and Tregoss Moors Special Area of Conservation (SAC). Due to the separation distances, no significant impacts are expected to be caused by the proposed development on either Nature Reserves.
- This is a repowering project which is consistent with the existing use of the site. Also, this particular repowering project looks to remove clutter from the landscape by reducing the number of operational wind turbines and replacing with fewer slower turbines. Therefore, limiting the existing impact on the surrounding landscape
- There are no Biosphere Reserves within 10km of the proposed turbine location. Beyond these distances, no impacts on these designations are expected.
- There are no listed buildings within the immediate area of the proposed turbines. The closest listed building is Grade II Guidepost at SW 89256765, located 900m west. The second closest Grade II listing is Higher Denzell Farmhouse, located 1.2km southwest. The Grade II Guidepost, and Bogee Farmhouse including front garden and back yard walls and gates are situated approximately 1.7km north. The Grade II Whitewater Farmhouse with attached farm buildings is located 2.2km south, and the village of Talskiddy 2.5km south has a cluster of Grade II buildings. There is also a cluster of listings within the village of St Mawgan approximately 3.5km southwest of the site. There are several Grade II and II* listings and two Grade I: The Church of St Mawgan and Lanherne Carmelite Convent. The Higher Denzell Farm, 5 x 100m turbines is situated between this proposed development and the village of St Mawgan meaning significant additional impacts are not expected. Overall, due to the distance between these receptors and the proposed development, no significant impacts are expected. Furthermore, the presence of screening in the form of mature trees, vegetation and buildings will further minimise the visual impact of the

proposed development. There are other listed buildings scattered around the development however none are located within a distance likely to result in significant negative impacts, and all will be appropriately considered in a Heritage assessment to support the full application.

- Scheduled Monuments are present on site, these are: Four Round Barrows 400m southeast of Little Trewinnick Farm and Seven Round Barrows and a Ring Barrow on Bears Down and Denzell Downs, 850m northeast of Higher Denzell. Further Barrows exist in close proximity to the site. The proposed development will be sited to avoid the scheduled monuments onsite avoiding direct harm and as wind turbines already exist on site, impacts are expected to be negligible.
- There are no Designated Gardens and Landscapes within a 5km radius from the proposed site of the turbines. The closest designated Parks and Gardens designation is Prideaux Place, located 7.38km north. Due to the separation distance and the presence of nature and urban screening, no significant impacts are expected on this receptor.
- The closest property to the proposed scheme is Little Trewinnick Farm, 400m north from the nearest turbine, the next closest are the caravans at Trevilledor 500m west. Eddystone Farm is 600m north, and Trevilledor Farm 700m west of the nearest turbine. Music water campsite and Tremount are 750m and 900m north from the nearest turbine. Higher and Lower Denzell are 900m and 1.5km southwest of the nearest turbine. To the southeast Penatille farm and Rosedinnick Farm are 900m and 1.6km from the nearest turbine. Finally, to the south Pencrennys Farm is 1.4km from the nearest turbine. This proposal has maintained the design within the existing envelope of the site and will reduce the number of turbines to account for setting and scale impacts on the landscape. Shadow flicker will be assessed for all houses within the study area, and effects will be mitigated by screening mechanisms and by inclusion of a design programme which shuts down the turbines when shadow flicker conditions are optimal.
- The development will have no hazardous effects. The turbines will have a positive environmental impact providing renewable electricity, making a significant contribution towards the achievement of regional and national renewable energy targets.
- The proposed development is for a 35-year period, at the end of which it will be removed, and the land returned to its current state, or a state previously agreed with the local authority.
- The assessment of the development against Schedule 3 shows that a significant environmental impact is not likely to arise and therefore an EIA should not be required.

3. General Considerations

Additional (non-statutory) guidance to aid planning authorities in determining requests is provided by Planning Circular 02/1999. The guidance encourages that each project screening request should be judged on its own merits. The fundamental analysis is to be based on whether the development and its specific impacts are likely to have a significant effect on the environment and/or that are in particularly environmentally sensitive locations. Repowering developments have benefits of utilising already established sites.

If EIA is deemed a scoping assessment will be requested to understand which impacts could amount to being significant and these will be assessed in accordance with a future planning application.

4. Planning Application

Following the response to this screening request, CE intends to submit a planning application for the installation of 5 wind turbines. The planning application will be accompanied by an analysis of potential impacts of this development including:

- Planning context
- Landscape and visual impacts
- Ecological impact
- Cultural heritage including archaeological study.
- Noise
- Shadow flicker
- Civil aviation and MoD
- Telecommunications
- Transportation impact
- Hydrology
- Community benefit

5. Conclusion

CE requests a screening opinion.

I hope the above information has provided you with the necessary facts to help assess the requirement of an EIA for this turbine proposal. CE has considered this proposed development against the EIA regulations and has concluded that the proposed development is unlikely to result in significant effects on the environment. We, therefore, believe an EIA is not required. CE would be grateful if Cornwall Council could confirm this to be the case. If you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Following this request, assuming an EIA is not required, a full planning application will be submitted to Cornwall Council.

Yours faithfully,

Georgina Marsden

Planning Project Manager

CleanEarth

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Table 1. Schedule 3 selection criteria for screening a Schedule 2 development.

Characteristics of the development	
(a) The size of the development	The development is for five wind turbines with a maximum tip height of 150m along with associated infrastructure including substation, access tracks and ancillary infrastructure including landscape and biodiversity enhancements.
(b) The accumulation with other development	<p>The Bears Down development site would be at a location where planning has previously been granted for the 16 existing wind turbines (E1/98/1286 and C2/00/00611).</p> <p>There is abundant wind turbine development in the surrounding area. A brief summary of turbine development in the area is listed below:</p> <p>Approved developments within 7km (>30m): E1/98/1286 - 9 x 57m - On Site C2/00/00611 - 7 x 57m - On Site PA11/01429 - 5 x 100m - 850m south PA11/08884 - 2 x 36m - 1.32km northeast PA11/07592 - 1 x 35m - 2.08km southeast PA12/04659 - 1 x 40m - 2.14km north PA13/00737 - 1 x 77m - 2.33km northeast PA14/06045 - 1 x 34.4m - 2.33km north PA13/02328 - 1 x 77m - 2.80 km northeast PA14/06277 - 1 x 35m - 3.14km southeast PA12/11304 - 1 x 35m - 3.43km southeast PA11/03429 - 1 x 34.6m - 3.67km southwest PA11/08378 - 1 x 54m - 4.03km north PA15/04837 - 5 x 100m - 4.16km northeast PA12/12039 - 1 x 67m - 4.46km northeast PA13/03507 - 1 x 39.7m - 4.85km northwest PA12/06817 - 1 x 34.2m - 5.15km north PA11/04284 - 1 x 77m - 5.80km northeast PA12/02907 - 5 x 100m - 6.17km northeast PA12/07846 - 1 x 35m - 6.80km southwest PA15/05672 - 1 x 36.6m - 6.95km southwest</p> <p>The proposed turbines would replace 16 existing turbines at the development site with 5 resulting in 11 less turbines spread within the landscape. Turbines are prominent features within the landscape as well as the MOD listening station containing vertical structures. This proposal will reduce vertical structures within the landscape reducing</p>

	overall cumulative impact within the area, and therefore not significant.
(c) The use of natural resources	<p>The natural resource of wind power will be used to supply renewable energy to the grid to aid in meeting government renewable energy targets.</p> <p>The installation would enable grazing to continue. Should the installation be decommissioned then the land can be returned to full agricultural use.</p> <p>Biodiversity can be enhanced.</p>
(d) The production of waste	<p>The production of waste during the turbine's operational lifetime will be negligible. During installation, the foundations will require soil to be excavated; this will be reused on site. Additional construction waste will be appropriately disposed of offsite.</p>
(e) Pollution and nuisances	<p>The proposal is not anticipated to result in any air or water pollution impacts. Noise is not anticipated to have a significant effect on sensitive receptors due to separation distances turbine management controls.</p> <p>Pollution and nuisances will be kept to a minimal amount during the construction phase. Transportation will be during low flow traffic periods and high construction noise pollution works would be during standard working hours and construction impacts would be controlled by way of construction traffic and environmental management plans.</p>
(f) The risk of accidents, having regard in particular to substances or technologies used	<p>Wind turbine developments do not include the use of hazardous substances. Turbine technology is safety checked and regulated, with a good safety record.</p> <p>The risk of accidents resulting from normal operation of the wind farm are expected to be low.</p>

Location of the development	
(a) The existing land use	<p>The site is within an area of agricultural pasture with existing wind turbine development present (E1/98/1286 and C2/00/00611) and retains agricultural activity.</p> <p>The surrounding area is associated predominantly with farming. However, there are large man-made features close by, including multiple wind developments.</p>
(b) The relative abundance, quality, and regenerative capacity of the natural resources in the area	<p>The turbine development will utilise the abundant natural wind resource on-site.</p> <p>As each turbine takes a small area (<0.1 hectares) of land, the impact on abundance, quality, and regenerative capacity of the natural resources in the area will be negligible.</p> <p>The boundaries and margins, including mature trees, hedges and other areas of flora, would be protected during construction and operation. Additional planting would help screen the proposal and contribute to the biodiversity of the site and its surroundings.</p> <p>Planting along the site boundaries would be reinforced with native hedgerow species and trees where gaps occur, and appropriate standoffs would be maintained from features of high ecological value.</p>
(c) The absorption capacity of the natural environment	<p>The proposed development would not be in a highly sensitive or vulnerable location. According to the Cornwall Renewable Energy Planning Advice 2016, the proposal is located in LCA CA18 St Breock Downs, which has been deemed suitable to accommodate Band D turbine developments - up to 150m to tip. Existing human influence within the landscape has lowered the areas sensitivity to wind energy development.</p> <p>Overall, this LCA is considered to have a low-moderate sensitivity to wind energy development. The area is particularly sensitive to 'large' and 'very large' clusters of turbines. This repowering proposal will replace 16 turbines with 5, which is considered a 'small' cluster. Reducing sensitivity to cluster size from the existing development to the one being proposed.</p> <p>In addition, the Cornwall Council's CE DPD map deems this area to be suitable for wind energy.</p> <p>The Landscape Strategy is for the LCA to consist of wind energy developments located on the ridge of the landscape character area, and for consistency between different developments in terms of group size, layout and spacing of turbines when locating further wind energy development</p>

within this LCA. The proposed development is a repowering development which will replace an existing development falling in line with this criterion, whilst reducing the overall number of turbines in the landscape.

The closest Special Area of Conservation (SAC) to the proposed site is the River Camel, located 5.96km southeast designated for the various habitats it encompasses including the tidal rivers, estuaries, and mudflats. Bristol Channel Approaches is located 5.52km west at its closest point, designated for the protection of harbour porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*. Breney Common and Goss and Tregoss Moors is located 7.57km east at its closest point, designated for its various habitats including wet heaths, dry heaths, acid grassland, bog, swamp, fen, and open water communities. The impacts from the proposed development are expected to be minimal due to the distances between the receptors and the turbines and the presence of existing turbine schemes in the area. There are no other SACs located within 10km of the proposed development.

There are no SPAs within 10km of the proposed site, the closest SPA is Falmouth Bay to St Austell Bay located 20.77km southeast at its closest point. Designated for interests including wintering populations of black-throated diver, great northern diver, and Slavonian grebe. At this distance and with other turbine development situated between, no further impacts are to be expected.

The closest Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) to the proposed development is Trelow Downs, located 1.22km northeast designated for supporting a large area of dry and wet heath, valley mire communities, stands of scrub and associated wildlife. There are existing wind developments adjacent to this SSSI meaning further impacts are not expected. Borlasevath and Retallack Moor is located 2.72km east, representing an important part of the range of variation in the wet 'heaths' of Cornwall being one of the largest purple moor grass *Molinia caerulea* dominated mire systems. Rosenannon Bog and Downs is located 4.03km northeast, designated for supporting a wide variety of flora and fauna and includes Bronze Age Barrows. Bedruthan Steps and Park Head is located 4.79km west, designated for its importance for the richly fossiliferous strata and extensive exposures of grey Devonian slates that have yielded a fossil rich fauna indicating an Eifelian Age. There are no other SSSIs within 5km. Between the distance of 5-10km are: Mid

Cornwall Moors, located 5.04km southeast at its closest point designated for its diverse mosaic of semi-natural habitats, including heaths, fens, grasslands, woodlands, ponds, and waterways. River Camel Valley and Tributaries located 5.44km east, with a special interest for wildlife, particularly important for otters *Lutra lutra*. Trevose Head and Constantine Bay located 7.07km northwest, the northern part is underlain by calcareous Devonian Slates supporting a coastal fringe of maritime grassland, and more acidic soils to the east of the Trevose Lighthouse support an area of maritime heathland. Trevone Bay located 7.72km northwest designated as an area of great geological significance. Rock Dunes located 8.23km north, an area which supports an extremely rich flora. Then Harbour Cove located 8.75km north; the Harbour Cove Slates contain useful palaeocurrent indicators and are consistent with a deep-water environment. With wind turbines and masts being prominent features in the area surrounding the proposed site and the distances from these designations no significant impacts are to be expected.

The closest Local Nature Reserve (LNR) is Bodmin Beacon 15.52km east. The closest National Nature Reserve (NNR) is Goss Moor, 7.45km southeast of the proposed site - together with the neighbouring moor to the east, it forms the Goss and Tregoss Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), as well as the Breney Common and Goss and Tregoss Moors Special Area of Conservation (SAC). Due to the separation distance, topographical difference and presence of natural screening, no significant impacts are expected to be caused by the proposed development on either Nature reserve.

The Carnewas To Stepper Point AONB is located 3.49km west at its closest point, and the Camel Estuary is located 4.29km north at its closest point. No other AONBs are recorded within 10km of the proposed site of the turbine. Due to the distance between the proposed turbine and the AONBs, no significant impacts are expected.

The closest World heritage site is the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape, located 17.13km southeast. With features of mines, engine houses, new towns, small holdings, ports, and harbours which reflect the regions significance in producing two-thirds of the worlds copper supply in the early 19th century.

	<p>There are no Biosphere Reserves within 10km of the proposed turbine location. Beyond these distances, no impacts on these designations are expected.</p>
<p>Characteristics of the potential impact</p>	
<p>(a) The extent of the impact</p>	<p>The attached Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) map illustrates the areas in which the existing and proposed turbines are visible to show the difference in impact from the repowering. Visual barriers such as woodland and settlements are not included in the model; therefore, the ZTV shows the worst-case scenario based on terrain only. The ZTV shows that the proposed turbines have very minimal additional visibility and a large proportion of this is off the coast where visual impacts are insignificant. For the worst-case scenario, the turbines will be largely visible from the immediate vicinity, with most long-range visibility found towards Indian Queens to the southeast and towards Bodmin to the east - both of which are urbanised areas. Overall, the worst-case scenario shows that most of the theoretical visibility will be limited to the immediate area.</p> <p>The site was selected as a repowering development which benefits from using an established wind farm site, the repowering proposal will reduce landscape clutter by reducing the number and spread of wind turbines, in an area already occupied by prominent wind turbine and met mast features.</p> <p>Residential properties within 1km of the proposed turbines are 518.55m north, 662.79m north, 699.93m west, 759.98km north, 870.94m southeast, 882.61km north, 939.90m north, 964.09m northeast, 990.64m north, and a cul-de-sac east of St Eval expands 881.61m west of the closest turbine. The applicant has ensured guidance has been met by ensuring a 500m buffer from houses, and the turbines are separated from residential properties by open agricultural fields and vegetation screening in the form of hedgerows and tree cover, as well as from built forms such as farm barns and other property.</p> <p>The impact on ecology in this area is expected to be small due to the nature of the landscape. The proposed turbines have also been moved in line with new guidance - moving further from hedges and have slower rotations to reduce ecological impact. However, ecological impact will be assessed, and results will be presented in line with ecological regulations and guidance as part of a future planning application.</p>

The closest listed building is Grade II Guidepost at SW 89256765, located approximately 900m west. The second closest Grade II listing is Higher Denzell Farmhouse, located 1.2km southwest. The Grade II Guidepost 350 metres southeast of Bogee, and Bogee Farmhouse including front garden and back yard walls and gates are situated approximately 1.7km north. The Grade II Whitewater Farmhouse and accompanying buildings are located 2.2km south. The village of Talskiddy 2.5km south has a cluster of Grade II buildings. There is also a cluster of listings within the village of St Mawgan approximately 3.5km southwest of the site. There are several Grade II and II* listings and two Grade I: The Church of St Mawgan and Lanherne Carmelite Convent. The Higher Denzell Farm, 5 x 100m turbines is sited between this proposed development and the village of St Mawgan meaning additional impacts are not expected. There are other listed buildings scattered around the development however none are located within a distance likely to result in significant negative impacts. Due to the distances between the identified receptors and the proposed development, no impacts are expected. Furthermore, the presence of screening in the form of mature trees, vegetation and buildings will further minimise the visual impact of the proposed development.

Scheduled Monuments are present on site, these are: Four Round Barrows 400m southeast of Little Trewinnick Farm, and Seven Round Barrows and a Ring Barrow on Bears Down and Denzell Downs, 850m northeast of Higher Denzell. Further Barrows exist in close proximity to the site. The Long Stone or Eddystone, standing stone 210m northeast of Music Water is located 1.1km northeast. The Later prehistoric to Romano British multiple enclosure Fort and prehistoric Round Barrow, 350m southeast of Bogee Farm lies 1.7km northeast and Camp SE of Lower Treviskar 1.8km northwest. There are other scheduled monuments scattered at further distances around the proposed site, however none are located within a distance likely to result in significant negative impacts. As wind turbines already exist on site and a Heritage Visual Impact Assessment will be completed to support a future planning application, impacts are expected to be minimal.

There are no Designated Gardens and Landscapes within a 5km radius from the proposed site. The closest designated Parks and Gardens is Prideaux Place, located 7.38km north.

	<p>This is the only park and garden designation within 10km. Due to the separation distance and the presence of nature and urban screening, no significant impacts are expected on this receptor.</p> <p>The site was selected due to the acceptability of the area for wind turbine development, evident from the multiple existing turbines in the immediate and surrounding area reducing the landscapes sensitivity to wind development. The proposed development intends to repower the existing wind farm, aligning this proposal with siting criteria and policy guidance.</p>
(b) The transfrontier nature of the impact	Any impacts will be local; there will be no potential for trans-boundary impact.
(c) The magnitude and complexity of the impact	All impacts will be confined to the local area and will be assessed singularly, based on their own merits, using proven methods and regulations.
(d) The probability of the impact	<p>The site occupies 16 wind turbines on agricultural land at Bears Down, St Eval. From this assessment, it can be determined that the ecological effects of this development are likely to be minimal.</p> <p>The distances from neighbouring properties are acceptable, ensuring noise and shadow flicker impacts will be kept within standard limits. Amenity assessments will be completed in support of a future planning application.</p> <p>Other potential impacts include effects to telecommunications and aviation infrastructure. Initial desk study shows that the turbine is unlikely to cause significant impacts on such receptors due to sufficient separation distances.</p> <p>In line with this screening request, we have also initiated a pre-planning consultation with the Ministry of Defence regarding any potential impact on aviation/radar.</p>
(e) The duration, frequency, and reversibility of the impact	The turbines will have an operational life period of 35 years after which the turbine will be decommissioned, and the land reinstated to its former use.
(f) The cumulation of the impact with the impact of other existing and/or approved development	The proposed development would replace 16 existing turbines at the development site with 5, resulting in 11 less turbines filling the landscape which has already been characterised as having prominent wind and met mast features. This proposal will reduce turbines within the landscape reducing overall cumulative impact within the

	area, and therefore cumulative impact will not be significant.
(g) The possibility of effectively reducing the impact.	<p>There are significant opportunities to incorporate additional planting through new hedgerows and infill planting along with specific areas designed to achieve a biodiversity net gain. Therefore, opportunities exist to further reduce impacts on the environment and help the proposal 'sit' within the context of existing developments and its surrounding man-made environment.</p> <p>These measures will also reduce the visual prominence of the proposal and reduce the cumulative impact of the proposal with other operation or proposed wind schemes whilst having a positive effect on local biodiversity and ecology.</p>