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Our Ref: 20/0007/EIASCP

Date: 28th January 2021

Contact: Craig Thomas
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Dear Sir/Madam

Site Address: Killoch Depot, Killoch Colliery off A70 West of Ochiltree, Ochiltree, Cumnock, East Ayrshire, KA18 2RL.

THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT) (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS 2017

I refer to your submission of a scoping opinion request which was received by this Planning Authority on 03rd December 2020.

The purpose of this response is to provide advice and guidance to you. It has been collated from consultees whom the Planning Authority has consulted and includes comments directly by the Planning Authority based on its knowledge of the site and surrounding area. This enables you to consider the issues identified and address these through the EIA process and the EIA Report associated with the application for planning permission.

The Planning Authority has undertaken the relevant consultations required of it as set out by Regulation 17(4) of the above regulations and has also consulted with a number of additional consultees as appropriate. Copies of the consultation responses received are attached at Appendix 1. You should be aware that this consultation list is selective and as part of your ongoing consultation and iterative design process, consultation should be undertaken with other consultees as well as those consulted at this stage by the Planning Authority. Appendix 2 lists further

consultees that would be useful to engage with as part of this process. Please be aware that any lack of inclusion on this list of a particular party or organisation in no way indicates that the Planning Authority considers that consultation would not be beneficial.

The sections below highlight the comments of the Planning Authority on a number of matters. Much of this information will be the same or similar to that of consultees. Please note that the comments of consultees have not been fully replicated below, therefore the content of the responses should be treated in the same manner and given the same consideration as the comments below.

It is significant to note that SEPA have not responded to their consultation request at this point in time and it is advised that if their response is subsequently received it will be available on the eplanning portal and the applicant is advised to refer to this portal via www.east-yrshire.gov.uk quoting ref number 20/0007/EIASCP.

SEPA is a statutory body in the scoping process and it is advised that the applicant await their comments prior to finalising the EIA Report, as such comments provided by SEPA are critical to the content of the EIA Report.

Please find below a link to SEPAs standing advice (which includes standing advice on Zero Waste).

<https://www.sepa.org.uk/environment/land/planning/advice-for-developers/>

Description of Development:

The subject of this scoping opinion is a proposed energy recovery park at Killoch Depot, located off the A70 approximately 1.68km to the west of the Ochiltree settlement boundary.

The proposal involves construction and operation of a conventional energy recovery facility to treat non-hazardous and non-recyclable residual waste. It is proposed to build a facility with the capability to process, recycle and reuse residual waste which until now has been destined for landfill, to generate energy in the form of heat and electricity.

The proposed layout of the development incorporates a new main building, which would house the vehicle reception building together with the Energy from Waste (EfW) plant. The stack associated with the facility would be located in the north-west corner of the EfW facility. The height of the stack will be dependent on emission modelling which is currently being undertaken, but based on experience of similar facilities, is anticipated to be up to 75m. Until the emission modelling is complete, a range of between 70- 90m will be assumed for scoping purposes.

The EfW will operate 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, 365 days per year with the exception of brief shutdowns for maintenance periods. The EfW plant will

process approximately 166,000 tonnes of residual waste per annum. The plant will use moving grate combustion technology to thermally treat the RDF to produce electricity and heat. The use of moving grate technology enables the movement of waste through a combustion chamber to be optimised to allow efficient and complete combustion. The facility will also recover metals for recycling and create bottom ash, a useful byproduct that can be used in construction and civil engineering projects as a substitute for virgin materials.

Scope of Environmental Impact Assessment

Regulatory Requirements

While the EIA regulations require the EIA report to be based upon this scoping opinion, the report must also meet the minimum requirements set out in Regulation 5(2). Regulation 5(5) also requires the EIA report to be accompanied by a statement from the developer outlining the relevant expertise or qualifications of the competent experts who prepared the report. Environmental impact assessment is necessarily an iterative process. Although this scoping opinion seeks to anticipate all the relevant issues and level of detail that they require to be reported upon in the EIA report in respect of the proposed development, it does not preclude a subsequent request for additional information.

General

The EIA Report should identify the effects of the proposed development on the receiving environment across the range of environmental receptors. In each case the EIA Report should describe the currently known baseline, identify key effects, consider possible alternatives, describe the assessment methodology used, and identify possible mitigation, compensation and monitoring measures. The report should deal with construction, operational and decommissioning phases, and also with any relevant cumulative effects of the proposed development considered together with other existing and proposed developments. Its main purpose is to enable all likely significant environmental effects to be considered in the decision making process through assessment of all the relevant environmental information and associated mitigation. The EIA Report should address a description of all the likely significant effects on the factors specified in regulation 4(3) including the interaction between these factors. This description should cover the direct effects and any indirect, secondary, cumulative, transboundary, short-term, medium-term and long-term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects of the development.

It is recommended that the statutory agencies be consulted on relevant sections of the EIA report at the draft stage.

Non-technical summary

This should be written in plain non-technical terms and should include a summary of the main issues of each chapter of the EIA Report, including the significant effects of the development and any mitigation measures to address these potential adverse impacts which could result.

Summary of Environmental Information

A summary of the environmental information assessed throughout the EIA Report should be provided.

List of qualifications and evidence of competency

A list detailing the qualifications and evidence of relevant expertise and competency of each individual who has been involved in the production of the EIA Report, including those involved in the assessments which have been used to inform the various chapters of the EIA Report.

Format of the EIA Report

Two full paper copies including appendices should be provided to the Planning Authority. A number of electronic copies should also be provided including at least one copy that is divided into suitably sized files for uploading for public access by the Planning Authority. These files should be clearly named thus enabling easier public interpretation, consideration and navigation. Splitting the EIA report into chapters/topics should be considered. Any confidential annex should be clearly marked and kept separate from the remainder of the EIA Report but should not contain any non-confidential information or, if it does, this should be replicated within the EIA Report.

Land Use Planning/Policy

Scottish Planning Policy sets out the Scottish Government's statement on how nationally important land use planning matters should be addressed across the country. Paragraphs 175 to 192 (Planning for Zero Waste) provides the national planning policy context for waste management related development. The EIA Report should include an assessment of the proposal against this and other aspects of SPP. In this regard, the EIA report should demonstrate that the project will be capable of delivering sustainable waste management. The establishment of a heat and power network is fundamental to the EfW plant meeting energy efficiency requirements and therefore the principle of building and operating a plant at this location must be established from the outset. A Heat and Power Plan should be submitted with the planning application if required by SEPA (separate to the EIA Report). The EIA Report will also require to demonstrate that other aspects of national planning policy can be satisfied including the need for adequate buffer zones between dwellings or other sensitive receptors and the requirement for decommissioning and restoration.

Regard should also be had to other aspects of Scottish Planning Policy including valuing the natural environment.

Consideration and reference within the EIA Report should be made to the East Ayrshire Local Development Plan 2017 which would provide the relevant policy context for the proposed development. Furthermore, National Planning Framework 3 (NPF3), Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) and other relevant Planning Advice Notes (PAN), Circulars, and Guidance's and any other material planning policy consideration should be addressed and detailed where relevant.

Consideration of alternatives

Schedule 4, paragraph 2 of the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 requires that information on the main alternatives studied and indicate the main reasons for choosing the selected option, with reference to the environmental effects. Consideration of the alternatives will therefore be required in relation to site layout, access and other design considerations including alternative sites. There would need to be a robust justification as to why the proposed site is being utilised instead of the alternative sites, with detailed reasoning for discounted sites being provided, within the EIA Report. The description must include the main reasons for the choice made, including why the proposed development is now preferred to the previously permitted scheme, taking into account the environmental effects of the decision.

Baseline Information

The Council has published a State of the Environment Report on its website: <https://www.east-ayrshire.gov.uk/PlanningAndTheEnvironment/Development-plans/State-of-the-Environment-Report.aspx>

This report collates up to date information on the environment within East Ayrshire and how it is changing. The information can be used to help inform applications. This may be of use when preparing the EIA Report.

EIA Assessment Methodology

There should be a degree of flexibility adopted within the EIA Report when reporting the significance of the impacts as moderate effects can be considered as significant in terms of the EIA Regulations and would be based on the assessor's judgement.

Sustainable Waste Management

The EIA Report should provide baseline information on the existing waste management network in the area, along with details of how the proposal fits within the waste hierarchy. It should provide detail on the waste to be treated as well as the proposed process to be undertaken at the proposed facility, including:

- Tonnage to be treated each year (i.e. size and capacity of plant);
- Type of waste to be treated;
- Geographic location or source of waste;
- Means of pre-sortment;
- Product to be produced; and
- Location and treatment of end product.

Design, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessments

The proposed development will be contained within the existing brownfield industrial estate; however given the scale and mass of the structure being proposed, it is considered that there could be potential for additional visual impacts on the character of the site and on the surrounding area. The appearance of industrial sites are of particular importance, as is the need for a coherent design strategy to be considered at the scoping stage and prepared before the submission of the EIA Report.

There are no National Landscape designations in or adjacent to the application site, with the River Ayr Special Landscape Area being located some 1.9km to the northeast of the site. The application site lies within the Agricultural Lowlands – Ayrshire landscape character area (SNH National Landscape Character Assessment LCT 66), which occupies the majority of the Ayrshire Basin. Design of the development should take account of the SNH Landscape Character Type description.

The visual assessment of the development proposal should take account of full vistas from the surrounding landscape and consider the impacts on visual receptors such as residents and recreational users of the surrounding area. The visual impact of the stack height (detailed as being 70-90m high) would be of paramount concern and needs to be fully addressed from a range of vistas – near and far from the site. A detailed landscape and visual assessment will need to be carried out taking these matters fully into consideration. The development is likely to result in a prominent feature (the stack) in the landscape and hence a full assessment of the effect on the landscape and visual impacts is important, particularly given that landscape and visual impacts may be experienced over a significant area. It is desirable that a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) be provided, which will need to demonstrate the visibility of the development from a range of surrounding viewpoints, with an indication of the distance and the evaluation and justification for their inclusion or omission (e.g. sequential road view/ fixed view from distant hill/ key skyline views; views on approach to/ impact on the landscape setting of settlements and built and cultural heritage features; locally important views/ landmarks; views from rights of way/ walking routes/ residents views/ popular recreation areas).

Protected Species/Wildlife and Ecology

The application site is presently an active industrial site, wherein it is expected that there are little/no ecological issues. However, the surrounding area is predominantly open countryside, with the potential for suitable habitats for protected species.

An up to date bat survey of the existing buildings/infrastructure which is proposed to be removed as part of the development proposal should be undertaken and supplied with any future planning application. Furthermore, a survey to identify roosts within the vicinity of the site, such as buildings and trees which may provide suitable roosting opportunities should be carried out. Dependent upon the level of dereliction, buildings may be suitable for barn owl nests and therefore a walkover survey of the site by a suitably qualified ecologist should be carried out and included within an up to date Phase 1 Habitat Survey.

Scottish Natural Heritage have advised that surveys for protected species should be completed no more than 18 months prior to submission of the planning application, to ensure that the survey results are a contemporary reflection of species activity at and around the application site. Where the ongoing assessment process finds that particular species could be affected by the proposal, then a species specific protection plan should be prepared.

The Ecology Chapter of the EIA Report should assess the potential effects of the proposed development on important ecological features and should detail proposed mitigation and/or compensation measures required to avoid, minimise, restore or offset adverse effects and demonstrate net gain.

Whilst there are no statutory or non-statutory designated sites within the application site, Burnock Water Local Wildlife Site is located approximately 1.5km south-east of the site and the Barlosh Moss Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is located approximately 1.9km to the south of the site. Barlosh Moss is also identified as a Local Wildlife Site. The potential for adverse effects on these two wildlife sites should be fully investigated and measures to prevent, reduce or offset potential adverse effects should be included within the EIA Report.

Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) have advised in regard to the Barlosh Moss Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) that the extent of any hydrological connectivity, for example, through the drainage pathways between the application site and the SSSI is identified and the impact of the proposed development on the SSSI is assessed and any necessary mitigation identified. In addition, SNH advise that, as this SSSI is within 2km of the proposed development site, an assessment for the impacts of dust, nitrogen and acid deposition is carried out and any necessary mitigation identified.

Similarly, an assessment for the impacts of dust, nitrogen and acid deposition should be carried out and any necessary mitigation identified for the Burnock Water Local Wildlife Site.

In regard to any carbon-rich soils, deep peat and priority peatland habitat, SNH have advised that an assessment of the development on these on-site receptors should be made in line with existing best practice contained within the 'Peatland Survey 2017 – Guidance on Development on Peatland'.

SNH advise in regard to protected areas that in assessing air quality impact, the assessment includes dust, nitrogen and acid deposition impacts on all protected areas in accordance with the recommended screening distances contained with the Scottish Natural Heritage 'Considering air pollution impacts in development management casework - Guidance April 2017'

The EIA Report should address the potential impact on blanket bog in regard to the Airds Moss Special Area of Conservation located approximately 11km from the development site, and the potential impact on breeding and wintering populations of hen harrier, and breeding populations of merlin, peregrine, short-eared owl and golden plover as part of the Muirkirk and North Lowther Special Protection Area located approximately 11km from the development site

The Scoping Report identifies a large pond located close to the proposed development and that other water bodies are also found nearby. The relationship between these waterbodies and the proposed development site needs to be established and any relevant mitigation presented to demonstrate their ecological integrity and dependent species (e.g. Great Crested Newt) will be enhanced by this proposal. A similar requirement relates to any potential Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems that are identified as part of this proposal.

Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

The Scoping Report seeks to scope out Archaeology and Heritage, instead submitting a standalone Heritage Statement.

It is advised that the EIA Report should scope in Archaeology and Cultural Heritage and include an assessment of the direct and indirect impacts of the proposed development (individually and in association with other developments) upon existing heritage resources and their settings.

It has been confirmed that there are none of the following within the immediate area:

- Scheduled monuments;
- Category A Listed Buildings;
- Gardens and Designed Landscapes;
- Inventory Battlefields; and
- Historic Marine Protected Areas

However, the closest designated features to the site are detailed below:

Scheduled Monuments

Auchinleck House/Castle & Auchencloigh Castle – 4km north east of the site;
Trabboch Castle – 2.7km north west of the site.

Gardens and Designed Landscapes

Dumfries House – 4.7km to the east of the site.
Drongan (Non-Inventory) – 2.6km to the west of the site.

Listed Buildings - The closest Listed Buildings to the site are Findlayston Farm House (1.9km to the east of the site), Trabbochburn House (located approximately 1.9km to the north of the site) and Dundonald House (located approximately 2.7km to the west of the site). Furthermore, it should be noted that within 5km of the site, there are a considerable number of Listed Buildings.

Whilst these heritage resources are not within the immediate vicinity of the development site, the nature of the development proposal is such that the potential impacts need to be fully assessed, to ensure there are no short or longer term adverse effects on these assets and their setting.

Historic Environment Scotland (HES) are content that the proposed development is not likely to have any significant effects on their interests.

Contamination on site

A Contaminated Land Risk Assessment will require to be undertaken as part of the Planning Application process to address contaminated land issues at the site. A more detailed response can be provided at the application stage, upon review of the assessment.

Noise

The EIA Report should include a Noise Impact Assessment taking into account full consideration of existing baseline noise levels within the vicinity of the site, with consideration to existing industrial uses and operations on adjacent sites as well as highway associated noise.

Noise generation as a result of the operation of the facility, in addition to vehicles accessing and egressing the site needs to be taken into consideration, with mitigation measures identified within a formal planning submission. Measures such as the control of traffic through identified routes, regular maintenance of machinery, noise and vibration monitoring and enclosure of plant and machinery should all be fully considered. A site noise monitoring scheme should be included within a formal application submission, to demonstrate how monitoring would be implemented on site.

Information on noise and vibration from the operation of the plant should be

sufficient to demonstrate that working methods proposed represent the best available techniques for control of noise and vibration from the installation.

Discussion with the Council's Environmental Health Section in regard to the noise assessment should be undertaken, especially concerning monitoring locations and assessment methodology.

Coal and Mining Activities

It is noted that a Phase 1 Geo-Environmental Desk Study Report was prepared for the site and was submitted in support of the previous energy recovery park scheme proposed at the site. This is a fresh application and Coal and Mining Activities will require to be addressed as part of any new application.

It is advised that past coal mining activities within the site should be fully considered as part of the EIA Report; this should take the form of a risk assessment, together with any necessary mitigation measures.

The Coal Authority have advised that the Phase 1 report to be submitted as part of any future application for the proposed development, will require any necessary revisions made to reflect changes incorporated into the latest scheme of development.

Roads and Transportation

The EIA Report should provide details of access route, number of vehicles during construction and operation phases, size and number of abnormal load vehicles associated with delivery of industrial components and fuel deliveries, any required alterations to the existing road network (junction widening, street furniture etc.) and details of proposed site access. The EIA Report should assess the effects of traffic and transportation arising from the proposal on the environment.

Whilst no other significant traffic generating developments are located within the immediate vicinity of the site of the proposed development, the Garlaff landfill site is located around 8.7km south-east, on the B7046. Another traffic generator, the Egger Barony manufacturing site, is located around 5.7km northeast by road on the B7036. The applicant should have cognisance of vehicle movements to and from each site and should model traffic movements from the site of the proposed development accordingly.

Early contact with the Ayrshire Roads Alliance (ARA) is advised in regard to the submission of a separate Transport Statement/Transport Assessment to be submitted in support of any future planning application which will provide full details of the traffic and transport impacts of the development including traffic generation, HGV routing, and traffic impacts during both the construction stage and operational phase of the development. The TS/TA should include an operational analysis and safety review of the site access with details of any proposed improvements at the

access which will be required to safely accommodate the daily HGV traffic volumes.

Socio-economics, tourism and recreation

In addition to the socio-economic detail included in the Scoping Report, the EIA Report should address the consequences of the development of users of the countryside and its direct and indirect consequences on such recreation interests and resources in the vicinity.

Flood Risk, Water Resources and Pollution Prevention

Whilst the application site appears to lie outwith the Indicative River and Coastal Flood Map (Scotland), the site contains a surface water drain leading from the adjacent site, across the western extent of the site before entering the culvert below the A70. As a consequence, there may be risk of flooding to the site as small watercourse are often poorly understood and therefore it is still advised that additional information on flood risk analysis and/or mitigation should be provided within the ES, as well as information on Surface Water Drainage as per SPP and PAN61 and PAN79.

The EIA Report should systematically identify all aspects of site work that might impact upon the environment, potential pollution risks associated with the proposals and identify principles of preventative measures and mitigation. This would allow for the establishment of a robust environmental management process for the development. Method statements for these works should define how it is planned to protect any watercourses either within or adjacent to the site from any damaging surface water runoff, taking cognisance of the Water framework Directive.

The applicant should approach EAC Regulatory Services (Environmental Health) to ensure there is no change in known and identifiable sources of private water in the vicinity of the site.

Scottish Water (SW) has considered the scoping request, and have raised no objections. In regard to drinking water protected areas, SW have advised that there are no Scottish Water drinking water catchments or water abstraction sources, which are designated as Drinking Water Protected Areas under the Water Framework Directive, in the area that may be affected by the proposed activity.

SNH and SEPA are the statutory bodies tasked with managing the aquatic environment. SNH in their response stated that the relationship between those water bodies detailed in the Scoping Report and the proposed development should be established and any mitigation measures detailed.

The applicant should also seek the advice of ARA (Flooding) and SEPA in regard to any specific drainage design requirements.

Air Quality and odour

EAC Environmental Health Department will advise on potential impacts such as exacerbation of local air pollution, noise and nuisance issues and cumulative impacts of all development in the local area, and in this case, have confirmed that they are happy with the scope of the proposal as submitted. Any information provided should take full account of existing air quality as well as proposed impacts in and around the site and the surrounding area. Identification of any potential emissions should be fully detailed to ensure appropriate analysis can be undertaken at the application stage. Details of mitigation measures should be incorporated into any formal scheme submitted for consideration.

The EIA report should include details of odour modelling, impact on sensitive receptors, abatement techniques and air changes within the building.

Short Term Impacts

The consequence of construction works should be assessed and addressed by means of a method statement, environmental management plan, mitigation programme, reinstatement measures and monitoring regime.

Aviation

Glasgow Prestwick Airport have been consulted on the development proposal and have advised that due to the proposals close proximity and penetration of their Runway 30 obstacle approach surface approach, and concerns on impact to our published Instrument Flight Procedures (both conventional and RNA/RNP), they would be inclined to object to this development should it come to a full planning application.

The EIA Report should address the impact and the consequences of the proposed development on aviation noting the comments provided by Glasgow Prestwick Airport.

The applicant has made no mention of any lighting that might be affixed to the chimney stack of the proposed development. The applicant is advised to consult Glasgow Prestwick Airport (GPA), NATS and the Ministry of Defence (MoD) to ascertain any lighting requirements. The applicant should also undertake an assessment to determine the visual and amenity impact of any proposed lighting scheme and include within the EIA Report.

Technical Disciplines to be Scoped Out

The applicant seeks to scope out the following:

- Geo-environmental - It has been concluded that the risk of historical

contamination, contamination arising from construction activities and during operational activities is low and can be addressed using best practice methods and standards.

Contamination issues were addressed as part of the previous application for the site and will be addressed in detail as part of any future planning application, whereby a Contaminated Land Risk Assessment will require to be undertaken as part of the Planning Application process to address contaminated land issues at the site.

- Archaeology and Cultural Heritage - The applicant has undertaken a scoping exercise to establish the potential for impacts (direct and indirect) to designated and non-designated historical assets in EIA terms. It has been determined that significant impacts would not arise from the proposed development. Nevertheless, they intend to prepare a Heritage Statement in accordance with Historic Environment Scotland guidance to support their application. HES has stated on 21 December 2020 in relation to the application that they are content that the proposed development would have no significant impact on heritage assets.

As per the previous EIA Report for the application site, this should be scoped into the EIA Report

- Risks of Major Accidents and/or Disasters - The applicant has considered the potential impact of extreme weather events, flooding, contamination risk, and mine shaft collapse and transport accidents. It has been concluded that the proposed development would not result in significant adverse effects on the environment deriving from the aforementioned risks. Nevertheless, the applicant intends to include a detailed assessment of risks associated with the project from a human health and flood risk perspective in the EIA Report.

This issue may be able to be scoped out, however, the EIA Report should provide justification for the exclusion of these matters.

- Amenity - The applicant has considered the impact of the following sources of nuisance that can derive from waste facilities: air quality (including odour and dust), noise, pests and vermin and litter. The applicant intends to scope in detailed air quality and noise assessments and intends to address the other impacts to residential amenity such as pests, vermin and litter as a standalone statement to support their planning application.

Amenity impacts such as noise, odour, dust, air quality, traffic noise, vibration, visual impact are addressed within the specific headings of the Scoping Report.

Amenity issues including pests, vermin and litter may be able to be scoped out, however, the EIA Report should provide justification for the exclusion of these matters.

Conclusion

The content of this scoping opinion details the likely environmental effects that the EIA Report should address. The Applicant is advised to ensure that all the requirements of the up to date regulations and any relevant guidance are complied with in undertaking the EIA and subsequent compilation and submission of the EIA Report. The Applicant is advised to contact all relevant consultees, particularly where they have not provided a consultation response to this Scoping request, to seek their views/input into the various chapters to ensure any matters raised are adequately dealt with or any baseline data is relevant for use in compiling the EIA Report.

This response has been based on the information provided at the date of considering the scoping request. As set out in regulations, the Planning Authority is not precluded from requiring additional information to be provided by the Applicant in connection with any planning permission for the development proposed.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Craig Thomas', is positioned above the typed name.

Craig Thomas
Planning Officer

Appendix 1 – Copies of consultations sent separately.

Appendix 2 –

Ayrshire Roads Alliance (Flooding)

Countryside Access Officer;

Environmental Health;

Scottish Forestry;

BT and other telecommunications providers;

Cumnock Community Council;

Netherthird and District Community Council;

Lugar & Logan Community Council;

Cumnock Community Council;

New Cumnock Community Council,

Auchinleck Community Council.

Ochiltree Community Council

Drongan, Rankinston & Stair Community Council

Mauchline Community Council

Catrine Community Council

RSPB;

Ayrshire Rivers Trust;

River Ayr Salmon Fisheries Board;

WSAS (West of Scotland Archaeological Service)

MOD (Ministry of Defence)

NATS (National Air Traffic Services)

This is not an exhaustive list and the applicant is encouraged to consult as widely as possible.