

Technical Appendix 5.2: Scoping Matrix

Abbreviations

AIA	Aberdeen International Airport
BT	British Telecom
CNPA	Cairngorms National Park Authority
DIO	Defence Infrastructure Organisation
FAGCC	Fort Augustus and Glenmoriston Community Council
FCS	Forestry Commission Scotland
HES	Historic Environment Scotland
HIAL	Highlands and Islands Airports Ltd
JMT	John Muir Trust
JRC	Joint Radio Company
MouS	Mountaineering Scotland
MS	Marine Scotland
NATS	NATS Safeguarding
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
Scotways	The Scottish Rights of Way and Access Society
SEPA	Scottish Environmental Protection Agency
SFCC	Stratherrick and Foyers Community Council
SG	Scottish Government
SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage
SW	Scottish Water
THC	The Highland Council
TS	Transport Scotland
VS	Visit Scotland

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1	The EIA Report will include full details showing that all the advice, guidance, concerns and requirements raised by each consultee in the correspondence Annex A of the Scoping Opinion have been addressed.	SG	SO pg 4	Technical Appendix 5.2	This appendix includes details of how the advice, guidance, concerns and requirements set out within the Scoping Opinion have been addressed in the EIA Report.
2	The Applicant shall consider all referenced viewpoints mentioned within consultee responses and agree the final list of viewpoints with the Highland Council and Scottish Natural Heritage.	SG	SO pg 5	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity	The final list of VPs has been agreed with THC and SNH.
3	The Developer will investigate the presence of any private water supplies which may be impacted by the development. The EIA Report should include details of any supplies identified by this investigation and if any supplies are identified the Company should provide an assessment of the potential impacts, risks and any mitigation which would be provided.	SG	SO pg 5	Chapter 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Details of private water supplies located within a 5km buffer of the study area have been reviewed (Figure 10.5). An assessment of potential impacts on relevant PWS and other groundwater abstractions are included in the noted Chapter and within Technical Appendix 10.2: Private Water Supplies.
4	Matters of impacts on biodiversity, population and human health should be addressed in the environmental impact assessment.	SG	SO pg 5	Chapter 5: Scoping and Consultation	These matters have been addressed in the EIA Report, as described in Chapter 5, Table 5.2.
5	The impact of traffic and transport impacts (for example noise and vibration) upon human receptors shall be addressed.	SG	SO pg 5	Chapters 13: Traffic and Transport	Construction-related traffic effects are described in Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport. Construction traffic would be managed as part of a Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP). A Framework CTMP is included within Technical Appendix 13.1: Transport Assessment.
6	An assessment of peat landslide risks and details of mitigation measures should be included in the EIA Report including the risk for pollution on watercourses and risk to population, human health and public safety where paths, roadways or properties could be impacted by landslides. Reference 'The Peat Landslide Hazard and Risk Assessments: Best Practice Guide for Proposed Electricity Generation	SG	SO pg 5	Chapter 11: Geology and Carbon Balance	A Peat Slide Risk Assessment (PSRA) has been undertaken (Technical Appendix 11.2) and best practice and mitigation measures are discussed in the noted Chapter.

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	Developments (Second Edition) http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2017/04/8868				
7	The mitigation measures suggested for any significant environmental impacts identified should be presented as a conclusion to each chapter.	SG	SO pg 5	EIA Report technical Chapters (7 – 18)	Mitigation measures are set out within each technical Chapter of the EIA Report, and summarised within Chapter 18: Schedule of Mitigation.
8	A consolidated schedule of all mitigation measures proposed in the environmental assessment report should be provided in tabular form where that mitigation is relied upon in relation to reported conclusions of likelihood or significance of impacts.	SG	SO pg 5	Chapter 18: Schedule of Mitigation	The noted Chapter contains a consolidated schedule of all mitigation measures proposed throughout the EIA Report.
9	Scottish Government should be kept informed of further engagement between relevant parties in relation to the refinement of the design.	SG	SO pg 5-6	Chapter 5: Scoping and Consultation	The Energy Consents Unit of the Scottish Government have been kept informed throughout the EIA stage through telephone, email and face to face meetings.
10	When finalising the EIA report the Applicant should provide a summary in tabular form of where within the EIA Report each of the specific matters raised in the Scoping Opinion has been addressed.	SG	SO pg 6	Technical Appendix 5.2	This appendix includes the advice, guidance, concerns and requirements set out within the Scoping Opinion and where in the EIA Report they are addressed.
11	The EIA Report and its associated documentation, when submitted, should be accompanied with a CD containing the EIA Report and its associated documentation divided into appropriately named separate files of sizes no more than 10 MB.	SG	SO pg 6	N/A	A CD / USB will be provided containing the EIA Report and all associated documentation with maximum individual file sizes of 10MB.
12	Potential cumulative impacts of the proposed development in combination with other developments in the vicinity should be assessed, particularly in light of the differing turbine heights between the existing and consented schemes and the proposed development. This should assess the incremental impact or change with the proposed	HES	HES Response AMN/16/H pg 2	Chapter 12: Cultural Heritage	Cumulative impacts have been considered where relevant throughout the EIA Report. Specifically in relation to cultural heritage, these are assessed in section 12.10 of Chapter 12.

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	development is combined with other present and reasonably foreseeable developments.				
13	Reference should be made to: - Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting (HES, 2016); and - Appendix 1 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Handbook (SNH, HES, 2018)	HES	HES Response AMN/16/H pg 2	Chapter 12: Cultural Heritage	The assessment has been informed by Managing Change Guidance Note on Setting (HES 2016) as recommended, and consideration taken of the Environmental impact Assessment Handbook.
14	The EIA should consider effects on the settings of the following historic environment assets: <u>Scheduled Monuments</u> - Corrieyairack Pass, military rad scheduled monuments (SM 6128, 6129, 6140, 6141 and 6142); and - Dun-da-Lamh fort (SM 4631). <u>Category A Listed Buildings</u> - Garvamore, Garva Barracks (LB 6899); and - Garvamore, Garva Bridge over River Spey (LB 6900).	HES	HES Response AMN/16/H Annex	Chapter 12: Cultural Heritage	Where designated assets were identified to be within the ZTV, these were subject to a settings assessments (Technical Appendix 12.4).
15	The above list is not exhaustive and a wider search should be undertaken of the surrounding area for potential impacts.	HES	HES Response AMN/16/H pg 2 and Annex	Chapter 12: Cultural Heritage	All designated assets within 10km were assessed to establish the potential for impacts upon their settings.
16	ZTV should be used to identify potential setting impacts in the first instance. However, even where a ZTV indicates that no intervisibility would be possible from any such assets identified, the potential should be considered for turbines to appear in the background of key views towards these assets, and this should be considered as part of the assessment.	HES	HES Response AMN/16/H Annex	Chapter 12: Cultural Heritage	A ZTV has been used to identify assets for settings assessment (Technical Appendix 12.4). A full assessment of impacts on cultural heritage assets is presented in the noted Chapter.
17	It would be helpful if, where the assessment finds that significant impacts are likely, appropriate visualisations such as photomontage and wireframe views of the development in relation to the sites and their settings are provided.	HES	HES Response AMN/16/H Annex	Chapter 12: Cultural Heritage	No significant effects are predicted, and thus specific visualisations for the purpose of the cultural heritage assessment have not been produced.
18	Visualisations illustrating views both from the asset towards the proposed development, and towards the asset with the development in the background would be helpful.	HES	HES Response AMN/16/H Annex	Chapter 12: Cultural Heritage	As above.

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19	The proposal is located outwith the consultation zone, and AIA have no comment to make and need not be consulted further.	AIA	AIA Response ECU00000664	N/A	Noted. No further action taken.
20	Grid references for turbine locations should be provided	BT	BT Response WID10851	Chapter 3: Description of Development	Grid references for all turbines are provided in Chapter 3, Table 3.3.
21	Advised that the Proposed Development is likely to cause interference to BT's current and presently planned radio network with 8 x fixed radio links likely to be affected. BT require ideally 100 m minimum clearance from the blade tip to the link path.	BT	BT Response WID10851	Chapter 5: Scoping and Consultation	As discussed in paragraphs 5.7.15 – 5.7.18, effects on telecommunications, TV and radio links have been scoped out of assessment based on the findings of previous studies carried out for Stronelaig Wind Farm. Confirmation of radio link locations was sought from BT; the nearest is approximately 8km from the Proposed Development, and thus it is not anticipated that the Proposed Development would cause interference.
22	A specific assessment of the effects on the special landscape qualities of the National Park should be undertaken, including cumulative effects taking into account particularly Stronelaig Wind Farm and Glenshero Wind Farm (application).	CNPA	CNPA Response PRE/2018/0029 pg 1	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity	An assessment of CNP Special Landscape Qualities (SNH/CNPA, 2010) is included in Technical Appendix 7.4: Assessment of Designated and Protected Landscapes and summarised in section 7.7.26 to 7.7.32. Cumulative effects are considered in Technical Appendix 7.6: Cumulative Landscape Assessment Tables and summarised in section 7.8.25.
23	Guidance on assessing the effects on special landscape qualities is being produced and can be provided.	CNPA	CNPA Response PRE/2018/0029 pg 1	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity	Noted. A full assessment of the Proposed Development's potential effects on the special landscape qualities of the National Park is presented in Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity.
24	The National Park Partnership Plan 2017 - 2022 (NPPP) must be fully considered in the planning policy section of the	CNPA	CNPA Response PRE/2018/0029 pg 1 - 2	Chapter 6: Planning	The NPPP is considered within Chapter 6, section 6.8.

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	submission with particular reference to Policy 3.3 and Policy 1.3.				
25	Welcome the commitment to consider the requirement for a night time lighting assessment and would be happy to input into this process.	CNPA	CNPA Response PRE/2018/0029 pg 2	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity	The selection of a turbine with tip height below 150m removes the requirement for visible aviation lighting.
26	All maps, wire and supporting documents should clearly show the boundary of the Cairngorms National Park to assist in consideration of the proposals and GIS shape files of the ZTVs should be made available.	CNPA	CNPA Response PRE/2018/0029 pg 2	Throughout EIA Report figures	The Cairngorms National Park boundary is displayed on all relevant figures, including all ZTV figures.
27	A copy of the CD/DVD and hard copies of the supporting landscape information (ZTVs and viewpoint information) should be supplied to CNPA on submission.	CNPA	CNPA Response PRE/2018/0029 pg 2	N/A	Appropriate provision of EIA documentation has been discussed directly with CNPA.
28	Request inclusion of information on proposed grid connection route.	CNPA	CNPA Response PRE/2018/0029 pg 2	Chapter 3: Description of Development	As noted in paragraph 3.3.40 of Chapter 3, the grid connection would be subject to a separate consent application and details are unknown at this time; however, it is anticipated that the connection would be to Melgarve Substation.
29	Agree that forestry can be scoped out of the EIA.	FCS	FCS Response	Chapter 5: Scoping and Consultation	Noted. No further action required.
30	Advise the junction on the A82 and B862 is no longer able to accommodate wind farm construction traffic.	FAGCC	FAGCC Response Cloiche Windfarm 18/04606/SCOP	Technical Appendix 13.2: Route Survey Report	The A82 / B862 junction within Fort Augustus has been assessed within the noted appendix and, subject to mitigation during construction such as relocation of street furniture, can accommodate wind farm construction traffic.
31	The Proposed Development could affect the performance of electronic aeronautical systems for Inverness Airport. A line of sight drawing using the following details should be produced and supplied so that HIAL can be assured that radar would not be affected: <u>Inverness Radar</u>	HIAL	HIAL Response 2018/0104/INV	Chapter 16: Aviation	An aviation assessment has been undertaken, including radar line of sight analysis, and has concluded that the turbines would have no effect on the radar at Inverness Airport. The Applicant would work closely with HIAL to provide the necessary information to alleviate any concerns

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	- Grid Reference 276977.56E 852598.07N - Height of radar head 31.4m AOD				surrounding possible turbine visibility to the airport radar.
32	The Application must clearly address and explain what has changed since the proposal for the original Stronelaig of 83 turbines was reduced to 66 turbines. Further it will need to be demonstrated why the developer now considers it to be reasonable and necessary to revert to an earlier footprint version of Stronelaig; albeit with some variation including more turbines, increased height and further land.	JMT	JMT Response item 2	Chapter 2: Site Selection and Design Evolution	The noted Chapter and the Design Statement (Technical Appendix 2.1) explains the design evolution of the project.
33	The Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment must address the issue that the addition of turbines to the areas proposed will be a material change to the design of Stronelaig and will consequently have an increased visual impact on the surrounding wild land.	JMT	JMT Response item 3	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity	The LVIA considers the Proposed Development in full and takes into account the presence and existing effects of Stronelaig Wind Farm. Assessment of effects on the Monadhliath wild land area is included in Technical Appendix 7.4: Assessment of Designated and Protected Landscapes, Table 1.2.3.
34	The EIA must address / overcome the issues raised in the Decision Notice dated 12th October 2017 issued by the Highland Council in relation to the refusal for Dell Wind Farm.	JMT	JMT Response item 4	EIA Report	It is noted that Dell Wind Farm was consented by the Scottish Ministers in August 2019. Dell Wind Farm has been considered within the cumulative assessment of the technical chapters of the EIA Report where relevant.
35	In relation to cumulative impact, JMT suggest that Cloiche, Stronelaig and Glenshero should be considered as a single entity.	JMT	JMT Response item 5	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity	The cumulative assessment (see sections 7.8 and 7.12, and Technical Appendices 7.6 and 7.8) has been undertaken in accordance with relevant guidance and considers the addition of the Proposed Development to the cumulative baseline.
36	The EIA should give evidence to support the continued expansion of an already very large industrial development.	JMT	JMT Response item 5	Chapters 1: Introduction; and 2: Site Selection and	The noted Chapters describe the development context and background to the project, and explain the design evolution of the project and the reasons for development.

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				Design Evolution	
37	The developer needs to justify the Proposed Development in relation to previous iterations of the Stronelaig Wind Farm.	JMT	JMT Response item 6	Chapter 2: Site Selection and Design Evolution	The noted Chapter explains the design evolution of the project.
38	The developer needs to justify the Proposed Development in relation to the National Planning Framework 3 (NPF3) Section 4.4.	JMT	JMT Response item 6	Planning Statement	The Planning Statement accompanying the EIA Report assesses the Proposed Development against NPF3.
39	If any details of the wind farm change from scoping stage (i.e. locations and height of turbines), a new evaluation will be required by the JRC.	JRC	JRC Response WF238269 pg 2	Chapter 3: Description of Development	Full details of the Proposed Development are provided in Chapter 3.
40	Priority Species brown trout and Arctic Charr inhabit waterbodies within and immediately downstream of the Proposed Development area. Electrofishing should be carried out to assess the presence and abundance of fish species of high conservation value and results outlined in the EIA Report	MS	MS Response FL/15-7 pg 1	Chapter 8: Ecology	Following further consultation, MSS agreed with the Applicant's proposed precautionary approach to fish, which assumes that brown trout and European eel, the latter likely in low densities, are present in all watercourses, without the need for updated electrofishing surveys.
41	Hydrochemical parameters including turbidity / suspended solids and flow data should be measured at sites likely to be impacted as a result of the Proposed Development and results outlined in the EIA Report.	MS	MS Response FL/15-7 pg 1	Chapter 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Baseline water quality monitoring would be carried out and subsequent monitoring during construction and operation. Consultation with Marine Scotland confirmed that existing data can be used.
42	Information from site characterisation surveys should inform appropriate site specific mitigation measures and the development of an integrated fish and water quality monitoring programme to be carried out at least 12 months prior to construction commencing, during construction and for at least 12 months after construction is complete. Proposals to be outlined in the EIA Report.	MS	MS Response FL/15-7 pg 1	Chapter 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Baseline water quality monitoring would be carried out and subsequent monitoring during construction and operation. Consultation with Marine Scotland confirmed that existing data can be used.

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43	The potential cumulative impact of the Proposed Development and adjacent developments (e.g. wind farms and hydroelectric scheme - operation and proposed) on the water quality and fish populations should also be considered and included in the design of the proposed monitoring programmes.	MS	MS Response FL/15-7 pg 2	Chapter 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Cumulative impacts with adjacent developments have been considered in the assessment and would be included in the design of monitoring programmes.
44	The design of watercourse crossings should include uninhibited passage of fish - refer to 'River Crossings and Migratory Fish (2012) and 'Engineering in the Water Environment Good Practice Guide to Construction of River Crossings (SEPA)	MS	MS Response FL/15-7 pg 2	Technical Appendix 10.3: Watercourse Crossing Assessment	The noted appendix includes a watercourse crossing assessment and refers to the noted guidance documents. The design ensures uninhibited passage of fish at relevant locations and include provision of suitable ledges or mammal crossings to ensure free passage to otters during periods of high water-flow (see also Chapter 3, paragraph 3.3.32).
45	Ness DSFB and Ness and Beaully Fisheries Trust should be contacted by the developer as they may be able to provide information about local fish stocks.	MS	MS Response FL/15-7 pg 2	N/A	No further consultation was undertaken with the noted consultees and fish stocks as potential for impacts are well understood at the site.
46	In the interests of air safety, the MOD will request that all turbines be fitted with aviation safety lighting in accordance with the Civil Aviation Authority, Air Navigation Order.	DIO	DIO Response DIO 10044652 pg 1	Chapter 16: Aviation	CAA aviation lighting requirements in accordance with Article 219 of the Air Navigation Order come into effect at a height of 150m. As the turbines would be less than 150m to blade tip the Applicant would instead agree a suitable aviation lighting scheme with the MOD in accordance with MOD obstruction lighting guidance.
47	Defence Infrastructure Organisation Safeguarding wishes to be consulted and notified of the progression of planning applications and submissions relating to the Proposed Development to verify that it will not adversely affect defence interests.	DIO	DIO Response DIO 10044652 pg 2	Chapter 16: Aviation	The DIO will be kept updated and consulted on the progress of the application. Potential effects of the Proposed Development on MOD infrastructure are assessed within this Chapter.
48	The EIA should explicitly address what has changed since 2014 to make potentially larger turbines acceptable in areas where previously turbines were ruled not to be acceptable.	MouS	MouS Response pg 2 item 1	Chapter 2: Site Selection and	The noted Chapter explains the design evolution of the project.

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				Design Evolution	
49	Glenshero windfarm proposal should be included in the cumulative impact assessment	MouS	MouS Response pg 2 item 2	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity	Cumulative sites included in the detailed assessment are listed in Table 7.8.4 of the LVIA and include Glenshero Wind Farm. Glenshero is included within other technical chapter cumulative assessments where relevant.
50	Viewpoint 1 should be moved to an adjacent Munro, Tom a' Choinnich, for example.	MouS	MouS Response pg 2 item 4	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity	This VP was not moved as it was considered adequately representative.
51	Viewpoint 11 may be located on a Glen Feshie Munro which is at least 10 km closer than the Cairngorm Funicular and within the same NSA and WLA designations.	MouS	MouS Response pg 2 item 4	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity	This VP was moved to Braeriach (VP10) in agreement with SNH (see Technical Appendix 7.2: Landscape and Visual Scoping Appraisal).
52	Viewpoint 6 could be dropped to give scope to introduce an elevated well trafficked viewpoint to the southwest, on Sron a'Choire Ghairbh or Ben Tee for example.	MouS	MouS Response pg 2 item 4	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity	Carn Dubh (VP5) was considered an important VP and therefore retained. VP 15 (Beainn Teallach) and VP 17 (Carn Dearg (Glen Roy)) were added to represent views from the south-west in consultation with SNH (see Technical Appendix 7.2: Landscape and Visual Scoping Appraisal).
53	Suggest that an assessment of tourism and recreation should be included and should be focussed on the specific section of the tourism and recreation market that published evidence suggests is impacted by wind farm development rather than the unsophisticated and undifferentiated approach that characterises many EIAs.	MouS	MouS Response pg 2 item 5	Chapters 14: Socio-economics and Tourism; and 15: Land Use and Recreation	Tourism and recreation have been considered in Chapter 14. See also effects on recreation discussed in paragraphs 15.7.12 to 15.7.27 of Chapter 15.
54	If any changes are proposed to the information supplied to NATS in regard to the Proposed Development which become the basis of a revised, amended or further application for approval, then as a statutory consultee NERL	NATS	NATS Response email 01/10/18	Chapter 16: Aviation	Noted. Potential effects of the Proposed Development on NATS infrastructure are assessed within the noted Chapter.

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	requires that it be further consulted on any such changes prior to any planning permission or any consent being granted.				
55	The potential impacts of disturbance during construction and collision risk should be considered for Slavonian Grebe and Common Scoter at the Loch Knockie and Nearby Lochs Special Protection Area (SPA) and demonstrated in the EIA Report.	RSPB	RSPB Response 727345 pg 1	Chapter 9: Ornithology	The potential effects from the Proposed Development, alone and in combination with other plans or projects, on the SPA qualifying species are considered in section 9.3 of Chapter 9.
56	The potential impacts on Annex 1 species including hen harrier, merlin, golden eagle (see 162), osprey, red kites, golden plover and peregrine should be adequately covered in the EIA Report.	RSPB	RSPB Response 727345 pg 1	Chapter 9: Ornithology	The potential impacts on these species are fully considered in section 9.8 of Chapter 9.
57	The potential impacts on other important bird species likely to occur including dunlin, greenshank and black grouse (see 163) should be adequately covered within the EIA report.	RSPB	RSPB Response 727345 pg 1	Chapter 9: Ornithology	Potential impacts on these species are fully considered in the noted Chapter.
58	Potential effects of the access route on habitats suitable for black grouse and breeding osprey should be adequately covered in the EIA Report.	RSPB	RSPB Response 727345 pg 1	Chapter 9: Ornithology	Measures to avoid disturbance from use of the existing main access track (no new habitat loss would occur as a result of the Proposed Development) are outlined in section 9.9 and Technical Appendix 9.4.
59	The loss of area to the Proposed Development could compromise the viability of one or more golden eagle territories. It is therefore important that territory data are analysed and the results used to inform the wind farm layout, as the development could reduce the extent of available eagle foraging habitat. The EIA report should consider impacts on the Natural Heritage Zone (NHZ) population and suitable mitigation. It is important to ascertain the distances of operations from nearby golden eagle eyries so that appropriate operational constraints can be put in place to prevent disturbance to breeding birds.	RSPB	RSPB Response 727345 pg 2	Chapter 9: Ornithology	Potential effects upon golden eagle are discussed in section 9.8, with no significant effects likely to occur. The Proposed Development is not considered to have any direct effect on any known nest sites due to their distance from the site. The assessment considers impacts on the NHZ.

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60	Mitigation for black grouse should be detailed in the EIA report, and a buffer of at least 750m between scheme infrastructure and construction activity and main lek sites, and the same buffer distances for satellite leks where possible. Operations within 750m of any known lek site should be timed to avoid activity 1 hour before, to 2 hours after, local sunrise from 15th March to 15th May.	RSPB	RSPB Response 727345 pg 2	Chapter 9: Ornithology	Mitigation measures for black grouse are detailed in section 9.9 of Chapter 9.
61	Field survey data should be used to inform the detailed layout of the Proposed Development and its potential impacts on ground nesting birds including golden plover.	RSPB	RSPB Response 727345 pg 2	Chapter 9: Ornithology	Field surveys were carried out, with methodology detailed in section 9.5 and findings of surveys set out in section 9.6 of Chapter 9. Field survey data was used to inform the layout of the Proposed Development, and potential impacts on ground nesting birds, including golden plover, are discussed in section 9.8.
62	More information should be provided to justify the proposed ornithological survey effort, and it will need to be demonstrated in the EIA Report that the survey data is adequate, robust and accurate. The information provided should include details of the location, extent and nature of all construction activities associated with the Stronelaig wind farm construction that occur during each period of bird survey.	RSPB	RSPB Response 727345 pg 2	Chapter 9: Ornithology	Section 9.3. of the noted Chapter discusses this issue.
63	The cumulative assessment should fully accord with SNH (2018) guidance on "Assessing the cumulative impact of onshore wind farms on birds" and the SNH (2018) guidance on "Assessing the Significance of Impacts from Onshore Wind Farms Outwith Designated Areas".	RSPB	RSPB Response 727345 pg 3	Chapter 9: Ornithology	Section 9.5 of Chapter 9 discusses the approach to the assessment generally and section 9.11 details the approach to the cumulative assessment.
64	In assessing cumulative impacts on species that are sensitive to wind energy developments such as golden eagle and hen harrier, it would be appropriate to consider impacts at the Natural Heritage Zone (NHZ) scale (in this case, NHZ 10:	RSPB	RSPB Response 727345 pg 3	Chapter 9: Ornithology	Cumulative impacts, where relevant, have been assessed at the NHZ scale (i.e. NHZ 10: Central Highlands), in section 9.11 of Chapter 9.

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	Central Highlands), taking account of all existing and proposed wind energy schemes in NHZ 10.				
65	The cumulative assessment should consider displacement and barrier effects as well as collision risk.	RSPB	RSPB Response 727345 pg 3	Chapter 9: Ornithology	Displacement, barrier and collision risk effects are considered throughout the assessment, including the cumulative impact assessment in section 9.11.
66	The cumulative assessment should consider 'in combination' impacts in relation to other types of development such as overhead power lines and new woodland planting.	RSPB	RSPB Response 727345 pg 3	Chapter 9: Ornithology	The cumulative assessment in section 9.11 considers 'in combination' effects where relevant.
67	The carbon calculator should be used as early as possible in the planning process, to inform siting and micro-siting of both turbines and tracks and other infrastructure, and not simply undertaken after the site layout has been determined. This must be clearly addressed in the EIA Report which should also include all the information input into the model. RSPB Scotland considers that the maximum payback period should be six months as a maximum and should ideally be as close to zero as possible.	RSPB	RSPB Response 727345 pg 3	Chapter 11: Geology and Carbon Balance	The carbon balance calculation has been undertaken as reported in Technical Appendix 11.4.
68	The Proposed Development should achieve 'no net loss' of peatland, firstly through avoiding deep peat disturbance and secondly through commitments to restoration. A suitable area of modified blanket bog should be identified and restored as compensation for the loss of any functioning blanket bog. There are large areas within the proposed wind farm site where the peat is currently dissected by deep gullies that the applicant could consider restoring to blanket bog.	RSPB	RSPB Response 727345 pg 3	Technical Appendix 8.6: Outline Habitat Management Plan	Please refer to Technical Appendix 8.6: Outline Habitat Management Plan.
69	The EIA report should include a clear description of the mitigation measures proposed to minimise potential adverse impacts, and a convincing assessment of residual impact following the deployment of these measures. Evidence should be provided for the assumed effectiveness	RSPB	RSPB Response 727345 pg 4	Throughout EIA Report, Technical Appendix 8.6.	Each technical Chapter of the EIA Report (7 – 17) includes a description of proposed mitigation measures, where appropriate, and the likely residual effects following their implementation.

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	<p>of proposed mitigation measures based on experience from other projects.</p> <p>A detailed Habitat Management Plan (HMP) should be prepared and submitted as part of the proposals. This should contain detailed ecological justification for any habitat management proposals. The scheme should avoid any development on deep peat and seek to enhance key habitats such as blanket bog occurring within the area.</p>				<p>An OHMP is provided as Technical Appendix 8.6, which aims to restore and enhance blanket bog in the study area.</p> <p>Deep peat has been avoided, where possible, throughout the design of the Proposed Development. Floating tracks would be used on areas of peat deeper than 1m, where practicable. Further details on construction design and the avoidance of deep peat can be found in Chapter 2: Site Selection and Design Evolution and Chapter 11: Geology and Carbon Balance, respectively.</p>
70	<p>The Proposed Development lies within a Drinking Water Protected Area (DWPA) in the Loch Ness Catchment which supplies Invermoriston Water Treatment Works (WTW) and it is essential that water quality and water quantity in the area are protected. Site specific risks and mitigation measures will require to be assessed and implemented in accordance with advice found at: www.scottishwater.co.uk/slm.</p>	SW	SW Response 767311 pg 1	Chapter 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology	<p>Protection measures identified within Scottish Water (2018) guidance addressed in best practice construction measures are outlined in the noted Chapter and the Draft CEMP (Technical Appendix 3.1).</p>
71	<p>Consideration should be given to Right of way HI109 which forms part of the longer Glen Markie Track, a historic route which is promoted by the Heritage Paths project as described in the ScotWays publication Scottish Hill Tracks</p>	ScotWays	Scotways Response Letter 30/10/18 pg 1	Chapter 15: Land Use and Recreation	<p>This is considered in paragraph 15.7.12. A Draft Outdoor Access Management Plan is included in Technical Appendix 15.1. See also Figure A15.1 and A15.2.</p>
72	<p>Whilst there is little guidance relating to the siting of turbines in relation to established paths and rights of way, it is recommended that consideration is given to: 'Extract from the Welsh Assembly Government's Technical Advice Note on Renewable Energy (TAN 8) - Proximity to Highways and Railways' "2.25 It is advisable to set back all wind turbines a minimum distance, equivalent to the height of the blade tip,</p>	ScotWays	Scotways Response Letter 30/10/18 pg 1	Chapter 15: Land Use and Recreation	<p>Potential effects on recreation are discussed in the noted chapter, and mitigation proposed where relevant.</p>

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	<i>from the edge of any public highway (road or other public right of way) or railway line".</i>				
73	<p>The following information should be addressed in the EIA in support of the Proposed Development:</p> <p>a) Map and assessment of all engineering activities in or impacting on the water environment including propose buffers, details of any flood risk assessment and details of any related CAR applications;</p> <p>b) Map and assessment of impacts upon Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems and buffers;</p> <p>c) Map and assessment of impacts upon groundwater abstractions and buffers;</p> <p>d) Peat depth survey and table detailing re-use proposals;</p> <p>e) Map and site layout of borrow pits;</p> <p>f) Schedule of mitigation including pollution prevention measures.</p>	SEPA	SEPA Response PCS/161447 pg 1	Chapters 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology; and 11: Geology and Carbon Balance	<p>a) Flood risk is assessed in section 10.7.16 to 10.7.18 of the noted Chapter. To be set out in detailed design plans which will be undertaken post determination of the application. The Proposed Development will require a construction site licence (under CAR regulations) for the management of surface water and groundwater discharge.</p> <p>b) Technical Appendix 10.1, Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems, potential impacts and principles of mitigation are set out in sections 10.7 and 10.8 of the noted Chapter. NVC surveying outlined in Chapter 8: Ecology.</p> <p>c) Technical Appendix 10.2, Private Water Supplies, Sections 10.7 and 10.8 of the noted Chapter.</p> <p>d) Peat depths are indicated on Figure 11.2 and a draft PMP is included in Technical Appendix 11.3.</p> <p>e) A Borrow Pit Report is included in Technical Appendix 11.1.</p> <p>f) A Schedule of Mitigation Measures is included in Chapter 18: Schedule of Mitigation. The implementation of best practice measures and mitigation measures outlined in the noted Chapter shall be supervised and verified by the Ecological Clerk of Works (EcoW).</p>
74	Further engagement with the project once initial habitat and peat information has been collected and an initial layout has been determined would be welcomed by SEPA.	SEPA	SEPA Response PCS/161447 para 1.1	N/A	Further engagement was carried out between the Applicant and SEPA by way of meetings and correspondence through October and November

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					2019, with further email correspondence in January and March 2020 to clarify queries raised.
75	The Proposed Development should be demonstrated to make as much use as possible of recently constructed or consented infrastructure including temporary development areas, such laydown areas and site compounds, and borrow pits if further use can be made to well-located existing pits before they are restored.	SEPA	SEPA Response PCS/161447 para 1.2	Chapter 3: Description of Development; and Technical Appendix 11.1: Borrow Pit Appraisal Report	The noted chapter and associated figures describe the intended use of existing infrastructure developed as part of Stronelaig Wind Farm and the Glendoe Hydroelectric Scheme. The noted appendix details the borrow pits anticipated to be utilised, three of which were previously used for development of Stronelaig Wind Farm.
76	The site layout must be designed to avoid impacts upon the water environment. Where activities such as watercourse crossings, watercourse diversions or other engineering activities in or impacting on the water environment cannot be avoided then the submission must include justification of this and a map showing: a) All proposed temporary or permanent infrastructure overlain with all lochs and watercourses; b) A minimum buffer of 50m around each loch or watercourse. If this minimum buffer cannot be achieved each breach must be numbered on a plan with an associated photograph of the location, dimensions of the loch or watercourse and drawings of what is proposed in terms of engineering works; and c) Detailed layout of all proposed mitigation including all cut off drains, location, number and size of settlement ponds. However , If a commitment is provided that all watercourse crossings will be achieved by way of bottomless culverts or traditional style bridges then apart from location, no other information on watercourse crossings would be required at the application stage.	SEPA	SEPA Response PCS/161447 para 1.3 and Appendix 1 - 2.1	Chapter 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology	The noted chapter assesses the potential impacts of the Proposed Development on watercourses and the water environment. a) Figure 10.1 displays infrastructure overlain with all lochs and watercourses. b) Any infrastructure within a 50m buffer around watercourses is displayed on Figure 10.7. c) Mitigation measures are discussed in the noted chapter.

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77	If water abstractions or dewatering are proposed, a table of volumes and timings of groundwater abstractions and related mitigation measures must be provided.	SEPA	SEPA Response PCS/161447 Appendix 1 - 2.2	Technical Appendix 3.1: Draft CEMP	Please refer to the Draft CEMP.
78	Provided watercourse crossings are indicated to be designed to accommodate the 1 in 200 year event and other infrastructure is located well away from watercourses SEPA do not foresee from current information a need for detailed information on flood risk.	SEPA	SEPA Response PCS/161447 para 1.3	Chapter 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Detailed design of watercourse crossings would be carried out by contractors to 1 in 200 + 20% design standard.
79	It is important that the initial application is supported by enough peat probing information to inform the layout and should be clearly demonstrated to avoid the areas of deepest peat. The EIA Report must: a) demonstrate how the layout has been designed to minimise disturbance of peat and consequential release of CO ₂ ; and b) outline the preventative/mitigation measures to avoid significant drying or oxidation of peat through, for example, the construction of access tracks, drainage channels, cable trenches, or the storage and re-use of excavated peat.	SEPA	SEPA Response PCS/161447 para 1.4 and Appendix 1 - 3.2	Chapter 11: Geology and Carbon Balance	a) Chapter 2: Design Evolution and Alternatives details how the Proposed Development has been designed to minimise disturbance of peat (see also Chapter 11) b) Construction methodologies and mitigation measures are described in the PSRA in Technical Appendix 11.2 and Draft Peat Management Plan in Technical Appendix 11.3.
80	The submission must include: a) A detailed map of peat depths to full depth and in accordance with 'Guidance on Developments on Peatland - Peatland Survey' (SG 2017) with all the built elements (including peat storage areas) overlain to demonstrate how the development avoids areas of deep peat and other sensitive receptors such as GWDTE. b) A table which details the quantities of acrotelmic, catotelmic and amorphous peat which will be excavated for each element and where it will be re-used during reinstatement. Details of the proposed widths and depths of peat to be re-used and how it will be kept wet permanently must be included.	SEPA	SEPA Response PCS/161447 Appendix 1 - 3.3	Chapter 11: Geology and Carbon Balance	Peat depths are indicated on Figure 11.2 and a draft PMP is included in Technical Appendix 11.3. Impacts on GWDTEs are assessed in Chapter 8: Ecology and Chapter 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology.

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81	The information must be in accordance with SEPA's 'Guidance on the Assessment of Peat Volumes, Reuse of Excavated Peat and Minimisation of Waste' and 'Developments on Peat and Off-Site uses of Waste Peat'.	SEPA	SEPA Response PCS/161447 Appendix 1 - 3.4	Chapter 11: Geology and Carbon Balance	The information presented in the noted Chapter and its associated appendices is in accordance with the noted guidance.
82	Dependent upon the volumes of peat likely to be encountered and the scale of the Proposed Development it must be considered whether a full Peat Management Plan (as detailed in the above guidance) is required or whether the above information would be best submitted as part of the schedule of mitigation.	SEPA	SEPA Response PCS/161447 Appendix 1 - 3.5	Chapter 11: Geology and Carbon Balance	A Draft PMP is included in Technical Appendix 11.3.
83	Any local peatland restoration work opportunities which could help compensate for the new disturbance of peat caused by the Proposed Development should be outlined.	SEPA	SEPA Response PCS/161447 para 1.4	Technical Appendix 8.6: Outline Habitat Management Plan	Opportunities for peatland restoration are outlined within the noted appendix.
84	The following information must be submitted in relation to GWDTE: a) A map demonstrating that all GWDTE are outwith a 100m radius of all excavations shallower than 1m and outwith 250m of all excavations deeper than 1m and proposed groundwater abstractions. If micro-siting is to be considered as a mitigation measure the distance of survey needs to be extended by the proposed maximum extent of micro-siting. The survey needs to extend beyond the site boundary where the distances require it. b) If the minimum buffers above cannot be achieved, a detailed site specific qualitative and/or quantitative risk assessment will be required.	SEPA	SEPA Response PCS/161447 Appendix 1 - 4.1	Chapter 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology	a) Figure 10.6 indicates potential GWDTE areas and the noted buffers overlap with the Proposed Development infrastructure. b) A site-specific assessment of GWDTE is included in Technical Appendix 10.1: GWDTE Assessment.
85	Information detailed in Guidance on Assessing the Impacts of Development Proposals on Groundwater Abstractions	SEPA	SEPA Response PCS/161447 Appendix 1 - 4.2	Chapter 8: Ecology, Chapter 10:	A map demonstrating the locations of all potential GWDTE has been provided as Figure 8.5. As the minimum buffers have not been

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	and Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems should be submitted.			Hydrology and Hydrogeology	achieved, a site-specific qualitative risk assessment has been undertaken, as detailed in paragraph 8.6.14. Further consultation with SEPA, described below, agreed that the GWDTE identified are unlikely to be groundwater dependent. See also Chapter 10 and Technical Appendix 10.1.
86	It is suggested that NVC survey could be carried out without carrying out Phase 1 or Sniffer assessments. SEPA would be content to review some of the existing available NVC information with the developer to determine whether some of it could be used to support this application.	SEPA	SEPA Response PCS/161447 para 1.5	Chapter 8: Ecology	Phase 1 and NVC surveys were carried out for the Proposed Development.
87	The EIA Report should provide evidence to confirm that no development would take place within 250 m of a ground water supply source as follows: a) A map demonstrating that all existing groundwater abstractions are outwith a 100m radius of all excavations shallower than 1m and outwith 250m of all excavations deeper than 1m and proposed groundwater abstractions. If micro-siting is to be considered as a mitigation measure the distance of survey needs to be extended by the proposed maximum extent of micro-siting. The survey needs to extend beyond the site boundary where the distances require it. b) If the minimum buffers above cannot be achieved, a detailed site specific qualitative and/or quantitative risk assessment will be required. We are likely to seek conditions securing appropriate mitigation for all existing groundwater abstractions affected.	SEPA	SEPA Response PCS/161447 para 1.6 and Appendix 1 - 5.1	Chapter 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology	No groundwater abstractions for public water supply are located within 2km of the Proposed Development. Potential impacts on private water supplies are addressed in Technical Appendix 10.2: Private Water Supplies.
88	Information detailed in Guidance on Assessing the Impacts of Development Proposals on Groundwater Abstractions	SEPA	SEPA Response PCS/161447 para	Chapter 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology	The noted guidance was referred to as part of assessment, and the information provided as part of the EIA Report.

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	and Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems should be submitted.		1.6 and Appendix 1 - 5.2		
89	If new borrow pits are proposed then ground investigation needs to be carried out prior to the application being submitted to ensure that the areas proposed are likely to yield the material required. Specific areas should be identified rather than large areas of search.	SEPA	SEPA Response PCS/161447 para 1.8	Chapter 11: Geology and Carbon Balance	Specific areas have been targeted based on site observations, previous use, previous ground investigation data from Stronelairg Wind Farm and topography. A ground investigation will be undertaken at detailed design stage.
90	A Site Management Plan should be submitted in support of the application containing the following information for each borrow pit: a) A map showing the location, size, depths and dimensions; b) A map showing any stocks of rock, overburden, soils and temporary and permanent infrastructure including tracks, buildings, oil storage, pipes and drainage, overlain with all lochs and watercourses to a distance of 250 metres. It must be demonstrated that a site specific proportionate buffer can be achieved. On this map, a site-specific buffer must be drawn around each loch or watercourse proportionate to the depth of excavations and at least 10m from access tracks. If this minimum buffer cannot be achieved each breach must be numbered on a plan with an associated photograph of the location, dimensions of the loch or watercourse, drawings of what is proposed in terms of engineering works; c) A justification for the proposed location of borrow pits and evidence of the suitability of the material to be excavated for the proposed use, including any risk of pollution caused by degradation of the rock. d) A ground investigation report giving existing seasonally highest water table including sections showing the max. area, depth and profile of working in relation to the water table.		SEPA Response PCS/161447 Appendix 1 - 7.2	Chapter 11: Geology and Carbon Balance	a) Maps are included as part of the Borrow Pit Assessment Report in Technical Appendix 11.1. b) Please refer to the draft CEMP in Technical Appendix 3.1. c) The suitability of borrow pits is discussed in Technical Appendix 11.1. d) A ground investigation will be undertaken post consent to inform borrow pit design. e) Please refer to the draft CEMP in Technical Appendix 3.1. f) Please refer to the draft CEMP in Technical Appendix 3.1. g) Please refer to the draft CEMP in Technical Appendix 3.1. h) Proposed peat storage areas and dimensions are presented in the PMP in Technical Appendix 11.3. Peat depths are indicated on Figure 11.2. i and j) Indicative borrow pit restoration profiles are provided in the PMP in Technical Appendix 11.3. Further details of phasing and rock processing, etc., will be provided post-consent.

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	<p>e) A site map showing cut-off drains, silt management devices and settlement lagoons to manage surface water and dewatering discharge. Cut-off drains must be installed to maximise diversion of water from entering quarry works.</p> <p>f) A site map showing proposed water abstractions with details of the volumes and timings of abstractions.</p> <p>g) A site map showing the location of pollution prevention measures such as spill kits, oil interceptors, drainage associated with welfare facilities, recycling and bin storage and vehicle washing areas. The drawing notes should include a commitment to check these daily.</p> <p>h) A site map showing where soils and overburden will be stored including details of the heights and dimensions of each store, how long the material will be stored for and how soils will be kept fit for restoration purposes. Where the development will result in the disturbance of peat or other carbon rich soils then the submission must also include a detailed map of peat depths (this must be to full depth and follow the survey requirement of the 'Developments on Peatland - Peatland Survey (SG 2017)') with all the built elements and excavation areas overlain so it can clearly be seen how the development minimises disturbance of peat and the consequential release of CO2.</p> <p>i) Sections and plans detailing how restoration will be progressed including the phasing, profiles, depths and types of material to be used.</p> <p>j) Details of how the rock will be processed in order to produce a grade of rock that will not cause siltation problems during its end use on tracks, trenches and other hardstanding.</p>				

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91	Clear, site specific plans should be provided showing where pollution prevention measures would be located accompanied by a schedule of mitigation measures. Sufficient site-specific information should be provided for SEPA to be content that suitable measures can be put in place to control any runoff.	SEPA	SEPA Response PCS/161447 para 1.9	Chapters 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology; and 18: Schedule of Mitigation, Appendix 3.1: Draft CEMP	Chapter 18: Schedule of Mitigation includes all mitigation measures set out within the EIA Report. Chapter 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology includes site-specific information relating to the water environment. Please also refer to the Draft CEMP (Technical Appendix 3.1).
92	The schedule of mitigation must include reference to best practice pollution prevention and construction techniques and regulatory requirements, and should set out the daily responsibilities of ECoWs, how site inspections will be recorded and acted upon and proposals for a planning monitoring enforcement officer (refer to SEPA's Guidance for Pollution Prevention (GPPs)).	SEPA	SEPA Response PCS/161447 Appendix 1 - 8.1	Chapter 18: Schedule of Mitigation	The noted chapter includes the Schedule of Mitigation and includes reference to pollution prevention, the responsibilities of the ECoW, and monitoring details.
93	All maps must be based on an adequate scale with which to assess the information. This could range from OS 1: 10,000 to a more detailed scale in more sensitive locations. All maps must detail all proposed upgraded, temporary and permanent site infrastructure. This includes all tracks, excavations, buildings, borrow pits, pipelines, cabling, site compounds, laydown areas, storage areas and any other built elements.	SEPA	SEPA Response PCS/161447 Appendix 1 - 1.1	Throughout EIA Report	All figures accompanying the EIA Report are at appropriate map scales allowing for information to be assessed. The noted details are included on figures, where appropriate.
94	The layout should be designed to minimise the extent of new works on previously undisturbed ground and cabling must be laid in ground already disturbed such as verges.	SEPA	SEPA Response PCS/161447 Appendix 1 - 1.1	Chapter 3: Description of Development	Existing infrastructure would be used as far as practicable, as detailed in the noted Chapter. Cabling would be laid in trenches of varying width (depending on the number of cables) and approximately 1m in depth alongside the site access tracks where suitable, or otherwise in agreement with THC in consultation with SEPA and the site ECoW.

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95	A comparison of the environmental effects of alternative locations of infrastructure elements, such as tracks, may be required.	SEPA	SEPA Response PCS/161447 Appendix 1 - 1.1	Chapter 2: Site Selection and Design Evolution	The noted chapter describes the alternative layouts considered, with reference to environmental considerations.
96	Proposals for life extension, repowering and / or decommissioning must demonstrate accordance with SEPA Guidance on the life extension and decommissioning of onshore wind farms and demonstrate how the hierarchy of environmental impact detailed in Table 1 of the guidance has been applied, in the context of latest knowledge and best practice, including justification for not selecting lower impact options when life extension is not proposed.	SEPA	SEPA Response PCS/161447 Appendix 1 - 9.1	Chapter 3: Description of Development	Life extension and repowering proposals are not included within the EIA Report. Details on decommissioning are discussed in section 3.6 of Chapter 3.
97	The EIA should demonstrate that there will be no discarding of materials that are likely to be classified as waste as any such proposals would be unacceptable under waste management licensing (refer to 'Is it waste - Understanding the definition of waste' (SEPA).	SEPA	SEPA Response PCS/161447 Appendix 1 - 9.2	Chapter 3: Description of Development; Appendices 3.1: Draft Construction Environmental Management Plan; and 11.3: Draft Peat Management Plan	Waste management is addressed in the draft CEMP. It is not anticipated that any excavated waste materials would be generated during the works as all would be re-used on site.
98	Latest guidance from SNH for wind farm developments on landscape, birds and protected species should be followed. In particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - map and descriptions of Wild Land Areas; - peat map; and - up-dated guidance on standard of visualisations. 	SNH	SNH Response CNS/REN/WF/HI Annex A - 1	Chapters 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity; and 11: Geology and Carbon Balance	The latest SNH guidance has been followed. Wild Land Areas and descriptions are considered in Technical Appendices 7.4: Assessment of Designated and Protected Landscapes and 7.6: Cumulative Landscape Assessment Tables, and summarised in sections 7.7.34 to 7.7.42 and 7.8.26 to 7.8.27.

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					Visualisations to current SNH standards are provided as Figures 7.9.1.1 to 7.9.20.3 in Volume 3A. The most recent guidance has informed this assessment and the undertaking of site surveys for geology and carbon balance.
99	A full assessment of the impacts of the Proposed Development on the Monadhliath SAC and associated SSSI and River Spey SAC and associated SSSI should be included in the EIA Report.	SNH	SNH Response CNS/REN/WF/HI Annex A - 3	Chapter 8: Ecology	A Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA) has been undertaken for the Monadhliath SAC and SSSI and is provided as Technical Appendix 8.3. An assessment of the impacts on the River Spey SAC and SSSI is provided in Table 8.2.
100	Monadhliath SAC/SSSI - The distinction between the National (SSSI) and International (SAC) designation should be recognised.	SNH	SNH Response CNS/REN/WF/HI Annex A - 3.1	Chapter 8: Ecology	This has been recognised when comparing the geographic importance of a SAC (international) to a SSSI (national). The potential effects on each designation have been assessed independently considering the relevant designated features considered or known to be present in the study area.
101	A deer management plan including measures to mitigate adverse impacts on the Monadhliath SAC/SSSI which may arise through the displacement of deer should be included in the EIA Report. Refer to: http://www.snh.gov.uk/land-and-sea/managing-wildlife/managing-deer/ http://www.bestpracticeguides.org.uk/planning_dmeps.aspx	SNH	SNH Response CNS/REN/WF/HI Annex A - 3.1	Chapter 8: Ecology	A deer management plan is included as Technical Appendix 8.5.
102	The Deer Management Plan should take into account the management of deer on neighbouring land and the neighbouring wind farms to ensure that the objectives are complimentary.	SNH	SNH Response CNS/REN/WF/HI Annex A - 3.1	Chapter 8: Ecology	The deer management plan takes into account existing plans and measures described in the Stronelaig Deer Management Plan and the Strategic Deer Management Plan (SDMP) for the Monadhliath Deer Management Group (MDMG), provided as Technical Appendix 8.7 and Technical Appendix 8.8, respectively.

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103	An assessment of the potential for infrastructure works on potential changes to hydrology and associated effects on the Monadhliath SAC / SSSI should be included in the EIA Report	SNH	SNH Response CNS/REN/WF/HI Annex A - 3.1	Chapter 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Chapter 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology assesses potential impacts on hydrology and the Monadhliath SAC / SSSI.
104	River Spey SAC / SSSI - Potential impacts of pollution or sediments produced during construction on the River Spey SAC/SSSI should be assessed in the EIA Report and mitigation measures included as necessary.	SNH	SNH Response CNS/REN/WF/HI Annex A - 3.2	Chapter 8: Ecology	Potential impacts are assessed in Table 8.2 of Chapter 8 and considered unlikely due to a lack of hydrological connectivity between the Proposed Development and the River Spey catchment. As a result, mitigation measures beyond the standard pollution prevention measures are not considered necessary.
105	If the applicant is able to commit to undertaking all construction work in accordance with SEPA's good practice guidelines then any adverse impacts on the SAC/SSSI should be avoided.	SNH	SNH Response CNS/REN/WF/HI Annex A - 3.2	Chapter 8: Ecology	The Applicant is able to commit to this, as detailed in paragraph 8.8.8 of Chapter 8. Please refer also to Technical Appendix 3.1: Draft CEMP.
106	If all infrastructure associated with the wind farm proposal is located outside the Spey River catchment the River Spey SAC/SSSI could be scoped out.	SNH	SNH Response CNS/REN/WF/HI Annex A - 3.2	Chapter 8: Ecology	All infrastructure is located outside the River Spey catchment and potential impacts are therefore not considered possible.
107	An assessment on the Special Qualities of the Cairngorms National Park should be included in the EIA Report and should include cumulative effects. The EIA Report should contain sufficient information and analysis for the CNP Partnership Plan policy test 1.3 (to conserve and enhance the SLQs of the CNP) to be undertaken.	SNH	SNH Response CNS/REN/WF/HI Annex A - 3.3 and 4.2	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity	An assessment of CNP Special Landscape Qualities is included in Technical Appendix 7.4 and summarised in section 7.7.26 to 7.7.32. Cumulative effects are considered in Technical Appendix 7.6 and summarised in section 7.8.25. The CNP Partnership Plan policy test is discussed in the Planning Statement which accompanies the Application.
108	Detailed assessment of NSAs can be scoped out.	SNH	SNH Response CNS/REN/WF/HI Annex A - 4.1	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity	NSAs have been Scoped out (see Technical Appendix 7.2: Landscape and Visual Scoping Appraisal).

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109	The assessment of effects on wild land should be limited to WLA 19 and WLA 20 and can be included within the LVIA. However in order for consultees to fully understand the range and significance of effects on wild land, the effects on each WLA and each relevant quality within that WLA must be clearly described and concluded. This is the approach advocated in SNH's 2017 consultative draft guidance	SNH	SNH Response CNS/REN/WF/HI Annex A - 4.3	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity	The assessment of effects on WLAs has been limited to WLAs 19 and 20. These assessments are included in Tables 1.2.2 and 1.2.3 of Appendix 7.4: Assessment of Designated and Protected Landscapes and include consideration of each identified key quality and integrity of the WLA as required by SNH's consultative draft guidance. This is summarised in sections 7.7.34 to 7.7.42. Cumulative effects are considered in Technical Appendix 7.6: Cumulative Landscape Assessment Tables and summarised in section 7.8.26 to 7.8.27.
110	It is recommended that the wild land assessment methodology including the scope of the wild land assessment is discussed with SNH at an early stage.	SNH	SNH Response CNS/REN/WF/HI Annex A - 4.3	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity	The scope of the wild land assessment was agreed with SNH at Scoping stage, to comprise WLA 19: Braeroy – Glenshirra – Creag Meagaidh and WLA 20: Monadhliath only, and agreement was also confirmed with SNH that the wild land assessments for the two WLAs would be included within the LVIA report. The method of assessment is broadly in accordance with the advice of SNH's recent consultative draft guidance, as requested.
111	A cumulative assessment of effects on the landscape issues raised should be undertaken to ensure that consultees are able to differentiate between the effects as a result of the two distinct clusters of this proposal.	SNH	SNH Response CNS/REN/WF/HI Annex A - 4.4	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity	The cumulative landscape assessment is included in Technical Appendix 7.6: Cumulative Landscape Assessment Tables and summarised in section 7.8. The assessment enables consultees to differentiate between the effects of the two distinct clusters.
112	The more recent CNP Landscape Character Assessment, 2009 should be used in preference to the previous document.	SNH	SNH Response CNS/REN/WF/HI Annex A - 4.4	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity	The 2009 CNP Landscape Character Assessment has been used. Landscape character assessment of these areas is included in Technical Appendix

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					7.3 and cumulative assessment is included in Technical Appendix 7.6.
113	<p>Wirelines should be produced from the following locations in order to select the best range of viewpoints (pre-application):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beinn Teallach (NN361859) within Braeroy, Glenshirra – Creag Meagaidh WLA. Also used for Glenshero; - Footpath (east of Loch Spey) (NN429942) within Braeroy, Glenshirra – Creag Meagaidh WLA. Also used for Glenshero; - Carn Dearg (NN349966) within Braeroy, Glenshirra – Creag Meagaidh WLA. Adjacent to VP used for Glenshero confusingly also called Carn Dearg; - Doire Duibhe (NN614905) Cairngorm NP. Also used for Glenshero; - Loch na Lairige (NN558913) Cairngorm NP. Also used for Glenshero; - Dun-da-Lamh (NN581929) Cairngorm NP. Also used for Glenshero; and - Carn na Caim (NN675822) Cairngorm NP, one of the Drumochter munros. 	SNH	SNH Response CNS/REN/WF/Hi Annex A - 4.5	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity	Following further consultation, five of these VPs were included in agreement with SNH, as summarised in Technical Appendix 7.2: Landscape and Visual Scoping Appraisal.
114	<p>ZTVs should be provided to help establish viewpoints as follows (pre-application):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Paired Stronelaig and Cloiche ZTV showing additional visibility; - Paired Glenshero and Cloiche ZTV showing additional visibility; - Combined Stronelaig and Glenshero, paired with Cloiche ZTV showing additional visibility; - Separate ZTV of western cluster of 30 turbines; and - Separate ZTV of eastern cluster of 7 turbines. 	SNH	SNH Response CNS/REN/WF/Hi Annex A - 4.5	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity	As above.

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115	The Applicant needs to demonstrate through the EIA Report and draft Construction Method Statement that a wind farm can be built on this site without significant loss and damage to carbon rich soils, deep peat and priority peatland habitat. Refer to: - Scottish Planning Policy – especially Table 1 and Paragraph 205; - Scottish Government’s Climate Change Plan; - Scottish Government’s Draft Peatland and Energy Policy Statement; - Scotland’s National Peatland Plan; and - Carbon and Peatland 2016 Map.	SNH	SNH Response CNS/REN/WF/HI Annex A - 5	Chapter 8: Ecology, Chapter 11: Geology and Carbon Balance	The presence of peat and carbon rich soils has been considered in the development of the layout design. The noted guidance documents have been referred to in the preparation of the noted Chapters, where relevant.
116	In addition to the peat depth survey, NVC survey and Peat Landslide Hazard and Risk Assessment the assessment of potential impacts on carbon rich soils, deep peat and priority peatland habitat will be assisted by: - Mapping of any artificial drainage (ditches, grips etc.); - Mapping of areas of bare peat; - Observations of any nationally rare or scarce species; - Identification of bog moss Sphagnum species to species level; and - Identification of montane (alpine) features in the vegetation (species, wind-pruning etc.).	SNH	SNH Response CNS/REN/WF/HI Annex A - 5	Chapter 8: Ecology	Artificial drainage features and areas of bare peat are mapped on Figure 8.2. Observations of plant species and montane features are detailed in Technical Appendix 8.1: Methodologies and Results.
117	An Outline Habitat Management Plan to demonstrate how impacts on habitats and species will be addressed should be included in the EIA Report.	SNH	SNH Response CNS/REN/WF/HI Annex A - 5	Chapter 8: Ecology	An OHMP is provided as Technical Appendix 8.6.
118	Subject to bird survey work being carried out to SNH guidance, 1 year of bird survey work is considered suitable, with the addition of survey works for Glendoe Hydro and Stronelaig Wind Farm to provide background.	SNH	SNH Response CNS/REN/WF/HI Annex A - 6	Chapter 9: Ornithology	This is discussed in sections 9.3 and 9.5 of Chapter 9.

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119	Ornithological vantage points should be outwith the footprint / buffer of proposed turbines.	SNH (RSPB agree)	SNH Response CNS/REN/WF/HI Annex A - 6	Chapter 9: Ornithology	Most of the vantage points (VPs) are at least 500m from the proposed wind turbines (see Figure 9.3a-b: Vantage Point Locations and Viewsheds). Where that was not possible (e.g. due to topography or access restrictions) the VP location was within the viewshed of another VP, which was more than 500m from the turbines. This allowed bird activity to be remotely monitored, i.e. when the surveyor was not in position at the VP less than 500m from the turbines, to help address observer effect.
120	Vantage points 2 and 3 are within the view sheds of other vantage points. To ensure there is no displacement effect from the presence of observers, watches should not take place simultaneously from VPs 2 & 3 or 3 & 4.	SNH (RSPB agree)	SNH Response CNS/REN/WF/HI Annex A - 6	Chapter 9: Ornithology	As above.
121	In addition to the use of existing datasets to detect possible effects of Stronelairg wind farm construction work on bird surveys a record of the activities taking place on the Stronelairg site during each survey period should be made. This information should be as detailed as reasonably possible and include information on whether personnel were on foot or in vehicles.	SNH (RSPB agree)	SNH Response CNS/REN/WF/HI Annex A - 6	Chapter 9: Ornithology	Potentially disturbing activities (including construction works), which could potentially affect bird behaviour / suppress flight activity during the survey, were recorded for each watch period (see Technical Appendix 9.1).
122	To minimise disturbance all golden eagle survey work should be co-ordinated with the monitoring undertaken by the HRSG and the Regional Eagle Conservation Management Plan (RECOMP).	SNH (RSPB agree)	SNH Response CNS/REN/WF/HI Annex A - 6	Chapter 9: Ornithology	This was the case. Current and recent breeding golden eagle data relating to occupied territories relevant to the assessment, was collected and provided by HRSG (see Confidential Annex for further details).
123	The EIA Report should include wildcat, otter, bats and water vole and possibly pine marten, red squirrel and badger should suitable habitat be found on the development site or areas off site, such as access routes which will need to be adapted as a result of this proposal.	SNH	SNH Response CNS/REN/WF/HI Annex A - 7	Chapter 8: Ecology	Suitable habitat for wildcat, bat species, pine marten, red squirrel and badger is not present in the study area and these species are scoped out of the EIA Report. As access would use the existing Stronelairg Wind Farm access track, no

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					off-site access routes need adapted as part of the Proposed Development. Potential impacts on water vole and otter are considered in section 8.7.
124	All species surveys should be undertaken by suitably qualified field ecologists in accordance with standard methodologies. These methods should be detailed along with the results and any mitigation measures in the EIA Report, in a confidential annex if necessary.	SNH	SNH Response CNS/REN/WF/HI Annex A - 7	Chapter 8: Ecology	Species surveys were undertaken by suitably qualified ecologists in accordance with standard methodologies, as described in Technical Appendix 8.1: Methodologies and Results. Results relevant to the EIA are provided in section 8.6, with more detailed results provided in Technical Appendix 8.1. Mitigation measures related to protected species are described in section 8.8. A confidential annex for protected mammal species was not considered necessary.
125	Due to the mobile nature of these animals (item 95), even if not found on site, if suitable habitat is present then a species protection plan should be included in the EIA Report which details what mitigation and other action will be taken should a protected species or their resting place be found during construction.	SNH	SNH Response CNS/REN/WF/HI Annex A - 7	Chapter 8: Ecology	Site-specific species protection plans would be included as standard, as detailed in paragraph 8.8.7, primarily covering the species known to be present in the study area, such as water vole and otter. The habitat is not considered suitable for wildcat, bat species, pine marten, red squirrel and or badger.
126	The results of the NVC and Phase 1 surveys should be presented in the EIA report.	SNH	SNH Response CNS/REN/WF/HI Annex A - 8	Chapter 8: Ecology	Detailed results are provided in Technical Appendix 8.1: Methodologies and Results. Results relevant to the EIA are provided in section 8.6 and shown on Figure 8.2 and Figure 8.5 for the Phase 1 and NVC results, respectively.
127	The NVC survey should cover the development site, the new access track and a suitable buffer and include all Annex 1 and BAP Priority Habitats and GWDTE.	SNH	SNH Response CNS/REN/WF/HI Annex A - 8	Chapter 8: Ecology	The NVC survey covered everything within the site boundary and a buffer of 250m beyond the site boundary.
128	The sensitivity of montane habitats should be taken into account in the design of the proposal and any	SNH	SNH Response CNS/REN/WF/HI Annex A - 8.1	Chapter 8: Ecology	Montane habitats are taken into consideration.

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	significant loss and/ or damage to montane habitats should be avoided.				
129	The EIA Report should fully consider the potential natural heritage impacts of vehicle movements, track creation and modification along the full length of the proposed routes, including those outside the development area. Refer to: - 'Constructed Tracks in the Scottish Uplands'; and - 'Forests and Water Guidelines' (4th edition)'	SNH	SNH Response CNS/REN/WF/HI Annex A - 8.1	Chapter 8: Ecology, Chapter 9: Ornithology	All potential natural heritage impacts are considered and detailed in Chapter 8 and Chapter 9. Further details on traffic and transport impacts are also provided in Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport.
130	Due regard should be paid to the potential use of the area for recreation by the general public when designing and planning the Proposed Development. Regard should be given not only to the Proposed Development site but also the proposed access routes and additional tracks, which may increase the perceived recreational value of the area. Access should not be restricted unless necessary for health and safety or other overriding reasons. Where access needs to be restricted at any time, clear signage following the Scottish Outdoor Access Code branding guidelines is recommended.	SNH	SNH Response CNS/REN/WF/HI Annex A - 9	Chapter 15: Land Use and Recreation	Effects on recreational walking routes and trails are discussed in paragraphs 15.7.12 to 15.7.22 of Chapter 15. Consideration of maintaining access for members of the public is discussed in paragraphs 15.8.3 to 15.8.7. A Draft Outdoor Access Management Plan is included in Technical Appendix 15.1.
131	Visit Inverness Loch Ness (VILN) should have also be included within the additional list of consultees.	SFCC	SFCC Response email 17/10/2018	N/A	VILN will be included within the list of consultees at the point of application.
132	Reference to be made to the South Loch Ness Trail that runs from Fort Augustus to Scaniport, and proposed Loch Ness 360 route	SFCC	SFCC Response email 17/10/2018	Chapters 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity; 14: Socio-economics and Tourism; and 15: Land Use and Recreation	The visual effects on the South Loch Ness Trail are included as Receptor R9 (see Technical Appendix 7.7: Visual Assessment Tables). Recreational effects are discussed in Chapter 15: Land Use and Recreation. The Loch Ness 360 route is not included individually but is considered in its respective parts: the South Loch Ness Trail and Great Glen Way (Receptor R4). Tourism and recreation effects have been considered in Section 14.6, with reference to specific recreational trails. These trails are also

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					considered in paragraph 15.6.18 and assessed in paragraph 15.7.15. See also Figure 15.1.
133	The application should be clear over: - The period of time for any deemed planning permission to remain valid, which can be more than the standard 3 years; - What micro-siting allowances are being sought for turbines, tracks, buildings; and - What additional consents might be needed or if the project will include specific borrow pit requirements etc.	THC	THC Response 18/04606/SCOP pg 1	Chapter 3: Description of Development	Deemed planning permission periods will be set out in the cover letter and application forms where relevant. The noted chapter details the micrositing allowances applied to the Proposed Development and outlines additional consenting requirements.
134	Encouragement is given to consider a mixture of turbine sizes across this one wind farm, rather than adopt a uniform approach which may help achieve a better design fit.	THC	THC Response 18/04606/SCOP pg 1	Chapter 3: Description of Development	The noted chapter details the tip height for the Proposed Development as 149.9m across the site.
135	THC welcome the proposed pre-application consultation following Town and Country Planning practices as opposed to strict adherence to Section 36 procedures.	THC	THC Response 18/04606/SCOP pg 1	Chapter 5: Scoping and Consultation	Further pre-application consultation was carried out in November 2019.
136	In relation to issues scoped out: Noise: Information should be provided to the EHO on what the predicted noise levels of the selected turbines are and what the predicted cumulative levels are - including which projects are being taken into account.	THC	THC Response 18/04606/SCOP pg 2	Chapter 17: Noise	An assessment of noise is included in the noted Chapter. This considers the predictions from the Proposed Development and the cumulative predictions from the Proposed Development and other schemes operating concurrently.
137	In relation to issues scoped out: Recreation: Providing/accommodating public access on the tracks up and into the hills as a benefit of the Proposed Development should be addressed. The draft access management plan included in the EIA Report should include consideration of the Corbetts of Carn a' Chuilinn and Gairbeinn, Creag Meagaidh Munros, the Corrieyairack Pass and the public right of way through the site's eastern extremity which is sometimes used by those undertaking the TGO challenge.	THC	THC Response 18/04606/SCOP pg 2	Chapter 15: Land Use and Recreation	Consideration of maintaining access for members of the public is assessed in paragraphs 15.7.12 to 15.7.22 and mitigation is set out in paragraphs 15.8.3 to 15.8.7. Effects on recreational walking routes and trails are discussed in paragraphs 15.7.12 to 15.7.22. A Draft Outdoor Access Management Plan is included in Technical Appendix 15.1.

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138	The EIA should clearly highlight the following elements: - Description of the development - specific elements of the submitted application must be made clear. A statement is also required which outlines the main development alternatives studied by the applicant; - Environmental elements affected - a description of the aspects of the environment likely to be significantly affected by the development; - Mitigation - a clear summary table of all mitigation measures associated with the development proposal. This table should be entitled 'draft Scheme of Mitigation'.	THC	THC Response 18/04606/SCOP pg 2	Throughout EIA Report	Chapter 3: Description of Development details the specific elements of the Proposed Development. Chapter 2: Site Selection and Design Evolution details the alternatives studied by the Applicant. Environmental elements likely to be affected are detailed throughout the technical Chapters (7 – 17). Chapter 18: Schedule of Mitigation includes a table which provides a summary of all mitigation measures associated with the Proposed Development.
139	The planning policy section should include reference to the SG Onshore Wind Energy Policy Statement 2017 and THC adopted Supplementary Guidance 'Onshore Wind (November 2016)'	THC	THC Response 18/04606/SCOP pg 3	Chapter 6: Planning	The noted chapter includes reference to the SG and THC guidance documents in sections 6.3 and 6.7, respectively.
140	The following policy documents to be referenced in the EIA and Planning Statement: - Highland wide Local Development Plan 2012 (HwLDP); - Onshore Wind Energy Supplementary Guidance 2016 (OWESG); and - Inner Moray Firth Local Development Plan 2015 (IMFLDP).	THC	THC Response 18/04606/SCOP pg 3	Chapter 6: Planning; and Planning Statement	These policy documents are referenced within the noted Chapter and the Planning Statement which accompanies the EIA Report.
141	Note that THC no longer reference the Highland Renewable Energy Strategy and Planning Guidelines (HRES) as a material planning consideration.	THC	THC Response 18/04606/SCOP pg 3	N/A	Noted.
142	The EIA should have greater cognisance of the OWESG, especially in respect of landscape and visual considerations including 10 criteria for landscape and visual aspects (pages 18-20) and landscape sensitivity appraisal for the Loch Ness area.	THC	THC Response 18/04606/SCOP pg 3	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity	The OWESG has been given consideration throughout Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity. Reference is given to the Loch Ness Sensitivity study for landscape character and cumulative landscape assessment in Technical Appendices 7.3: Assessment of Landscape Character Types and Areas and 7.6: Cumulative Landscape Assessment Tables. An appraisal of

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					the 10 criteria is presented in Technical Appendix 7.9.
143	Adherence should be made to THC 'Visualisation Standards for Wind Energy Development' (2016). THC encourages use of their "single frame panoramic viewer" and animation.	THC	THC Response 18/04606/SCOP pg 3	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity	Visualisations produced to the THC 'Visualisation Standards for Wind Energy Development' (2016) are included as Volume 3B of the EIA Report and images for the panoramic viewer have been supplied. Technical details of visualisation are included in Technical Appendix 7.1: Technical Methodologies for Visual Representations.
144	The LVIA should consider sensitivities identified in the OWESG for area LN6 Monadhliath ridge and tops and in particular the recommendations that turbines should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - not breach skyline when viewed from north side of Loch Ness; - Be set back from Key Routes; - Preserve mitigation established by current schemes; - Maintain the landscape setting of each existing scheme; - Avoid coalescence with current positioning; and - respect spacing and scale of existing development pattern. 	THC	THC Response 18/04606/SCOP pg 4	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity	The assessment of OWESG area LN6 is included in the assessment of LCT 221 – Rolling Uplands – Inverness (see Technical Appendix 7.3: Assessment of Landscape Character Types and Areas, Table 1.2.4). The recommendations identified in the OWESG for area LN6 Monadhliath ridge and tops are considered in Technical Appendix 7.9: Appraisal of The Highland Council's Criteria for the Consideration of Onshore Wind Proposals.
145	Specific reference should be made to the mitigation achieved for Stronelairg, Dell and other relevant schemes particularly within LN6	THC	THC Response 18/04606/SCOP pg 4	Chapter 2: Site Selection and Design Evolution	The noted Chapter explains the design evolution of the project. See also Technical Appendix 2.1: Design Statement.
146	The Transport Assessment should identify all Council maintained roads likely to be affected by the various stages of the development, consider in detail the impact of development traffic, including abnormal load movements, on these roads and propose mitigation measures.	THC	THC Response 18/04606/SCOP pg 5	Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	The noted Chapter is supported by Technical Appendix 13.1: Transport Assessment and Technical Appendix 13.2: Route Survey Report which include the required details.
147	Justification for the chosen Port of Entry and the preferred route for AIL's shall be clearly demonstrated. This shall include details of alternative routes that have been considered and an explanation as to why these were	THC	THC Response 18/04606/SCOP pg 5	Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	As above.

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	discounted in favour of the preferred route. The proposed route for general construction traffic should also be identified and reviewed if this is to be different to the preferred route for AIL's.				
148	A detailed review of the preferred access route, to include swept path assessment and consideration of any structures along the route, shall be undertaken. It is likely that a trial run to demonstrate the suitability of the route will be required.	THC	THC Response 18/04606/SCOP pg 5	Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	As above.
149	Early consultation with the Council's Structures Section is recommended with regard to affected Council maintained structures.	THC	THC Response 18/04606/SCOP pg 6	Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	Consultation with THC has been undertaken and will continue as the project progresses.
150	In considering the mitigation needed cognisance shall be taken of the Council's South Loch Ness Road Improvement Strategy. Mitigation required may include: - New or improved infrastructure; - Road safety measures; and - Traffic management - to include measures to ensure that development traffic adheres to approved routes.	THC	THC Response 18/04606/SCOP pg 6	Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	Mitigation measures are detailed in section 13.8.
151	Prior to preparation of the transport assessment the developer should first carry out a detailed scoping exercise in consultation with the Council, as local roads authority, and Transport Scotland, as the trunk roads authority.	THC	THC Response 18/04606/SCOP pg 6	Chapter 5: Scoping and Consultation, Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	A detailed scoping exercise with THC and TS was undertaken in August and September 2019.
152	In considering the transport impacts of the development, in addition to the requirements of the 'Guidelines for the Environmental Assessment of Road Traffic' (IEMA 1993), account must also be taken of the guidance contained in the TS document, 'Transport Assessment Guidance', and THC's document, 'Guidance on the Preparation of Transport Assessments'.	THC	THC Response 18/04606/SCOP pg 6	Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	The transport assessment took the noted guidance documents into account.

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153	Details of any other committed developments to be considered in the transport assessment should be obtained from the planning service.	THC	THC Response 18/04606/SCOP pg 6	Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	Section 13.10 details the cumulative impact assessment undertaken, inclusive of committed developments and those which are the subject of valid planning applications.
154	Any timber extraction required in connection with the development proposals should also be considered in the transport assessment.	THC	THC Response 18/04606/SCOP pg 6	Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	No timber extraction would be required as part of the Proposed Development.
155	Available traffic data for Council maintained roads can be obtained from the Council.	THC	THC Response 18/04606/SCOP pg 6	Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	Existing traffic flow data was collated and Automatic Traffic Count surveys undertaken, as detailed in section 13.5.
156	It is accepted that the impact of operational traffic associated with the development should be minimal and can therefore be scoped out of the assessment.	THC	THC Response 18/04606/SCOP pg 6	Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	Operational effects are scoped out.
157	Should related grid connection and / or substation works be likely to impact on any of the local roads forming the access routes to the site, it would be desirable to consider the impact of these works and the mitigation required in conjunction with the proposed wind farm.	THC	THC Response 18/04606/SCOP pg 7	Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	The grid connection would be subject to a separate consenting process, and is not considered as part of the EIA Report. Section 13.7 details potential effects for all known development components.
158	The transport assessment should include a framework Construction Traffic Management Plan aimed at minimising the impact of the construction traffic, to include measures to ensure development traffic adheres to the approved routes and establish protocols for the movement of construction traffic on public roads.	THC	THC Response 18/04606/SCOP pg 7	Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	Technical Appendix 13.1: Transport Assessment includes a Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan.
159	Consultation with the local community and the Council's Roads Operations Manager will be required regarding the detailed content and implementation of the Construction Traffic Management Plan.	THC	THC Response 18/04606/SCOP pg 7	Chapter 3: Description of Development, Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	A community liaison group would be established to keep the community informed during construction (see paragraph 3.6.20 of Chapter 3). Further consultation with the local community and the Council expected with regard to the TMP.

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160	In order to protect the interests of the Council, as roads authority, a suitable agreement relating to Section 96 of the Roads (Scotland) Act and appropriate planning legislation may be necessary. An appropriate Road Bond or similar security may also be required.	THC	THC Response 18/04606/SCOP pg 7	N/A	Anticipate this would be secured through condition.
161	THC's archaeologist is content that no additional survey is required and that any setting impact studies should be guided by the results of the ZTV analysis.	THC	THC Response 18/04606/SCOP pg 7	Chapter 12: Cultural Heritage	The assessment of potential for direct effects is informed by previous archaeological survey of the site and surrounding area and the ZTV has informed the settings assessment (Appendix 12.4).
162	The archaeology chapter of the EIA Report will need to follow Highland Council Standards for Archaeological Work.	THC	THC Response 18/04606/SCOP pg 7	Chapter 12: Cultural Heritage	Local and national policy and guidance has been followed.
163	Assessment of THC Special Landscape Areas should be undertaken.	THC	THC Response 18/04606/SCOP pg 7	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity	Assessment of SLA's is included in Technical Appendices 7.4: Assessment of Designated and Protected Landscapes and 7.6: Cumulative Landscape Assessment Tables, and summarised in sections 7.7.43 to 7.7.45 and 7.8.28 to 7.8.29 of Chapter 7.
164	In view of the joined up approach between EPA, SNH and THC requiring submission of a Construction Environmental Management Document following approval of the Proposed Development, this approach should be undertaken at the outset (i.e. within the EIA Report) to effectively present all expected project mitigation (i.e. a draft CEMP)	THC	THC Response 18/04606/SCOP pg 8	Appendix 3.1: Draft Construction Environmental Management Plan	A draft CEMP is included as the noted appendix.
165	The Proposed Development application needs to take into account the position and commitments of the Stronelaireg wind farm including land management, deer culling, ornithological works etc., and highlight how such programmes if relevant can be extended. Given the existing commitments at Stronelaireg there is no great need to over-	THC	THC Response 18/04606/SCOP pg 7	Throughout EIA Report	Existing commitments have been considered where relevant.

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	explain the approach to be deployed on this site if it has already been demonstrated.				
166	Information needed to satisfy that the chosen Abnormal Load Route can accommodate both conventional HGV traffic and the movement of abnormal loads. The details required include a report which considers the movement of abnormal loads including swept path analysis and potential mitigation measures required at pinch points along the route. This would include details on the temporary removal of any street furniture, any proposed junction widening, traffic management etc. to ensure that transportation of loads will not have any detrimental effect on structures within the trunk road route path. This should include all trunk roads used as part of the route, and not just the A82(T) in the vicinity of the site.	TS	TS Response TS00538 pg 2	Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	The noted Chapter is supported by Technical Appendix 13.2: Route Survey Report which details the abnormal load route, swept path analysis and associated mitigation.
167	Potential trunk road related environmental impacts such as driver delay, pedestrian amenity, severance, safety etc. should be considered and assessed where appropriate (i.e. where the IEMA Guidelines for further assessment are breached). These specify that road links should be taken forward for detailed assessment if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Traffic flows will increase by more than 30%, or - The number of HGVs will increase by more than 30%, or - Traffic flows will increase by 10% or more in sensitive areas. 	TS	TS Response TS00538 pg 2	Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	An assessment of impact on traffic and transport has been undertaken in line with IEMA guidelines and is included in section 13.7 of the noted Chapter and supporting appendices.
168	The methods adopted to assess the likely traffic and transportation impacts on traffics flows and transportation infrastructure, should comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Determination of the baseline traffic and transportation conditions, and the sensitivity of the site and existence of any receptors likely to be affected in proximity of the trunk road network; 	TS	TS Response TS00538 pg 2	Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	The noted chapter assesses the likely traffic and transport impacts of the Proposed Development, detailing the required information.

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	- Review of the development proposals to determine the predicted construction and operational requirements; and - Assessment of the significance of predicted impacts from these transport requirements, taking into account impact magnitude (before and after mitigation) and baseline environmental sensitivity.				
169	Where significant changes in traffic are not noted for any link, no further assessment needs to be undertaken.	TS	TS Response TS00538 pg 3	Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	Significance of impacts on traffic and transport are detailed in section 13.7.
170	Where environmental impacts have been fully investigated but found to be of little or no significance, it is sufficient to validate that part of the assessment by stating in the report: - The work that has been undertaken e.g. transportation/ noise / air quality assessments etc.;	TS	TS Response TS00538 pg 3	Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	As above.
	- What this has shown i.e. what impact if any has been identified; and - Why it is not significant.				
171	It is not necessary to include all the information gathered during the assessment of these impacts although this information should be available if requested.	TS	TS Response TS00538 pg 3	Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	Noted.
172	Impacts associated with the operational and decommissioning phases of the development may be scoped out of the EIA.	TS	TS Response TS00538 pg 3	Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	Noted.
173	Full consideration should be given to the Scottish Government's 2008 research on the impact of wind farms on tourism	VS	VS Response letter 11/10/2018 pg 1	Chapter 14: Socio-economics and Tourism	Tourism and recreation effects have been considered in Section 14.6, with reference to specific tourism assets and accommodation providers.
174	It is recommended that any potential detrimental impact of the proposed development on tourism - whether visually, environmentally and economically - be identified and considered in full.	VS	VS Response letter 11/10/2018 pg 2	Chapter 14: Socio-economics and Tourism	As above.

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175	It is recommended that an independent tourism impact assessment should be carried out which should be geographically sensitive and should consider the potential impact on any tourism offerings in the vicinity.	VS	VS Response letter 11/10/2018 pg 2	Chapter 14: Socio-economics and Tourism	As above.