2020 Scoping Matrix

Abbreviations

BT British Telecom
CE Crown Estate Scotland
DIO Defence Infrastructure Organisation
HES Historic Environment Scotland
HIAL Highlands and Islands Airport
JRC Joint Radio Company
MS Mountaineering Scotland
NATS NATS Safeguarding
NS NatureScot
RSPB Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
SEPA Scottish Environmental Protection Agency
SF Scottish Forestry
SW Scotways
TS Transport Scotland
THC The Highland Council

No.	Subject	Task	Consultee	EIA Report Reference	Comments
1	Telecommunications	The Project indicated should not cause interference to BT's current and presently planned radio network. A map was provided which shows	BT 01	Chapter 17: Other Issues	Noted. Potential impacts on telecommunications, including radio links, is provided in the noted chapter.

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		that there are no links within 500 metres of the proposed locations.			
2	Crown Estate	Crown Estate Scotland confirmed that no Crown Estate Scotland assets would be affected by this proposal.	CE 01	N/A	Noted
3	Aviation Safeguarding	The proposed development will occupy Tactical Training Area 14T (TTA 14T) in which military fixed wing aircraft can engage in operational low flying training down to 45.7m above terrain features. The Proposed Development will cause a potential obstruction hazard to these military low flying training activities. To address this impact, it would be necessary for the Proposed Development to be fitted with aviation safety lighting. Therefore, the MOD	DIO 01	Chapter 16: Aviation	Potential effects of the Proposed Development on aviation safeguarding are assessed within the noted chapter. It is acknowledged that a suitable aviation lighting scheme would still require to be agreed with the Ministry of Defence (MOD). It is anticipated that this would be infrared lighting.

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		will request that the perimeter turbines be fitted 25 candela omni-directional red lighting or Infrared COMBI lighting with an optimised flash pattern of 60 flashes per minute of 200ms to 500ms duration at the highest practicable point.			
4		MOD Safeguarding wishes to be consulted and notified about the progression of this proposal and any subsequent application(s) that may be submitted relating to it to verify that it will not adversely affect defence interests	DIO 02	Chapter 16: Aviation	Noted. The Applicant will consult and notify MOD Safeguarding about the progression of this proposal and any subsequent application(s) that may be submitted relating to it.
5	Cultural Heritage	Table 1 of the Scoping Refresh document identifies that there are no anticipated changes in scope for the cultural heritage chapter from the 2019 scoping opinion and the previous HES advice therefore still stands.	HES01	Chapter 5: Scoping and Consultation; Technical Appendix 5.1: 2019 Scoping Opinion; and Technical Appendix 5.2: 2019 Scoping Matrix	Refer to HES response in 2019 Scoping Opinion.
6	Aviation Safeguarding	HIAL's calculations show that this development would be unlikely to impact the safeguarding criteria for Inverness Airport. HIAL would require	HIAL01	Chapter 16: Aviation	Potential effects of the Proposed Development on aviation safeguarding are assessed within the noted chapter.

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		exact turbine heights and locations to provide further comment.			
7	Telecommunications	JRC does not foresee any potential problems based on known interference scenarios and the data you have provided. However,if any details of the wind farm change, particularly the disposition or scale of any turbine(s), it will be necessary to re-evaluate the proposal.	JRC	Chapter 17: Other Issues	Noted. Potential impacts on telecommunications, including radio links, is provided in the noted chapter.
8	Landscape and Visual Amenity	Mountaineering Scotland note the improved clarity on the Proposed Development and welcome the reinstatement of Carn Chuinneag as a viewpoint.	MS 01	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual and associated Technical Appendices	Noted. VP18 (Carn Chuinneag) has been included in the visual assessment.
9	Aviation Safeguarding	The Proposed Development has been examined from a technical safeguarding aspect and does not conflict with NATS' safeguarding criteria. NATS has no safeguarding objection to the Proposed Development.	NATS 01	Chapter 16: Aviation	Potential effects of the Proposed Development on aviation safeguarding are assessed within the noted chapter.
10	Wild Lands Areas	NatureScot note that their comments provided within the 2019 Scoping Opinion are still valid but they have provided additional comments and points of clarification since the	NS 01	Chapter 5: Scoping and Consultation; Technical Appendix 5.1: 2019 Scoping Opinion; and Technical Appendix 5.2: 2019 Scoping Matrix	Refer to NatureScot's response in 2019 Scoping Opinion. Additional NatureScot comments and points of clarification are addressed within this TA.

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		number and dimensions of turbines have been revised.			
11		As the Proposed Development is fully located within the Reay-Cassley WLA, it is highly likely to result in significant adverse effects on the qualities of this WLA and therefore NatureScot may object. Due to the location, form and size, NatureScot expect it to be very difficult to accommodate a wind farm on this site as even a small number of commercial turbines in this location would be likely to result in significant effects on wild land qualities.	NS 02	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual (and associated Technical Appendices)	In agreement with NatureScot, WLA Assessments were undertaken for WLA 34 (Reay – Cassley) and WLA 37 (Fionaven – Ben Hee in accordance with NatureScot's Wild Land Assessment Guidance: 'Assessing Impacts on Wild Land Areas – Technical Guidance' (NatureScot, 2020). Confirmation of the approach has been discussed with NatureScot.
12		NatureScot recommend that the Applicant undertake an assessment of effects on wild land using the new Wild Land Technical Guidance (Sept 2020). As there are likely to be significant effects from the Proposed Development, NatureScot agree that the Wild Land Assessment should include both Wild Land Areas: Reay – Cassley WLA and Foinaven – Ben Hee WLA.	NS 03	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual	In agreement with NatureScot, WLA Assessments were undertaken for WLA 34 (Reay – Cassley) and WLA 37 (Fionaven – Ben Hee in accordance with NatureScot's Wild Land Assessment Guidance: 'Assessing Impacts on Wild Land Areas – Technical Guidance' (NatureScot, 2020). Confirmation of the approach has been discussed with NatureScot.

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13		The viewpoints that have been selected within the Reay-Cassley WLA include, VP 23 (Meall an Aonaich) and VP 10 (Ben More Assynt), are both elevated locations. NatureScot notes that whilst these viewpoints often form the best locations from which to assess visual effects, this is not necessarily the case when considering effects on WLA qualities. Therefore, NatureScot suggest that the developer identifies additional assessment locations where the wild land qualities are well expressed and the influence of other development, such as wind farms, in the baseline is not so apparent.	NS 04	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual	The WLA Assessment has been undertaken from a range of locations at higher and lower elevation. This approach was confirmed via letter and email correspondence with NatureScot.
14		NatureScot note that not all the wild land qualities for the Reay-Cassley WLA may be required for detailed assessment due to their individual susceptibility to the proposal.	NS 05	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual	As only four WLA Key Qualities exist for WLA 34, all of these were included in the assessment for robustness.
15		NatureScot welcome the confirmation that aviation lighting will not be required due to the turbines being confirmed at <150m in height.	NS 06	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual	Noted

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16	Protected Areas	The Proposed Development abuts a component part of the Caithness & Sutherland Peatlands Special Protection Area (SPA), Ramsar Site and Special Area of Conservation (SAC) protected for its upland birds, peatland habitats and otter. In addition, this proposal is hydrologically connected to the River Oykel SAC protected for its Atlantic salmon and freshwater pearl mussel.	NS 07	Chapter 8: Ecology: Technical Appendix 8.6: EcIA Scoping Rational; Chapter 9: Ornithology; Technical Appendix 9.1: Survey Methods and Results Technical Appendix 9.2: Appropriate Assessment; and Chapter 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology;	The scoping of potential impacts on sites designated for ecological purpose, including the Caithness & Sutherland Peatlands SAC, are presented in Technical Appendix 8.6 and Important Ecological Features (IEFs) are taken through for further assessment in Chapter 8: Ecology. Potential impacts on the Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands SPA and Ramsar Site are considered in Chapter 9: Ornitholgy and addressed in Technical Appendices 9.1 and 9.2. The River Oykel has been identified as a sensitive receptor in Chapter 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology and pollution control mitigation measures (including silt) are considered in this chapter.
17		The layout of the Proposed Development shows turbines in very close proximity to the Caithness & Sutherland Peatlands SAC (Grudie Peatlands SSSI) and close to watercourses which eventually flow into the River Oykel SAC. A Peat Slide Risk Assessment should be undertaken to inform the potential impacts upon all of these Protected Areas, and mitigation identified to	NS 08	Chapter 7: Ecology (and relevant Technical Appendices); Chapter 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology; and Technical Appendix 11.2: Peat Landslide Hazard and Risk Assessment (PLHRA)	The scoping of potential impacts on sites designated for ecological purpose, including the Caithness & Sutherland Peatlands SAC, are presented in Technical Appendix 8.6 and Important Ecological Features (IEFs) are taken through for further assessment in Chapter 8: Ecology. The River Oykel has been identified as a sensitive receptor in Chapter 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology and

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		reduce risk (e.g. turbine relocation or removal).			pollution control mitigation measures (including silt) are considered in this chapter. A PLHRA is included in Technical Appendix 11.2. Other assessments outlined in the 2019 Scoping Opinion, including an Outline HMP and a DMP, have also been included in the EIA Report, as Technical Appendices to Chapter 8: Ecology.
18	EIA Policy	NatureScot have updated our helpful pre-application/scoping advice (Sept 2020) which can be found on the NatureScot website.	NS 09	Various	Noted
19	Ornithology	RSPB Scotland's previous advice from the 2019 Scoping Opinion (dated 24 September 2019) is still relevant with regards to the scoping for the revised scheme.	RSPB 01	Chapter 5: Scoping and Consultation; Technical Appendix 5.1: 2019 Scoping Opinion; and Technical Appendix 5.2: 2019 Scoping Matrix	Refer to RSPB Scotland's response in 2019 Scoping Opinion. Additional RSPB Scotland comments and points of clarification are addressed within this TA.
20		White-tailed eagle breeding data within 6km should be requested from Highland Raptor Study Group (HRSG).	RSPB 02	Chapter 9: Ornithology	This information was requested from the HRSG and a data search was also made to RSPB.
21		Figure 6 in the 2019 Scoping Report and Figure 3 in the 2020 Scoping Report show that that vantage points 3, 5 and 7 do not cover the full 500m	RSPB 03	Chapter 9: Ornithology; and Technical Appendix 9.1: Survey Methods and Results	A clear methodology and justification for vantage point selection is provided in

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		envelope around the proposed turbine locations, and they are within close proximity to some turbine locations. This will need to be justified in the EIA Report.			Technical Appendix 9.1 and Chapter 9: Ornithology.
22		Due to the increasing number of wind developments in this area of the Highlands and adjacent to the Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands SPA, a robust cumulative assessment on the SPA and Natural Heritage Zones (NHZ) populations of impacted bird species should be undertaken with regards to collision risk, displacement and barrier effects. The assessment should include other proposed, consented and operational developments and the various grid connection projects associated with these wind developments.	RSPB 04	Chapter 9: Ornithology; and Figure 9.2: Site Context in relation to NHZ,SPAs and Other Developments	A cumulative assessment is included in the noted chapter of the EIA Report. Developments considered include those shown in Figure 9.2
23	Consultation	Prior to the formal submission of the application SEPA strongly encourage the Applicant to engage in further consultation. As a minimum, the following three layout plans showing	SEPA 01	Chapter 7: Ecology; Chapter 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology; and Chapter 11: Geology and Carbon Balance (and associated Technical Appendices.	Whilst information was provided to SEPA (via the ECU) in March 2021, it was not possible to engage with SEPA at this time due to the cyber-attack that SEPA were victim to in December 2020. SEPA made contact with the Applicant during April 2021, following the submission of the Gate Check Report, to confirm they were now operating in a

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		all permanent and temporary works should be provided: • 50 m buffers to watercourses; • NVC survey results; and • all peat probing results (showing the location of individual peat probes, colour coded for depth).			limited capacity and to request the information to be resent. The Applicant resent the information on 04 May 2021. Further discussions were held with SEPA prior to submission.
24	Site Layout	SEPA welcome that the overall area for the Proposed Development is now smaller and with only one access point.	SEPA 02	Chapter 2: Site Selection and Design Evolution	Noted
25		SEPA welcome that the Proposed Development intends to make use of existing infrastructure associated with the Achany Wind Farm, including tracks, borrow pit reuse and potential for use of operational buildings and storage areas. This approach will minimise impacts to undisturbed habitats.	SEPA 03	Chapter 2: Site Selection and Design Evolution	Noted
26		SEPA consider that the two most northernly proposed borrow pits should be accessed via the proposed permanent track, rather that including new lengths of temporary track and the track loop further south should be removed from the design. The layout should be designed to minimise the	SEPA 04	Chapter 2: Site Selection and Design Evolution	These design changes have been considered in the noted chapter.

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		extent of new works on previously undisturbed ground and our preference is for turbines, and the associated infrastructure, to be situated on the main track where feasible without the need for excessive additional loops and spurs			
27	Survey Work	SEPA note that Phase 1 habitats and NVC surveys and Stage 1 peat probing have been undertaken and that Phase 2 peat probing is underway to refine the layout. It is stated that these will be submitted to SEPA during further pre-application discussions. We encourage these to be submitted as soon as possible to help inform the best environmental option for the site layout.	SEPA 05	Chapter 7: Ecology (and associated Technical Appendices); and Chapter 11: Geology and Carbon Balance (and associated Technical Appendices).	Whilst information was provided to SEPA (via the ECU) in March 2021, it was not possible to engage with SEPA at this time due to the cyber-attack that SEPA were victim to in December 2020. SEPA made contact with the Applicant during April 2021, following the submission of the Gate Check Report, to confirm they were now operating in a limited capacity and to request the information to be resent. The Applicant resent the information on 04 May 2021. Further discussions were held with SEPA prior to submission.
28	Regulatory Requirements	Details of regulatory requirements and good practice advice for the Applicant can be found on the Regulations section of the SEPA website. A Controlled Activities Regulations (CAR) construction site licence will be required for	SEPA 06	N/A	It is noted the Proposed Development will require a construction site licence (under CAR regulations) for the management of surface water and groundwater discharge. The Applicant will engage in pre-CAR application discussions with a member of the

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		management of surface water run-off from the construction site.			regulatory services team in the local SEPA office.
29		Management of surplus peat or soils may require an exemption under The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. Proposed crushing or screening will require a permit under The Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2012.	SEPA 07	Technical Appendix 3.1: Outline CEMP	Waste management is addressed in Technical Appendix 3.1: Outline CEMP. It is not anticipated that any excavated waste materials would be generated during the works as all would be re-used on site. Where other licences are required, these would be sought from the appropriate authority.
30	EIA Scope	All maps must be based on an adequate scale with which to assess the information. All maps must detail all proposed upgraded, temporary and permanent site infrastructure.	SEPA 08	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.
31	Development Design	Existing built infrastructure must be re-used or upgraded wherever possible. The layout should be designed to minimise the extent of new works on previously undisturbed ground. Cabling must be laid in ground already disturbed, such as verges.	SEPA 09	Chapter 3: Description of Development	Existing infrastructure would be used as far as practicable, as detailed in the noted Chapter. Cables would be laid directly in trenches (of varying width and approximately 1m in depth) with a sand surround and then backfilled with excavated sub-soil and peat topsoil. Cable trenches would be located alongside access tracks where suitable. Alternatively, cable ducts could be installed underground
32	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	The site layout must be designed to avoid impacts on the water	SEPA 10	Chapter 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology;	The noted chapter assesses the potential impacts of the Proposed

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		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 50 m 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) A detailed layout of all proposed mitigation including all cut off drains, location, number and size of settlement ponds.		Figures 10.1a-10.1c: Surface Water Features; and Technical Appendix: 10.2: Watercourse Crossing Assessment	Development on watercourses and the water environment. a) Figure 10.1a-10.1c: Surface Water Features displays infrastructure overlain with all lochs and watercourses. b) With the exception of watercourse crossings, a minimum 50m buffer is maintained around natural watercourses, as displayed on Figure 1a-10.1c: Surface Water Features. Technical Appendix 10.2: Watercourse Crossing Assessment provides a plan (Annex 1: Figure 10.2.1) of all proposed watercourse crossings; photographs of watercourse survey locations (Annex 2) and watercourse dimensions and proposed crossing design c) Mitigation measures are discussed in the noted chapter. Detailed layout of all proposed mitigation would be developed by the contractor in consultation with SEPA.
33		If water abstractions or dewatering are proposed, a table of volumes and	SEPA 11	Technical Appendix 3.1: Outline CEMP	Please refer to Technical Appendix 3.1: Outline CEMP.

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		timings groundwater abstractions and related mitigation measures must be provided.			
34		Watercourse crossings must be designed to accommodate the 0.5 % Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) flows, or information provided to justify smaller structures.	SEPA 12	Chapter 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology; and Technical Appendix 10.2. Watercourse Crossings Assessment	Watercourse crossings are considered in Technical Appendix 10.2. Watercourse Crossings Assessment would be designed to accommodate a 1 in 200 (0.5%) AEP plus climate change event. Detailed flow calculations would be carried out by a contractor at the detailed design stage.
35	Peat and Carbon Rich Soils	The planning submission must demonstrate how the layout has been designed to minimise disturbance of peat and consequential release of CO_2 and 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 13	Chapter 2: Site Selection and Design Evolution; Chapter 11: Geology and Carbon Balance; Technical Appendix 11.2: PLHRA; and Technical Appendix 11.3: PMP.	Chapter 2: Site Selection and Design Evolution details how the Proposed Development has been designed to minimise disturbance of peat (see also Chapter 11: Geology and Carbon Balance). Construction methodologies and mitigation measures are described in the PLHRA in Technical Appendix 11.2 and the PMP in Technical Appendix 11.3.
36	EIA Scope	The submission must include: a) A detailed map of peat depths (this must be to full depth and follow the survey requirements of the Scottish Government's Guidance on Developments on Peatland – Peatland Survey (2017)) with	SEPA 14	Chapter 8: Ecology; Chapter 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology; Chapter 11: Geology and Carbon Balance;	Peat depths are indicated on Figures 11.3a-11.3f and a Stage 1 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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		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 GWDTEs; and 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.		Figure 11.3a-11.3g: Peat Depth Plans; and Technical Appendix 11.3: PMP	
37	Policy and Legislation	The proposal must be in accordance with Guidance on the Assessment of Peat Volumes, Reuse of Excavated Peat and Minimisation of Waste, and SEPA's Developments on Peat and Off-Site uses of Waste Peat.	SEPA 15	Chapter 11: Geology and Carbon Balance	The information presented in the noted Chapter and its associated appendices is in accordance with the noted guidance.
38	Peat and Carbon Rich Soils	Dependent upon the volumes of peat likely to be encountered and the scale of the Proposed Development, the Applicant must consider whether a full	SEPA 16	Chapter 11: Geology and Carbon Balance	A Stage 1 PMP is included in Technical Appendix 11.3. A Stage 2 PMP will be prepared by the Principal Contractor appointed by the Applicant prior to construction.

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		Peat Management Plan is required or whether the above information would be best submitted as part of the schedule of mitigation.			
39	Peat and Carbon Rich Soils	Note that SEPA do not validate carbon balance assessments except where requested to by Scottish Government in exceptional circumstances. SEPA advice on the minimisation of peat disturbance and peatland restoration may need to be taken into account when such assessments are considered.	SEPA 17	Chapter 11: Geology and Carbon Balance; and Technical Appendix 11.4: Carbon Calculation.	Noted. A carbon balance assessment is included in the noted chapter and Technical Appendix 11.1: Carbon Calculation.
40	EIA Scope	The submission must include: a) A map demonstrating that all GWDTE are outwith a 100 m radius of all excavations shallower than 1 m and outwith 250 m of all excavations deeper than 1 m 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	SEPA 18	Chapter 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology; Technical Appendix 10.1: Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystem (GWDTE) Assessment (Figure 10.1.7).	A map of all GWDTE in relation to proposed infrastructure is provided in Technical Appendix 10.1: Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystem (GWDTE) Assessment (Figure 10.1.7). The layout of the Proposed Development has been designed to avoid interaction with GWDTE (See Chapter 2: Site Selection and Design Evolution).

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		beyond the site boundary where the distances require it; and b) If the minimum buffers above cannot be achieved, a detailed site-specific qualitative and / or quantitative risk assessment will be required. SEPA are likely to seek conditions securing appropriate mitigation for all GWDTE affected.			
41		The submission must include: a) A map demonstrating that all groundwater abstractions are outwith a 100 m radius of all excavations shallower than 1 m and outwith 250 m of all excavations deeper than 1 m 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	SEPA 19	Chapter 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology and associated Figures and Technical Appendices.	A requirement for potential abstractions for water supplies has not, at this stage, been identified. Were a requirement for abstraction of water supplies identified at the detailed design stage, application for appropriate siting and permitting would be prepared by the appointed contractor in consultation with SEPA.

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		where the distances require it; and b) If the minimum buffers above cannot be achieved, a detailed site-specific qualitative and / or quantitative risk assessment will be required. SEPA are likely to seek conditions securing appropriate mitigation for all groundwater abstractions affected.			
42		Refer to Guidance on Assessing the Impacts of Development Proposals on Groundwater Abstractions and Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems for further advice and the minimum information SEPA require to be submitted in relation to disruption to GWDTE and existing groudwater extractions.	SEPA 20	Chapter 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology	The information presented in the noted Chapter and its associated appendices is in accordance with the noted guidance.
43	Forestry	In relation to forest removal and forest waste, key holing must be used wherever possible as large scale felling can result in large amounts of waste material and in a peak release of nutrients which can affect local water quality.	SEPA 21	Chapter 5: Scope and Consultation	No felling is proposed.

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44		Clear felling may be acceptable only in cases where planting took place on deep peat and it is proposed through a Habitat Management Plan to reinstate peat-forming habitats supported by a Habitat Management Plan.	SEPA 22	Chapter 5: Scope and Consultation	No felling is proposed.
45	Development Design	Scottish Planning Policy states that: ”Borrow pits should only be permitted if there are significant environmental or economic benefits compared to obtaining material from local quarries, they are time-limited; tied to a particular project and appropriate reclamation measures are in place.” The submission must provide sufficient information to address this policy statement.	SEPA 23	Technical Appendix 11.1: Borrow Pit Report.	A Borrow Pit Report is included in Technical Appendix 11.1.

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46	EIA Scope	A Site Management Plan should be submitted in support of any application. The following information should also be submitted 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 m; c) The Applicant must provide 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 maximum area, depth and	SEPA 24	• Various (refer to comments section)	a) Maps are included as part of Technical Appendix 11.5. b) Please refer to the oultine 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 outline CEMP in Technical Appendix 3.1. f) Please refer to the Outline CEMP in Technical Appendix 3.1. g) Please refer to the Outline 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. Peat depths are indicated on Figure 11.3 (A to G). 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.

		profile of working in relation to the water table; 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; f) A site map showing proposed water abstractions with details of the volumes and timings of abstractions; 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; 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.			

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		Where the Proposed 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 requirements set out in Scottish Government Guidance) with all the built elements and excavation areas overlain so it can clearly be seen how the Proposed Development minimises disturbance of peat and the consequential release of CO_2; i) Sections and plans detailing how restoration will be progressed including the phasing, profiles, depths and types of materials to be used; and 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.			

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47		A Schedule of Mitigation supported by the aforementioned site specific maps and plans must be submitted. These must include reference to best practice pollution prevention and construction techniques and regulatory requirements.	SEPA 25	Chapter 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology; Chapter 18: Schedule of Mitigation; and Technical Appendix 3.1: Outline 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 Outline CEMP (Technical Appendix 3.1).
48	Development Design	Proposals for life extension, repowering and / or decommissioning must demonstrate accordance with SEPA Guidance on the life extension and decommissioning of onshore wind farms.	SEPA 26	Chapter 3: Description of Development	Life extension and repowering proposals are not included within the EIA Report. Details on decommissioning are discussed of Chapter 3.
49	Pollution and Waste	The submission needs to 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.	SEPA 27	Technical Appendix 3.1: Outline CEMP	Waste management is addressed in Technical Appendix 3.1: Outline CEMP. It is not anticipated that any excavated waste materials would be generated during the works as all would be re-used on site.
50	Forestry	The proposed updated scoping site layout and the Applicant's 2020 Scoping Report states that the Proposed Development is to be accessed via existing Achany Wind Farm access track. Any potential impact on forestry is therefore unlikely, hence previous SF's 219	SF 01	Chapter 5: Scoping and Consultation; Technical Appendix 5.1: 2019 Scoping Opinion; and Technical Appendix 5.2: 2019 Scoping Matrix	Refer to Scottish Forestry's 2019 Scoping Opinion.

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		Scoping Opinion (dated 02 September 2019).			
51	Recreation	Having now had the opportunity to look at the documentation Scotways have no comments to make at this time.	SW 01	NA	Noted
52	Traffic and Transport	As there are no predicted changes to the Traffic and Transport elements of the Proposed Development, Transport Scotland is satisfied that the comments provided in our previous response of 11 September 2019 remain valid and have no further comment to make at this stage.	TS 01	Chapter 5: Scoping and Consultation; Technical Appendix 5.1: 2019 Scoping Opinion; and Technical Appendix 5.2: 2019 Scoping Matrix	Refer to Transport Scotland's 2019 Scoping Opinion.
53	Description of Development	The description of the Proposed Development set out in the EIA Report must include: • a description of the physical characteristics of the whole development and the full land-use requirements during the operational, construction and decommissioning phases; • a description of the main characteristics of the production processes, for instance, nature	THC 01	Chapter 3: Description of Development	Chapter 3: Description of Development details the specific elements of the Proposed Development. The assessment of the Proposed Development is undertaken throughout the EIA Report

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		and quantity of the materials used; • the risk of accidents, having regard to substances or technologies used; • an estimate, by type and quantity, of expected residues and emissions (water, air and soil pollution, noise, vibration, light / flicker, heat, radiation, etc.) resulting from the operation of the development; and • the estimated cumulative impact of the project with other consented or operational developments.			
54	Alternatives	The EIA Report should outline the main development alternatives studied and an indication of the main reasons for the final project choice.	THC 02	Chapter 2: Site Selection and Design Evolution	Chapter 2: Site Selection and Design Evolution details the alternatives studied by the Applicant.
55	Assessment	The EIA Report must provide a description of the aspects of the environment likely to be significantly affected.	THC 03	Throughout the EIA Report	The assessment of the Proposed Development is undertaken throughout the EIA Report.
56	Land Use and Policy	The EIA Report should recognise the existing land uses affected by the Proposed Development having regard for THC's Development Plan and supplementary guidance, particularly	THC 04	Chapter 6: Planning; and Planning Statement	These policy documents are referenced within the noted Chapter and the Planning Statement which accompanies the EIA Report.

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		the Onshore Wind Energy Supplementary Guidance. It is expected that a Planning Statement will also support an application to explore compliance with the Development Plan and consider Scottish Planning Policy and Planning Advice Notes which identify the issues that should be taken into account when considering significant development.			
57		The Applicant should also consider the implications of the NPF4 position statement and other relevant national policy. Depending on the submission timescale of the proposal, other guidance and policy may have been developed at a national and local level.	THC 05	Chapter 6: Planning; and Planning Statement	These policy documents are referenced within the noted Chapter and the Planning Statement which accompanies the EIA Report.
58	Landscape and Visual	THC expects the EIA Report to consider the landscape and visual impact of the Proposed Development.	THC 06	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual	Landscape and visual impacts are considered in the noted chapter.

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59		While not mutually exclusive, landscape and visual elements require separate assessment and therefore presentation of visual material in different ways. Photomontages should follow the Council's Visualisation Standards.	THC 07	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity; EIA Report Volume 3B: THC Visualisations; Technical Appendix 7.1: Technical Methodologies for Visual Representation	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.
60	Visualisations	Separate volumes of visualisations should be prepared to both Highland Council (THC) Standards and NatureScot guidance. These should be provided in hard copy. The use of monochrome for specific viewpoints is useful where there are a number of different wind farms in view.	THC 08	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity (and associated Technical Appendices); and EIA Report Volume 3B: THC Visualisations.	This has been undertaken. Volume 3A contains visualisations prepared to NatureScot Guidance. Volume 3B contains visualisations prepared to THC guidance.
61		All existing turbines should be re-rendered in visualisations even if they appear to be facing the viewer in the photograph to ensure consistency.	THC 09	Technical Appendix 7.1: Technical Methodologies for Visual Representations	This has been undertaken. Please refer to Technical Appendix 7.1: Technical Methodologies for Visual Representations.
62	EIA Scope, LVIA	The LVIA should include the expected impact of on-site borrow pits and access roads.	THC 10	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity	These elements have been included in the assessment in the noted chapter.
63	Cumulative Study Area	The cumulative assessment study area should be the same as the visual assessment.	THC 11	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity	A study area of 40km was agreed with THC for the landscape, visual and cumulative assessments, in accordance

No.	Subject	Task	Consultee	EIA Report Reference	Comments
					with best practice guidance (SNH 2017g), and is set out in the noted chapter.
64		To identify other schemes within the study area, the Applicant should use THC's Interactive Wind Turbine Map. Consultation should also be undertaken with ECU to understand which schemes are currently at scoping stage.	THC 12	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity	The Interactive Wind Turbine Map has been used to identify cumulative sites. The final list of cumulative sites to be included in the assessment has been agreed with THC and NatureScot.
65		THC note that the 2020 Scoping Report does not contain a list of proposed developments to be included in the cumulative assessment. This should be agreed with the Planning Authority and NatureScot at the earliest possible opportunity.	THC 13	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity (and associated Technical Appendices)	The final list of cumulative sites included in the assessment in the noted chapter has been agreed with THC and NatureScot.
66	Viewpoints	Viewpoints (VP) for the assessment of effects of the Proposed Development must be agreed in advance of preparation of any visuals with THC. THC note that the proposed viewpoints are the same as the previous proposal on the site. However it is proposed to exclude a number of viewpoints. It is considered	THC 14	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity; and Technical Appendix 7.2: Landscape and Visual Scoping Appraisal.	The final list of VPs was agreed with THC and NatureScot. The purpose of VPs is detailed in Table 7.10.1 and Technical Appendix 7.2: Landscape and Visual Scoping Appraisal.

No.	Subject	Task	Consultee	EIA Report Reference	Comments
		the following viewpoints should be reinstated: • VP2 – while it represents similar receptors to VP8 and VP9 it is recommended that it is retained as the design of the wind farm is likely to appear different from this location. • VP4 – effects may be present (and potentially significant) from this area depending on scale of turbines • VP21 – we are content for this to be excluded from the LVIA chapter but it should to be included in the cultural heritage chapter • VP22 – we are content for this to be excluded from the LVIA chapter but it should be included as visual in Wild Land Assessment THC also request that a full visualisation pack should be provided for Seana Braigh (VP19) and Cul Mor (VP20).			
67		THC welcome the reinstatement of VP4 and VP18. An additional viewpoint is also requested from the Struie Viewpoint on the B9176 to consider impacts on visitors to this	THC 15	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity; and Technical Appendix 7.2: Landscape and Visual Scoping Appraisal.	The final list of VPs was agreed with THC and NatureScot. The purpose of VPs is detailed in Table 7.10.1 and Technical Appendix 7.2: Landscape and Visual Scoping Appraisal.

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		important location at the edge of the Dornoch Firth NSA.			
68		THC acknowledge that the revised scheme is for turbines of up to 149.9m and the ZTV is based upon that, although they note that this is not clear from the ZTV drawing itself. THC also acknowledge that there will be some micrositing of the viewpoints to avoid intervening screening of vegetation boundary treatments etc.	THC 16	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity; and Technical Appendix 7.2: Landscape and Visual Scoping Appraisal.	The finalised position of VPs is indicated by grid references included in the noted chapter and on detailed location plans including in Volumes 3A and 3B which accompany all visualisations.
69		The Applicant should consult THC on the VP locations again once prior to work commencing in detail on the LVIA.	THC 17	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity; and Technical Appendix 7.2: Landscape and Visual Scoping Appraisal.	The final list of VPs was agreed with THC and NatureScot. The purpose of VPs is detailed in Table 7.10.1 and Technical Appendix 7.2: Landscape and Visual Scoping Appraisal.
70		The detailed location of viewpoints will be informed by site survey, mapping and predicted Zones of Theoretical Visibility. Community Council's may request additional viewpoints and it would be recommended that any pre-application discussions with the local community takes this into account. The final list of viewpoints should be agreed with the Planning Authority.	THC 18	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity; and Technical Appendix 7.2: Landscape and Visual Scoping Appraisal.	The final list of VPs was agreed with THC and NatureScot. The purpose of VPs is detailed in Table 7.10.1 and Technical Appendix 7.2: Landscape and Visual Scoping Appraisal. Recommendations for VP locations noted during the scoping (and scoping refresh) process have been taken into account. There have not been any known VP requests from community councils.

No.	Subject	Task	Consultee	EIA Report Reference	Comments
71		The purpose of the selected and agreed viewpoints shall be clearly identified and stated in the supporting information.	THC 19	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity; and Technical Appendix 7.2: Landscape and Visual Scoping Appraisal.	The final list of VPs was agreed with THC and NatureScot. The purpose of VPs is detailed in Table 7.10.1 and Technical Appendix 7.2: Landscape and Visual Scoping Appraisal.
72	Study Area and Wirelines	Given the scale of the turbines, THC would encourage an increase to the study area to a minimum 45km study area and expect a that a detailed assessment of effects should be undertaken for the whole study area. THC would welcome early view of wirelines to identify effects from individual viewpoints.	THC 20	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity	Turbines are proposed up to 149.9m. A Study Area of 40km was agreed with THC and NatureScot, in line with current best practice guidance (Visual Representation of Wind Farms, v2.2 (SNH / NatureScot, 2017). A detailed study area of 20km is proposed for assessment of residential areas and landscape character types.
73	Recreational Routes	The assessment of impact on recreational routes should include all core paths, the national cycle network, long distance trails and the North Coast 500.	THC 21	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity; and Chapter 14: Socio-Economic, Recreation and Tourism	An assessment of potential impacts on all the mentioned routes is included in the noted chapters, with the exception of the North Coast 500 which was scoped out due to lack of visibility.
74	Cumulative	The study area for cumulative impacts should extend to a minimum of 35km.	THC 22	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity	A study area of 40km was agreed with THC for the landscape, visual and cumulative assessments in accordance with best practice guidance (SNH 2017), as set out in the noted chapter.
75		Given the cumulative impact of renewable energy in this area it is expected that the Applicant should present images for presentation with	THC 23	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity	Images for the panoramic viewer have been supplied to THC.

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		the Panoramic Digital Viewer deployed by THC.			
76	Landscape	The NatureScot 2019 landscape character assessment should be used.	THC 24	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity	The NatureScot 2019 Landscape Character Assessment has been referred to in the noted chapter.
77		An assessment on Wild Land Areas should be included within the EIA Report given the proximity to a number of wild land areas and theoretical visibility within these areas. NatureScot will provide further advice.	THC 25	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual; Technical Appendix 7.5: Wild Land Area Assessment – Wild Land Area 34: Reay – Cassley; and Technical Appendix 7.6: Wild Land Area Assessment – Wild Land Area 34: Foinaven – Ben Hee.	This is included as Technical Appendix 7.5: Wild Land Area Assessment – Wild Land Area 34: Reay – Cassley and Technical Appendix 7.6: Wild Land Area Assessment – Wild Land Area 34: Foinaven – Ben Hee.
78		The EIA Report should include an assessment of the proposal against the criterion set out in THC's Onshore Wind Energy Supplementary Guidance (OWESG) to be included in the LVIA.	THC 26	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity; and Technical Appendix 7.11: Appraisal THC's Criteria for the Consideration of Onshore Wind Proposals.	An assessment of the Proposed Development against relevant OWESG criterion is provided in Technical Appendix 7.11: Appraisal THC's Criteria for the Consideration of Onshore Wind Proposals.
79		The landscape assessment should assess the impacts on any landscapes designated at a national and local scale including the impact on Special Landscape Areas (SLA) using the SLA citations available on the Council's website.	THC 27	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity; and Technical Appendix 7.4: Assessment of Designated and Protected Landscapes	The LVIA considers the effects on all nationally and locally designated landscapes as detailed in section 7.6 and Technical Appendix 7.4: Assessment of Designated and Protected Landscapes including review of citations.

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80	Aviation Lighting	Aviation lighting is not considered a mandatory requirement due to the proposed scale and location of the turbines.	THC 28	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity	The selection of a turbine with tip height below 150m removes the requirement for visible aviation lighting.
81	Residential Visual Amenity	We are content that residential visual amenity is assessed within the LVIA chapter of the EIA Report.	THC 29	Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity	Noted. Residential visual amenity has been assessed in the noted chapter.
82	Baseline Ecology Surveys	The EIA Report should provide a baseline survey of the bird and animals (mammals, reptiles, amphibians etc.) and the habitats present on the site. Habitat enhancement and mitigation measures should be detailed, particularly in respect to blanket bog in the context of both biodiversity conservation and risk of peat slide.	THC 30	Chapter 8: Ecology (and associated technical appendices – see comments section)	Baseline surveys are presented in Technical Appendices 8.1 – 8.5. Mitigation measures are presented in Section 8.9; compensatory Habitat enhancement measures with respect to blanket bog are presented in Section 8.17; and also within the HMP (Technical Appendix 8.10).
83		The EIA Report should provide a baseline survey of plants (and fungi) and trees present on the site.	THC 31	Chapter 8: Ecology ((and associated Technical Appendices – see comments section)	Ecological baseline surveys are presented in Technical Appendices 8.1 – 8.5.
84	Designated ecological sites	The EIA Report should address the likely impacts on the nature conservation interested of all designated sites in the vicinity of the site and provide proposals for any mitigation to reduce any impacts to not significant.	THC 32	Chapter 8: Ecology; Technical Appendix 8.6: EcIA Scoping Rational; and Chapter 9: Ornithology (and associated Technical Appendices)	The scoping of potential impacts on sites designated for ecological features are presented in Technical Appendix 8.6. Mitigation measures and are presented in Section 8.8 of Chapter 8: Ecology. Potential impacts on the Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands SPA and Ramsar

No.	Subject	Task	Consultee	EIA Report Reference	Comments
					Site are considered in this Chapter 9: Ornithology and addressed in Technical Appendixes 9.1 and 9.2, including in relation to the SPA's Conservation Objectives. Potential impacts on the Grudie Peatlands SSSI are considered in this chapter and addressed in Technical Appendix 9.1. Mitigation measures are presented in the Chapter 9, Section 9.8**.**
85	Wild Deer	If wild deer are present or use the site, an assessment of the potential impact on deer will be required.	THC 33	Chapter 8: Ecology; Technical Appendix 8.6: EcIA Scoping Rational; and Technical Appendix 8.9: DMP	An assessment of the potential impact on deer as a result of the Proposed Development is included in the noted chapter. The scoping of potential impacts on designated sites are presented in Technical Appendix 8.6. A DMP is also included as Technical Appendix 8.9.
86	Aquatic Interests	The EIA Report should address the aquatic interests within local watercourses or downstream, that may be impacted by the Proposed Development. The EIA Report should evidence consultation input from local fishery boards where relevant.	THC 34	Chapter 8: Ecology Technical Appendix 8.5*:* Aquatic Ecology & Fisheries Survey Report*;* Technical Appendix 8.6: EcIA Scoping Rational; and Chapter 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Freshwater ecology, aquatic habitats, fish and designated sites are considered within this chapter. An Aquatic Ecology & Fisheries Survey Report is presented in Technical Appendix 8.5. The scoping of potential impacts on aquatic interest within local

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					watercourses is presented in Technical Appendix 8.6. Engineering activities in the water environment considered in Chapter 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology.
87	GWDTE	The EIA Report should include an assessment on Ground Water Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems.	THC 35	Chapter 8: Ecology; and Chapter 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology.	Impacts on GWDTEs are assessed in Chapter 8: Ecology and Chapter 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology.
88	Ornithology	The presence of protected species such as Schedule 1 or European Protected Species must be considered as part of the planning application, not at a later stage.	THC 36	Chapter 8: Ecology (including associated Technical Appendices); and Chapter 9: Ornithology (including associated Technical Appendices)	An assessment of potential effects on such species is included in the noted chapters (and associated appendices), informed by recent survey effort.
89		An assessment of the impacts to birds through collision, disturbance and displacement will be required for both the development site and cumulatively with other proposals. The EIA Report should clearly set out the survey methods.	THC 37	Chapter 9: Ornithology; and Technical Appendix 9.1: Survey Methods and Results.	An assessment of the potential impact of the Proposed Development, both in isolation and cumulatively, on birds through collision, disturbance and displacement is provided in the noted chapter. Collision risk modelling has been completed and is in Technical Appendix 9.1 and the noted chapter.
90	Operational Noise	The target noise levels are either a simplified standard of 35 dB LA90 at wind speeds up to 10 m/s or a composite standard of 35 dB LA90 (daytime) and 38 dB LA90 (nigh time) or up to 5 dB above background noise levels up to 12 m/s. The night time lower limit of 43 dB LA90 as	THC 38	Chapter 15: Noise;	The noted chapter includes the required detail.

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		suggested in ETSU is not acceptable in many areas of the Highlands due to the very low background levels. These limits would apply to cumulative noise levels from more than one development.			
91	Cumulative Noise	The noise assessment must take into account the potential cumulative effect from any other existing or consented, or in some cases, proposed wind turbine developments. The noise assessment must take into account predicted and consented levels from such developments. A map should be included showing all wind farm development which may have a cumulative effect and all noise sensitive properties including any for which financial involvement relaxation is being claimed.	THC 39	Chapter 15: Noise; and Figure 15.1: Cumulative Noise Contour Plot.	The noted chapter includes an assessment of cumulative noise effects A map showing all wind farm development which may have a cumulative effect and all noise sensitive properties, including those which financial involvement relaxation is being claimed, has been prepared as requested. See Figure 15.1.
92		The assessment should include a table of figures which includes: • The predicted levels from this development based at each noise sensitive location (NSL) at wind speeds up to 12 m/s; • The maximum levels based on consented limits for each existing or consented scheme at each NSL;	THC 40	Chapter 15: Noise; and Technical Appendix 15.2: Sound Power Levels and Cumulative Noise	The noted chapter and Technical Appendix 15.2 include the required details.

No.	Subject	Task	Consultee	EIA Report Reference	Comments
		• The predicted levels from each existing or consented wind farm development at each NSL; and • The cumulative levels based on consented and predicted levels at each NSL.			
93	Background Noise Measurements	Background Noise surveys should be undertaken in accordance with ETSU-R-97 and the Good Practice Guide. Monitoring locations should be agreed with the Councils Environmental Health Officer. Sites should avoid other noise sources.	THC 41	Chapter 15: Noise	The background noise survey was undertaken in accordance with the stated guidance, as described in the noted chapter. Monitoring locations were agreed with the THC EHO.
94	Construction Noise	Where there is potential for disturbance from construction noise, the application will need to include a noise assessment. Construction noise assessment should be carried out in accordance with BS 5228-1:2009 "Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites – Part 1: Noise". Details of mitigation measures should be provided.	THC 42	Chapter 15: Noise	The potential for disturbance from construction noise, in accordance with the noted guidance, is assessed in the noted Chapter.
95		Regardless of whether a construction noise assessment is required, the best practicable means to reduce the	THC 43	Chapter 15: Noise	Best Practicable Means to reduce the impact of noise from construction activities will be adopted as presented in the noted Chapter.

No.	Subject	Task	Consultee	EIA Report Reference	Comments
		impact of noise from construction activities should be employed.			
96	Amplitude Modulation	Research has been carried out in recent years on the phenomenon of amplitude modulation arising from some wind turbine developments. However at this time, the Good Practice guide does not provide definitive Planning guidance on this subject. That being the case, any complaints linked to amplitude modulation would be investigated in terms of the Statutory Nuisance provisions of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.	THC 44	Chapter 15: Noise	Noted
97	Noise Exposure	When assessing the cumulative impact from more than one wind farm, consideration must be given to any increase in exposure time.	THC 45	Chapter 15: Noise	An assessment of cumulative noise is included in the noted Chapter. As requested, consideration has been given to exposure time, as discussed in the noted chapter.
98	Cultural Heritage	All designated sites which may be affected by the Proposed Development either directly or indirectly should be identified.	THC 46	Chapter 12: Cultural Heritage	Potential for direct and indirect effects on cultural heritage assets have been addressed in the noted chapter.
99		An assessment should contain full appreciation of the setting of historic environment assets and the likely impact on their settings. If the	THC 47	Chapter 12: Cultural Heritage; and Figures 12.3.1-12.3.3: Cultural Heritage Viewpoint 1: Dial Langwell	The setting of historic assets has been assessed in the noted chapter. A visualisation from Dail Broch SM is provided (see Figures 12.3.1-12.3.3).

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		assessment finds that significant impacts are likely, it would be helpful for appropriate visualisations to provided illustrating views both from the asset towards the Proposed Development and views towards the asset with the Proposed Development in the background.			
100		There are a large number of heritage assets in the vicinity of the Proposed Development; these need to be assessed. HES have provided detailed advice on potential setting impacts.	THC 48	Chapter 12: Cultural Heritage	Potential for direct and indirect effects on cultural heritage assets has been addressed in the noted chapter.
101		The Applicant should liaise with the Council's Historic Environment Team on the scope of archaeological assessments.	THC 49	Chapter 12: Cultural Heritage	The scope of the cultural heritage assessment is provided in the noted chapter.
102	Water Environment	The EIA Report should address the nature of the hydrology and hydrogeology of the site and potential impacts on watercourses, water supplies (including PWS), water quality, and water quantity and on aquatic flora and fauna. Measures to prevent affects will be required along with monitoring proposals and contingency plans.	THC 50	Chapter 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology(including associated Technical Appendices); Chapter 8 Ecology; and Technical Appendix 8.5: Aquatic Ecology & Fisheries Survey Report	The nature of the hydrology and hydrogeology of the Site, and potential impacts on watercourses, water supplies (including PWS), water quality, and water quantity are addressed in Chapter 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology and accompanying appendices. Potential impacts on aquatic flora and fauna are addressed in Chapter 8: Ecology. An Aquatic Ecology &

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					Fisheries Survey Report is included as Technical Appendix 8.5.
103	Watercourse Crossings	The EIA Report should identify all water crossings and include a systematic table of watercourse crossings or channelising with detailed justification for the need and design to minimise impact. The table should be accompanied by photography of each watercourse affected and dimensions.	THC 51	Chapter 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology; and Technical Appendix 10.1: Watercourse Crossings Assessment.	Watercourse crossing information is provided in Technical Appendix 10.1: Watercourse Crossings Assessment.
104	Abstractions	The EIA Report should identify whether a public or private source would be utilised for any abstraction of water supplies. If a private source is to be utilised, full details on the source and details of abstraction need to be provided.	THC 52	Chapter 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology	No groundwater abstractions for public water supply are located within 2km of the Proposed Development.
105	PWS	Any private water supplies should be investigated including pipework, which may be affected by the Proposed Development. THC has some information on known supplies but it is not definitive. An on-site survey will be required.	THC 53	Chapter 10: Hydrology and Hydrogeology	THC records and the Site survey confirmed there are no PWS within 250m of the Site as described in the noted chapter).
106	Peat	The EIA Report should consider the risks of engineering instability relating to the presence to peat on the site.	THC 54	Chapter 11: Geology and Carbon Balance.	A PLHRA is included in Technical Appendix 11.2.

No.	Subject	Task	Consultee	EIA Report Reference	Comments
107		A comprehensive peat slide risk assessment should be carried out in accordance with the Scottish Government Best Practice Guide for Developers. This should include a detailed map of peat depth and evidence that the scheme minimises impact on deep peat. The EIA Report should include site specific principles on which construction methods would be developed for engineering works on peat.	THC 55	Chapter 11: Geology and Carbon Balance; and Technical Appendix 11.2: PLHRA	A PLHRA is included in Technical Appendix 11.2.
108		The EIA Report should include a full assessment on the impact of the Proposed Development on peat. This must include peat probing for all areas where Proposed Development is proposed including areas subject to micrositing limits.	THC 56	Chapter 11: Geology and Carbon Balance (and associated Technical Appendices)	Peat depth probing has been carried out across the Site to inform the layout, and assessment of effects. Please refer to the noted chapter and associated appendices.
109	Carbon Balance	Carbon balance calculations should be undertaken and included in the EIA Report with a summary of the results focussing on the carbon payback period for the wind farm.	THC 57	Chapter 11: Geology and Carbon Balance; and Technical Appendix 11.4: Carbon Calculation	A carbon balance calculation has been undertaken as reported in the noted chapter and Technical Appendix 11.4: Carbon Calculation.
110	Geology and Borrow Pits	The EIA Report should describe the significant effects of the Proposed Development on local geology. Where borrow pits are proposed, the EIA Report should include information on	THC 58	Chapter 11: Geology and Carbon Balance; and Technical Appendix 11.1: Borrow Pit Report	Potential effects on geology are provided in the noted chapter. A Borrow Pit Report is included in Technical Appendix 11.1.

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		the location, size and nature and on the depth of the borrow pit to the floor and reinstated profile.			
111	Traffic and Transport	A Transport Assessment or section on traffic and transportation will be required in the EIA Report. Where necessary, measures to mitigate impact of the Proposed Development on the road network should be set out.	THC 59	Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport; and Technical Appendix 13.1: Transport Assessment	The noted Chapter is supported by Technical Appendix 13.1: Transport Assessment, which includes the required details.
112		The chosen Port of Entry and preferred route for the AIL shall be clearly demonstrated and include details of alternative routes considered. The proposed route for general construction traffic should also be identified and reviewed within the EIA Report.	THC 60	Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport (and associated Technical Appendices)	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.
113		Matters to be covered in the transport assessment include: • Identify all public roads affected by the Proposed Development and routes used by suppliers; • Establish current condition of the roads and will involve	THC 61	Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport; and Technical Appendix 13.1: Transport Assessment	The noted Chapter is supported by Technical Appendix 13.1: Transport Assessment which include the required details.

No.	Subject	Task	Consultee	EIA Report Reference	Comments
		and engineering appraisal of the routes; • Traffic resulting from the Proposed Development; • Current traffic flows; • Impacts of proposed traffic on roads, users, communities and a swept path analysis; • Cumulative impacts with other developments; and • Proposed mitigation measures to address impacts.			
114		The EIA Report should consider implications on the Trunk Road network.	THC 62	Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	Potential impacts on the trunk road network have been assessed the noted chapter.
115	Socio-economic, Recreation and Tourism	Socio-economic, recreation and tourism should have its own chapter in the EIA Report. The EIA Report should estimate who may be affected by the Proposed Development and should include relevant economic information connected with the project and set out the impact on the regional and local economy, not just national.	THC 63	Chapter 14: Socio-economic, Recreation and Tourism	The requested information is provided in the noted chapter.
116	Recreation	A plan detailing the following should be submitted as part of the EIA Report:	THC 64	Technical Appendix 14.2: Draft Outdoor Access Management Plan.	A Draft Outdoor Access Management Plan, which includes the requested

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		• Existing public non-motorised public access footpaths, bridleways, cycleways on the site and proposed access from the road infrastructure; • Proposed public access provision both during construction and after completion of the Proposed Development, including links to existing path networks and to the surrounding areas, and access points to water; and • Impacts of the Proposed Development on the core paths and proposed mitigation, if any.			information, is provided in Technical Appendix 14.2.
117	Access Management Plan	The application should be accompanied by an Access Management Plan.	THC 65	Technical Appendix 14.2: Draft Outdoor Access Management Plan.	A Draft Outdoor Access Management Plan is provided in Technical Appendix 14.2.
118	Existing Infrastructure	The EIA Report should consider impacts on existing infrastructure; TV radio, telecommunication links, aviation, radar, MOD safeguards. Any consultations with relevant authorities should be set out through the provision of written evidence.	THC 66	Chapter 16: Aviation; and Chapter 17: Other Issues	Potential impacts on aviation, radar, MOD safeguards are assessed in Chapter 16: Aviation. Potential impacts on TV radio, telecommunication links are considered in Chapter 17: Other Issues.

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119		There should be continued dialogue with HIAL over the impact on radar at airports in the area.	THC 67	Chapter 16: Aviation	Consultation responses from HIAL and potential effects on aviation are provided in the noted chapter.
120		If there are no effects on communication links this should still be explained in the EIA Report.	THC 68	Chapter 17: Other Issues	Potential impacts communication links are considered in the noted chapter.
121	Shadow Flicker	If there are no properties within 11 rotor diameters, shadow flicker will not require detailed assessment but should still be addressed in the EIA Report.	THC 69	Chapter 17: Other Issues	Noted. Shadow flicker is scoped out of the EIA Report, as described in the noted chapter.
122	Trees and Forestry	If any areas of woodland likely to be affected by the Proposed Development (including its access) the Scottish Government's Control of Woodland removal Policy must be addressed and compensatory planting calculations provided in the EIA Report.	THC 70	Chapter 5: Scope and Consultation	No felling is proposed.
123		The EIA Report should indicate all areas of woodland / trees that will be felled to accommodate the Proposed Development. Compensatory planting is an expectation for any felling.	THC 71	Chapter 5: Scope and Consultation	No felling is proposed.
124	Local Environment	Existing air quality and general qualities of the local environment including background noise, sunlight and prevailing wind should be	THC 72	Throughout the EIA Report	Local environmental factors have been considered throughout the EIA Report.

No.	Subject	Task	Consultee	EIA Report Reference	Comments
		considered in the EIA Report. Expected impacts of any development can be founded from this base data.			
125	Dust	Depending on the proximity of working areas to house, the Applicant may be required to submit a scheme for the suppression of dust during construction.	THC 73	Chapter 17: Other Issues; and Technical Appendix 3.1: Outline CEMP	Potential impacts arising from dust during construction are considered in Chapter 17: Other Issues and Technical Appendix 3.1: Outline CEMP
126	Climate	The EIA Report needs to address all relevant climatic factors which can greatly influence the impact range of many of the preceding factors on account of seasonal changes affecting, rainfall, sunlight, prevailing wind direction, etc.	THC 74	Throughout the EIA Report, including Chapter 17: Other Issues	Climate change is considered in Chapter 17: Other Issues and throughout other chapters of the EIA Report, where relevant.
127	CEMD	An outline CEMD should be included with the application.	THC 75	Technical Appendix 3.1: Outline CEMP	A Outline CEMP is included in Technical Appendix 3.1: Outline CEMP
128	Significant Effects	The EIA Report needs to describe the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development on the environment; direct and indirect effects, secondary, cumulative, short, medium and long-term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative, resulting from the existence of the Proposed Development; use of natural resources and emission of pollutants	THC 76	Throughout the EIA Report	The assessment of likely significant environmental effects is undertaken throughout the technical chapters of the EIA Report.

No.	Subject	Task	Consultee	EIA Report Reference	Comments
129	Mitigation	A description of the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and where possible offset significant adverse impacts on the environment must be set out in the EIA Report. A clear summary table of all mitigation measures associated with the Proposed Development should be provided and entitled draft 'Schedule of Mitigation'.	THC 77	Chapter 18: Schedule of Mitigation Measures	Mitigation measures are identified within each Technical Chapter. A Schedule of Mitigation Measures is included in Chapter 18: Schedule of Mitigation.