

SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE

SCOTTISH GOVERNMENT SOUTHERN AREA OFFICE

ENVIRONMENT AND RURAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

Application for an EIA Screening Decision

2 7 OCT 2017

POST

For office use only

Date application received

Date acknowledged

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Do I need to complete this form?

You do NOT need to complete and submit this form for an EIA decision if the land is:

- (a) non-agricultural land; or
- (b) is already subject to the planning system or other EIA requirements or legislation; or
- (c) forms part of an agreement under a SEERAD Agri-Environment Scheme.

If the proposed project does **NOT** comply with the criteria at (a)-(c) you **DO** need to complete and submit this form on whether an EIA decision is necessary. If you have any queries or difficulties in completing the form, please contact your local SEERAD Area Office.

When can I start my project?

If an EIA decision is required or you are uncertain, you should **NOT** undertake any of the proposed operations within your project until you have received written confirmation from SEERAD that you may proceed. If your land is outside the remit of this scheme you can start work on your project straight away, subject to any other requirements. If the screening process determines an Environmental Statement is required you may be asked to provide more information.

In this circumstance would you wish a scoping meeting to be held?

YES NO

SECTION 1 - APPLICANT'S DETAILS

. Title (eg Mr/Mrs/Miss/	Ms) Initials	Surname	
Address			
. E-mail			
Telephone	Fax		
Telephone	Fax		
Telephone	Fax		
Telephone Holding Number	Fax		

EIA1

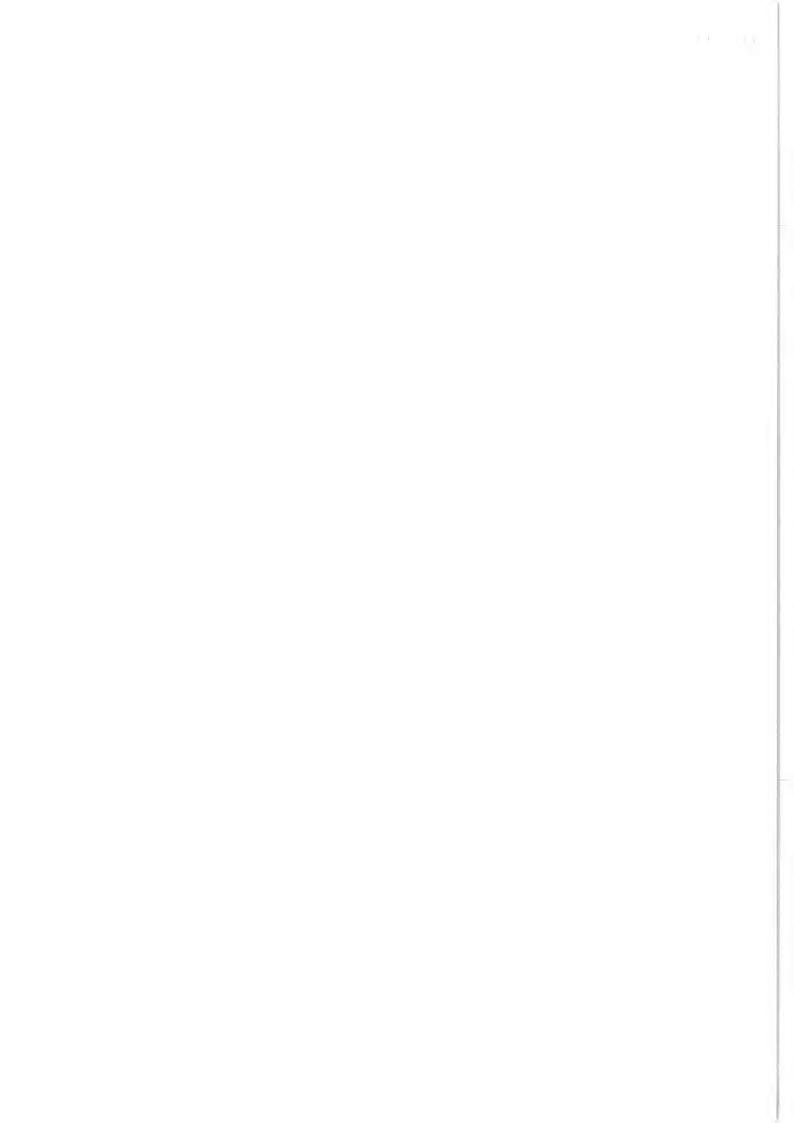
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SECTION 2 - AGENT'S DETAILS (if applicable)

6. Title (eg Mr/Mrs/Mis	ss/Ms) Initials	Surname	
			1
7. Address			
8. E-mail		1	
ļ.			
9. Telephone	Fax		
SECTION 3 - OTH	ER CONSIDERAT	IONS	/
10. Will the proposed w	vork affect any archaeolo	egical features? YES	NO 🔽
		ion management agreemen	agragment?
11. Is the land subject t	o any form of conservati		NO NO
		YES L	NO L
13. Does the work invo	lve any offsite preparation	on or changes to boundary	features?
		YES	NO 🖊
13. If you have answere	ed YES to any of the fore	egoing, please give more de	tails.
			Y
		Con	tinue on a separate sheet

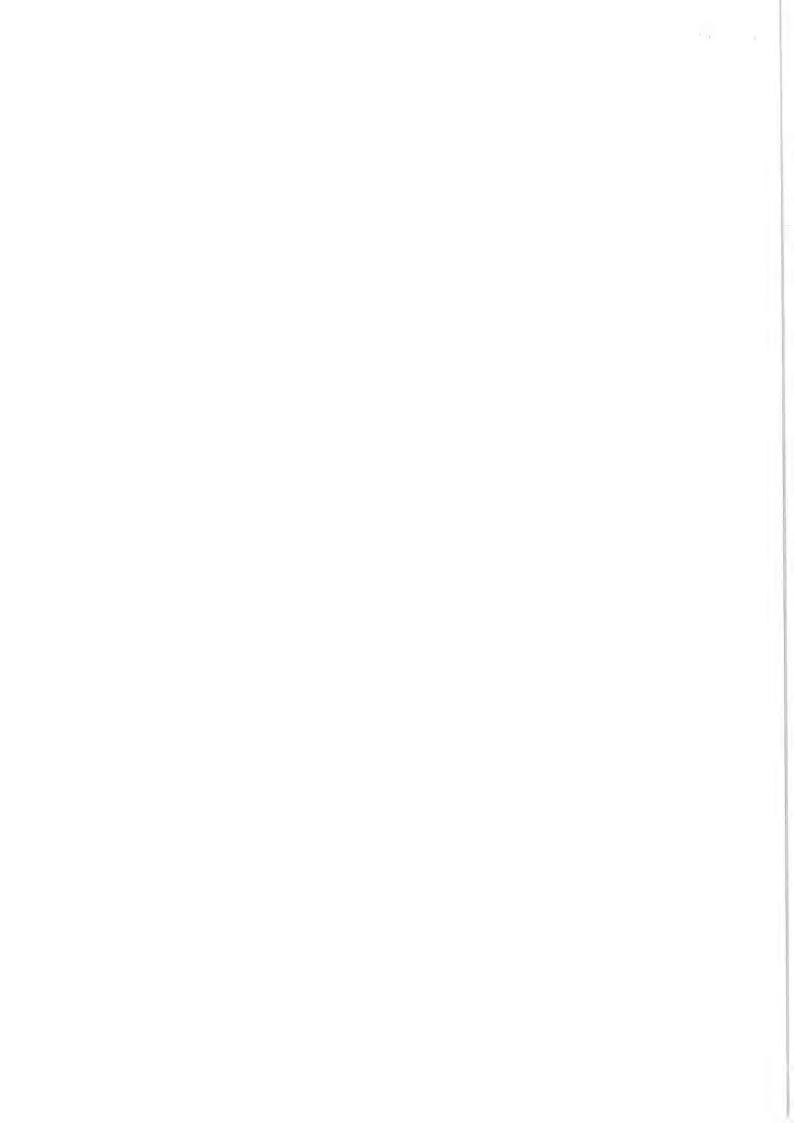
14. Please supply a clear location map on 1:25,000 or 1:10,000 showing the works proposed See Explanatory Notes.

EIA1



SECTION 4 - SITE DETAILS AND PROPOSED OPERATIONS 15.

NX/76841/ 51156	FID Number or field name (if applicable)
156-78	Field Area (ha)
156-78 22-25	Area within field proposed to be brought into use (ha)
gressiane, Neutraniane.	Landscape /Habitat types (see Notes)
CLEADING VEGETATION, DEDINACE WORKS, CULTINATIONS, SPEEADING MATERIAL. EXCAUATION	Description of proposed work. When completing this column, refer to the list of examples set out in the explanatory notes. Please also attach a separate sheet giving full details of the proposed works and any associated works including material, application rates and timing.



The Environmental Impact Assessment (Agriculture)(Scotland) Regulations 2006

SECTION 5 - DECLARATION

The declaration below **must** be signed by the applicant named on page 1 and, where appropriate, by the applicant's authorised agent.

I declare that:

- I have read and understood the guidance given in the Guidelines; and
- The answers given in this form are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, accurate and correct and I accept responsibility for them.

'I/we agree to any disclosure or exchange of information about this application (including the content of any declaration or undertaking) to or with any public authority, statutory body or other organisation which SEERAD considers appropriate for the administration, evaluation and monitoring of the Scheme concerned'

'I/we understand that details contained in this form may be placed on a public register'.

	Date	
Farm Business Ref. Number/Name		
Signature of agent (if applicable)	Date	

WARNING

If you knowingly or recklessly withhold material information or make a false or misleading statement you may be prosecuted.

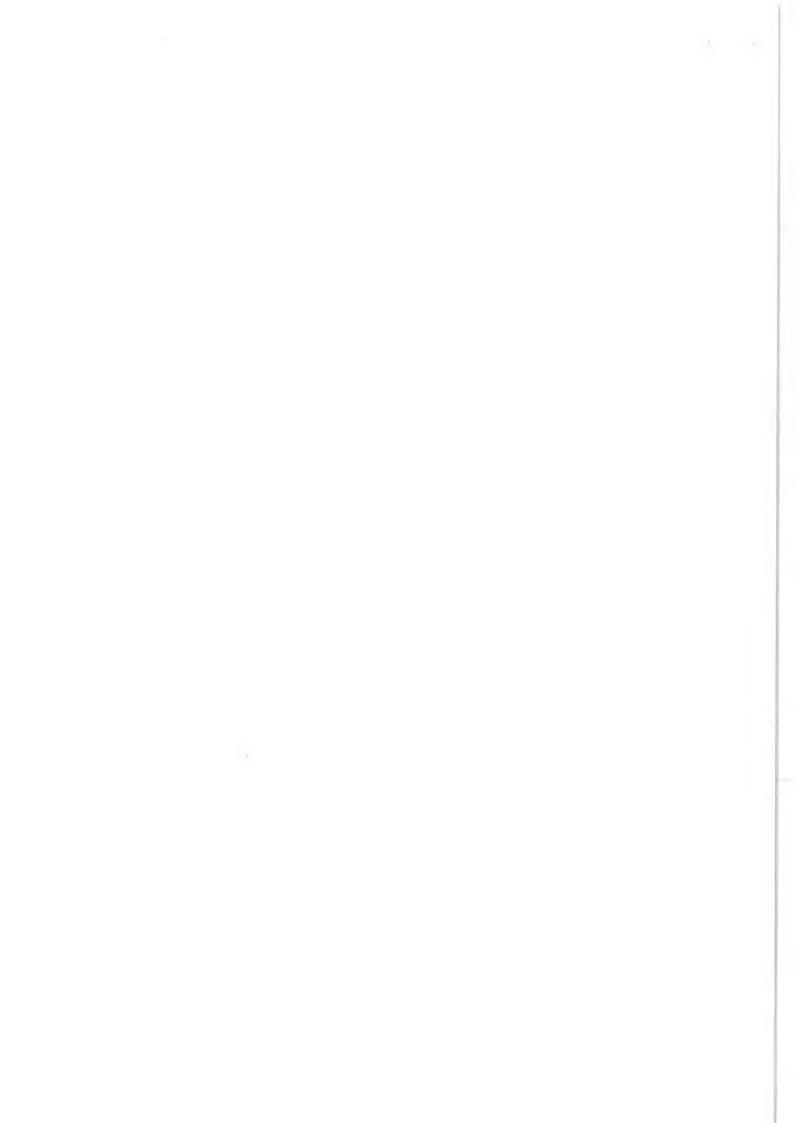
Please now send this form to your local SEERAD Area Office. You are advised to keep a copy of this form.

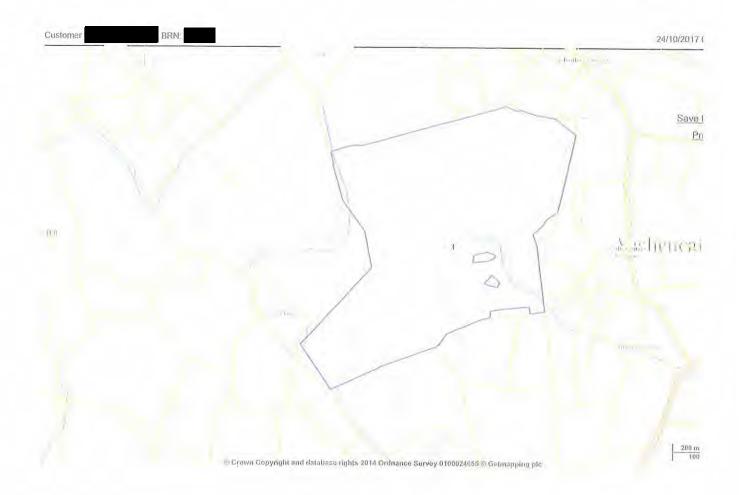
IMPORTANT - please make sure you have:

- Answered all the questions; and
- Attached the location map requested at question 14; and
- Attached any separate sheet/s requested at section 4.

Incomplete forms cannot be processed and may be returned.

EIA1 4



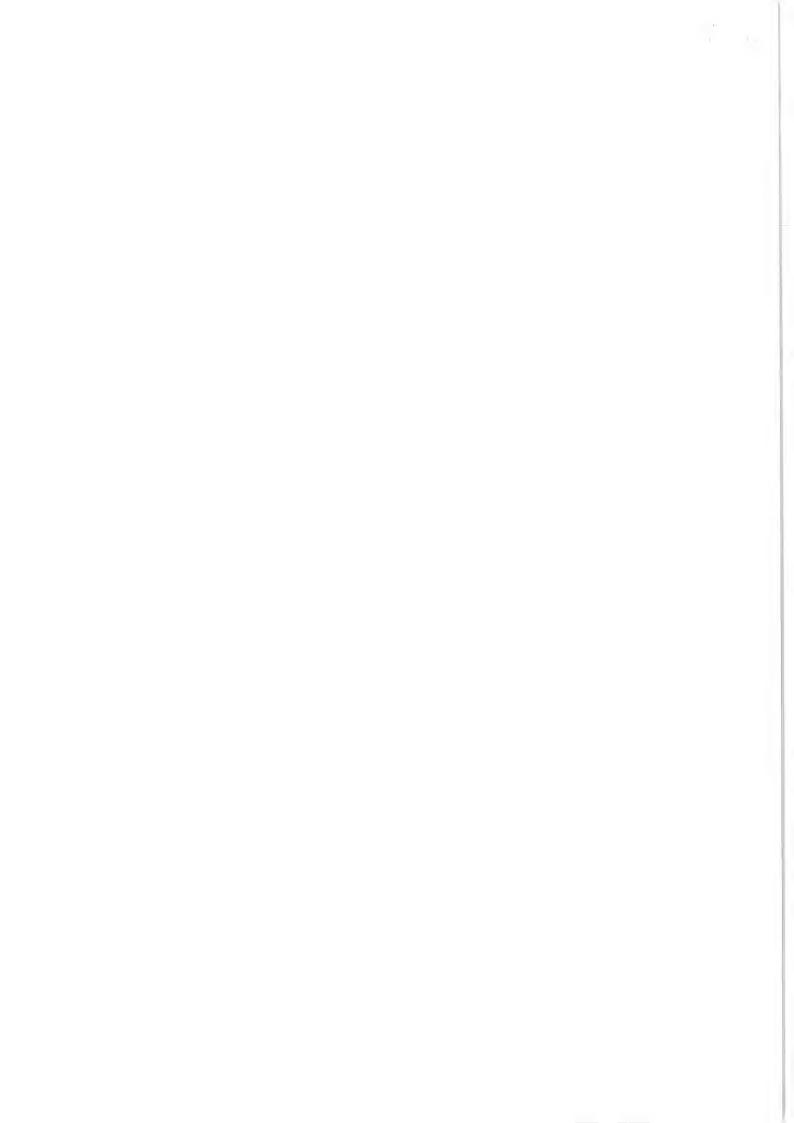


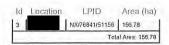
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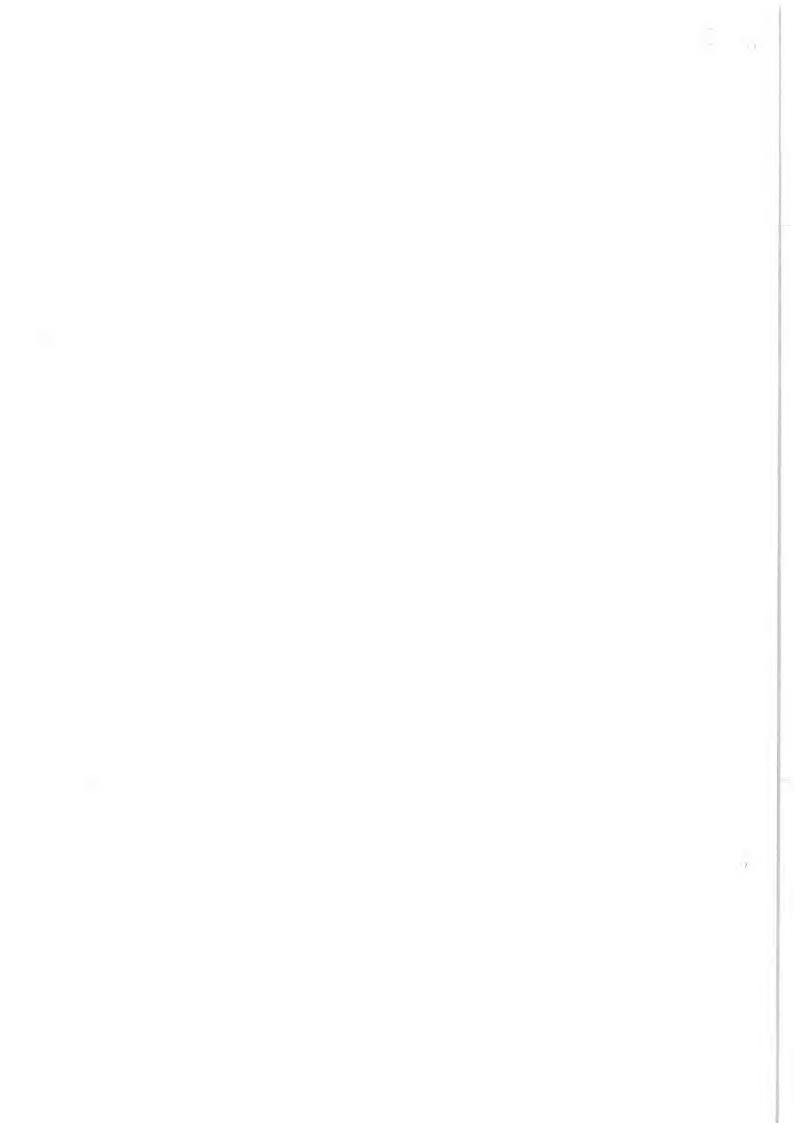


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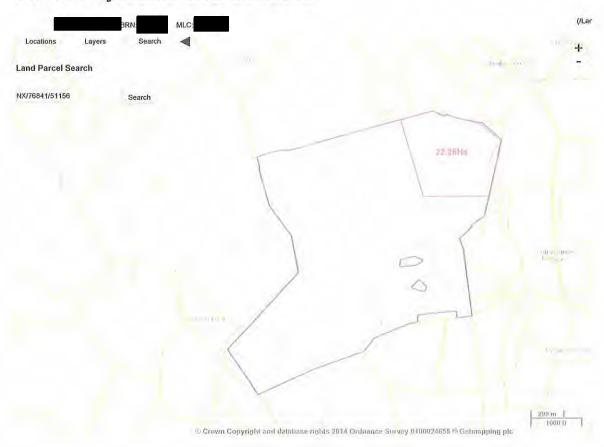
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Rural Payments and Services

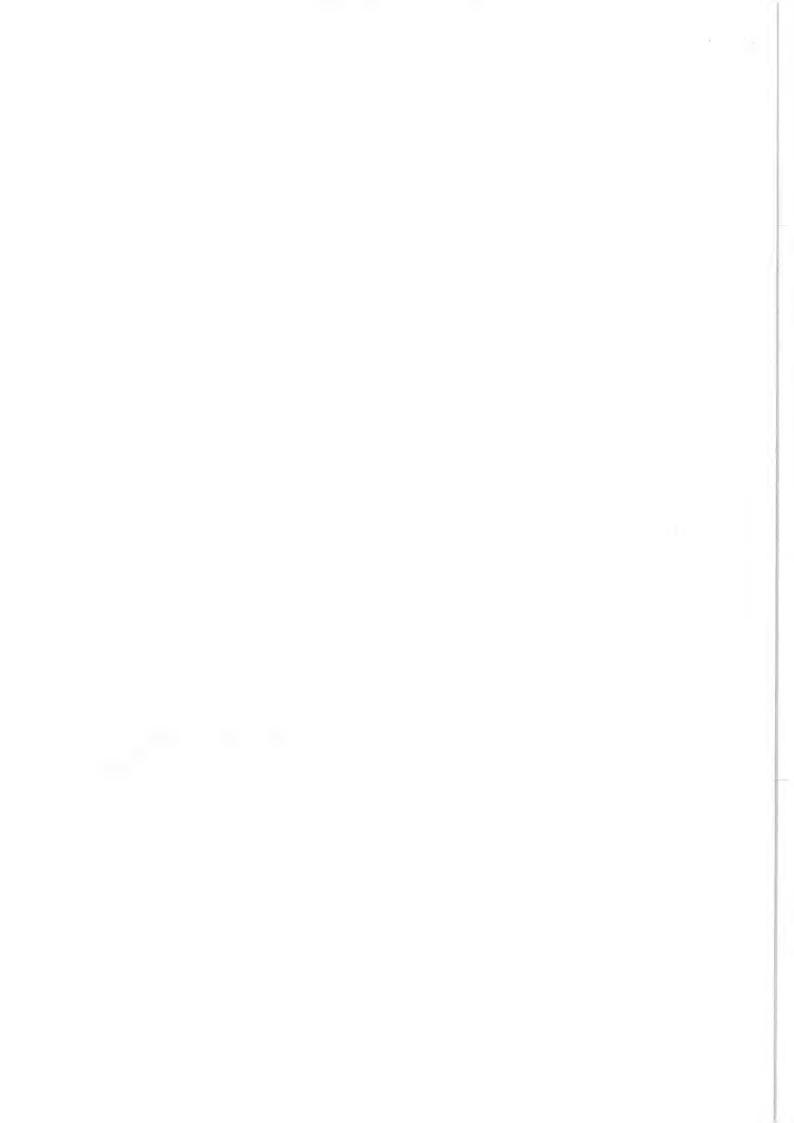


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CLEARING VEGETATION:

The proposed works would include the clearing of scrub, mainly gorse in the north-east corner. Existing vegetation would also need to be removed.

SPREADING MATERIAL:

The soil has been analysed and would require lime, phosphate and potash to be applied at the indicated rates. Please see the attached analyses.

DRAINAGE WORKS:

Some field drains would need to be installed as all current drains are surface cuts.

EXCAVATION:

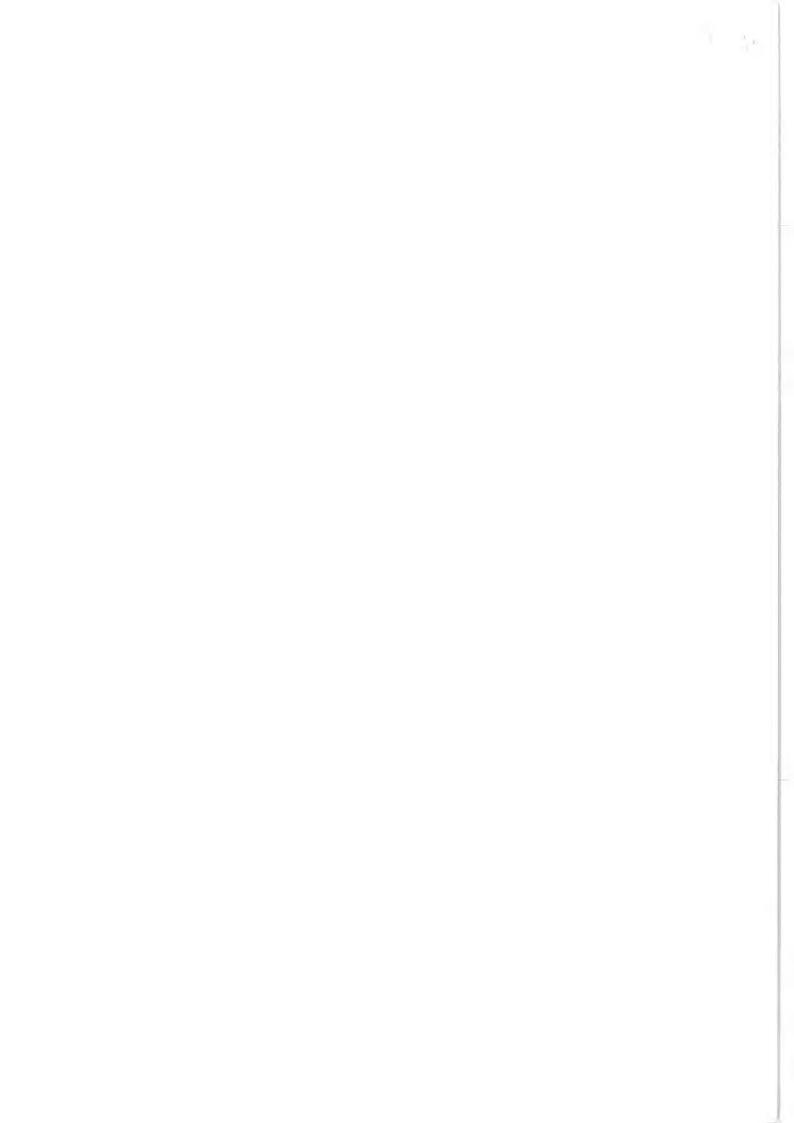
Rock would need to be extracted for the above drainage works.

CULTIVATIONS:

Surface cultivations would be required to establish a pioneer crop then for the following grazing sward.

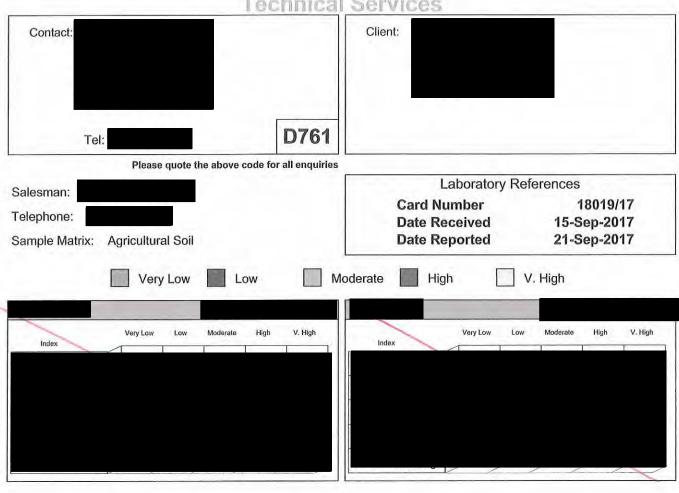
If approved, we plan to carry out the above works over a 3-5 year period.

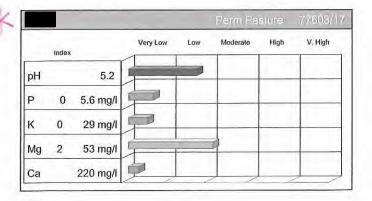






Technical Services





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Fertiliser Recommendations

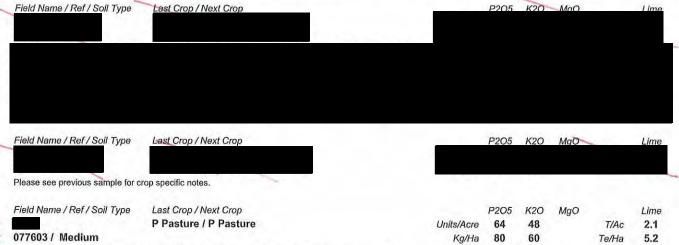
The recommendation should be increased or decreased where yields are substantially more or less than that specified. The amount to apply can be calculated using the expected yield and values for the offtake of phosphate and potash per tonne of yield given in Appendix 5 of RB209 8th edition All recommendations are given for the mid-point of each Index.

Where a soil analysis value (as given by the laboratory) is close to the range of an adjacent index, the recommendation may be reduced or increased slightly taking account of the recommendation given for the adjacent Index. Small adjustments of less than 10 kg/ha are generally not justified.

Don't forget to deduct nutrients applied as organic manures.

For Nitrogen recommendations please refer to the RB209 8th edition or seek advice from an FACTS qualified adviser.

For established grassland or other situations where there is no, or only minimal, soil cultivation, no more than 7.5 t/ha should be applied in one application.



Grass/clover swards are more sensitive to phosphate and potash shortages than pure grass swards.

It is important to maintain a suitable balance of nutrients in grass, particularly when it is grazed. Nutrient imbalances can aggravate livestock disorders such as a shortage of magnesium (hypomagnesaemia or grass staggers). The risk of hypomagnesaemia can be reduced by applying adequate amounts of magnesium as fertiliser and/or dietary supplements, and by avoiding excessive use of potash fertiliser. Avoid applying potash fertiliser in spring to grazing land except at soil K Index 0.

Early spring growth can benefit from a small quantity of spring-applied phosphate. All or part of the total phosphate requirement should be applied in early spring. Sulphur deficiency is increasingly common in grassland, especially at second and later cuts in multi-cut silage systems using high rates of nitrogen, but also some times at first cut. Deficiency can cause large reductions in yield.

Sodium will not have any effect on grass growth but an adequate amount in the diet is essential for livestock health and can improve the palatability of grass. The sodium content of herbage is normally adequate for grazing livestock though it may be reduced if excess potash is applied. Herbage analysis is useful to assess the sodium status of

grass. Where sodium levels are low, mineral supplements may be required for some classes of stock or a sodium containing fertiliser may be used.

Phosphate may be applied in several small applications during the season, though there may be a small response if it is all applied in early spring for the 1st grazing.

Potash may either be applied in one application before the third grazing, or in several small applications during the season. At Index 0, apply 30 kg K2O/ha for the first grazing. Where there is a known risk of hypomagnesaemia, application of potash in spring should be avoided.

At soil Mg Index 0, apply 50 to 100 kg MgO/ha every three or four years. If there is a risk of hypomagnesaemla, larger amounts may be justified to maintain soil Mg Index 2. Where liming is also needed, use of magnesian limestone may be most cost effective.

For newly sown swards, in the first season after autumn or spring sowing, deduct the amounts of phosphate and potash applied to the seedbed.

Over-liming should be avoided as it can induce deficiencies of trace elements such as copper cobalt and selenium which can adversely affect livestock growth but will not affect grass growth. Where a deficiency does occur, treatment of the animal with the appropriate trace element is usually the most effective means of control, though application of cobalt and selenium to grazing pastures can be effective.

Fertiliser recommendations are based on DEFRA RB209 (Eighth Edition - 2010). If a nutrient is deficient and no recommendation is given, either no recommendation is given in RB209 or we have insufficient data to give a recommendation. Apply Lime to the nearest half Ton / Tonne. NRM is a UKAS accredited laboratory to ISO/IEC 17025:2005