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TECHNICAL APPENDICES

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Technical Appendix 6.3	Revised Scoping Report (2018)
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INTRODUCTION

- 6.1 This Chapter of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report sets out the Scoping process that has been undertaken as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed development. It also details additional consultation that has been undertaken in respect of the proposed development with consultees.
- 6.2 The purpose of scoping and consultation is to:
- ensure that statutory consultees and other bodies with a particular interest in the environment are informed of the proposed development and provided with an opportunity to comment at an early stage in the EIA process;
 - obtain baseline information regarding existing environmental site conditions;
 - establish key environmental issues and identify potential effects to be considered during the EIA;
 - identify those issues which are likely to require more detailed study and those which can be justifiably excluded from further assessment; and
 - provide a means of confirming the most appropriate methods of assessment.

SCOPING

Introduction

- 6.3 A Scoping Report was originally submitted to Scottish Government Local Energy and Consents (LEC) on 5 April 2017 to accompany a request for the Scottish Ministers to adopt a Scoping Opinion under Regulation 7 of the EIA Regulations 2000. At that time, the proposal was for up to 16 turbines, each having a maximum blade tip height of 149.9m, with the total generating capacity proposed to be in excess of 50MW when considered with the existing Clashindarroch Wind Farm. A consultation was carried out by the Energy Consents Unit and a scoping opinion received from the Energy Consents Unit (ECU) on 3 July 2017 (Technical Appendix 6.2).
- 6.4 Since the submission of the Scoping Report in 2017, the Applicant has taken the opportunity to review the project and consider the economic viability of the project, and this resulted in the consideration of a number of revised turbine options. This has resulted in a layout of up to 14 turbines with a maximum tip height of 180m. This layout is presented at Figure 3.1.
- 6.5 Therefore, on 22 June 2018, SLR Consulting contacted the ECU and informed them there had been a reconsideration on the final design and that the proposed development would be up to 14 turbines with a maximum tip height of 180m. A revised scoping document was prepared at this point (and submitted in October 2018) and it was agreed with ECU that further consultation would be carried out and that this would address the revisions to the project only.
- 6.6 A Scoping Opinion for the revised scoping document was received in March 2019 (Technical Appendix 6.4).
- 6.7 As discussed in Chapter 1 - Introduction, it is acknowledged that a previous Scoping Opinion was sought under the previous Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland)

Regulations 2000 as amended (the EIA Regulations 2000), but since a subsequent Scoping Opinion was sought under the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017, the EIA subsequently relates to the scoping request and opinion made over 2018 and 2019, and subsequently any transitional provisions have ceased to apply.

Scoping Reports

6.8 The list of those organisations consulted is as follows:

- Aberdeen & Grampian Chamber of Commerce;
- Aberdeenshire Council (AC);
- Aberdeen International Airport/BAA Safeguarding (Aberdeen);
- Archaeology Service for Aberdeenshire, Moray and Angus;
- British Horse Society Scotland (BHS);
- British Telecom (BT);
- Cabrach Community Association;
- Cairngorms National Park Authority (CNPA);
- Civil Aviation Authority – Airspace (CAA);
- Crown Estate;
- Defence Estates / Ministry of Defence (MoD);
- Deveron District Salmon Fishery Board (FDSFB);
- Fisheries Management Scotland (FMS);
- Forestry Commission Scotland (FCS);
- Gartly Community Association;
- Glass Community Association;
- Historic Environment Scotland (HES);
- Huntly Community Council;
- Huntly Nordic and Outdoor Centre;
- John Muir Trust;
- Joint Radio Company (JRC);
- Marine Scotland;
- Moray Council (in respect to Landscape and Visual Assessment Methodology only);
- Mountaineering Council of Scotland (MCofS);
- National Air Traffic Services (NATS);
- Ofcom;
- Ramblers Association;

- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) Scotland;
- Scottish Anglers National Association (SANA);
- Scottish Association for Country Sports;
- Scottish Badgers;
- Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA);
- Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH);
- Scottish Ornithologists Club (SOC);
- Scottish Rights of Way and Access Society (Scotways);
- Scottish Water;
- Scottish Wildlife Trust (SWT);
- Strathbogie Community Council;
- Sustrans;
- Tap O' Noth Community Council;
- Transport Scotland; and
- Visit Scotland.

2017 Scoping Response

- 6.9 A Scoping Opinion was received from LECU on 3 July 2017 and is available on the Scottish Government website: <http://www.energyconsents.scot/ApplicationDetails.aspx>
- 6.10 A summary of the information contained in the Scoping Opinion is detailed in the consultation tables contained within Technical Chapters 7 - 17 of this EIA Report.
- 6.11 A summary of the key issues raised about the proposed development is provided in Table 6.1.
- 6.12 The full 2017 Scoping Opinion can be found in Technical Appendix 6.2.

2018/19 Re-scoping Exercise

- 6.13 In October 2018, SLR Consulting submitted a revised Scoping document in response to a request from the Local Energy and Consents Unit for an updated scope for the proposed development. A revised Scoping Opinion was received from the ECU on 7 March 2019 setting out the revisions to scoping which have come about as a result in the revised tip height of the proposed turbines, including:
- visual impact of aviation lighting;
 - impact of aviation lighting on ecology and ornithology;
 - review of viewpoints;
 - review of Residential Visual Amenity Study (RVAS);
 - review of the impacts on Tap O' Noth from a cultural heritage perspective; and

- swept path for abnormal loads.

6.14 The revised Scoping Report and Opinion are provided in Technical Appendices 5.4 and 5.5.

6.15 A summary of the key issues raised about the proposed development in the 2019 re-scope is provided in Table 6.1.

Table 6-1
Key Issues 2017 Scoping Consultation and 2019 Revised Scoping Consultation

Consultee	Summary of Key Issues 2017	Summary of Key Issues 2019	Where Addressed in the EIA Report
Aberdeenshire Council – Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criteria and guidance are set out in Schedule 4 of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations should be followed; Detailed survey work would be required; and A detailed assessment of the effects would be required along with mitigation measures proposed. 	No further comments made.	Chapter 5: EIA Individual Topic Chapters 7 - 17 and Chapter 18: Schedule of Mitigation
Aberdeenshire Council – Environment Team (Marr) - Ecology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Nature Conservation Sites; and Wildcat and Habitat Management Plan. 	No further comments made.	Chapter 8: Ornithology & Chapter 9: Ecology
Aberdeenshire Council – Environment Team (Marr) – Historic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approach to Historic Environment Assessment Huntly Conservation Area; and Setting of Cultural Heritage Assets. 	No further comments made.	Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage
Aberdeenshire Council – Environment Team (Marr) – Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Viewpoint Selection; Approach to Landscape Assessment and a robust assessment; Visual relationship with existing Clashindarroch Wind Farm; Design of the wind farm (including forestry felling) to minimise environmental and visual impacts; Setting of listed buildings and Garden and Designed Landscapes; Cumulative Visual Impact; and Extent of Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA). All properties within 2km, but if the ZTV shows any within 5km that have high sensitivity/visibility then a visualisation would be required. 	No further comments made.	Chapter 7: Landscape Chapter 2: Site Description and Design Evolution Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage Chapter 7: Landscape
Aberdeenshire Council (Roads – Kincardine & Mearns/Marr)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No concerns, but a Traffic Management Plan should be provided. 	No further comments made.	Chapter 13: Highways & Transport
Aberdeenshire Council (Environmental Health – Marr)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welcomes early engagement on background noise monitoring proposals and approach to noise assessment. 	No further comments made.	Chapter 14: Noise

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Consultee	Summary of Key Issues 2017	Summary of Key Issues 2019	Where Addressed in the EIA Report
Aberdeenshire Council (Archaeology)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed cultural heritage study areas and methodology are appropriate and no changes are required. 	No further comments made.	Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage
Aberdeen International Airport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirmed that the proposed site is located within the wind farm consultation zone for Aberdeen Airport and that the turbines may be detected by Aberdeen Airport's primary surveillance radar. There is currently no mitigation available at the airport. 	No further comments made.	Chapter 15: Aviation
The British Horse Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General guidance provided and reference made to Policy C2 of the Aberdeenshire LDP. 	No further comments made.	Chapter 16: Socio-economics
British Telecommunications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determined that the project should not cause interference to BT's current and presently planned radio networks. 	No further comments made.	Chapter 17: Other Matters
Cairngorms National Park Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual Impact and Design; Planning Policy should be referenced and the new National Park Partnership Plan (NPPP) should be considered, especially key Policies 1.3 and 3.1; Approach to the Landscape Assessment. Comments from their Landscape Advisor should be taken on board; The Landscape Character and Setting of the National Park including Special Landscape Qualities and Wildness and Wild Land; and Cumulative Effects on the National Park (including additional sites for consideration). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Original scoping comments remain wholly relevant - in addition impacts of aviation lighting would presumably form part of the any landscape and visual assessment; Visualisations to be provided from Little Geal Charn in the Cromdales (a plan identifying the location of viewpoints would be useful) – this needs to include cumulative material; and Assessment of impacts upon the special landscape qualities of the Cairngorms National Park, including wildness, will be essential. 	<p>Chapter 2: Site Description and Design Evolution</p> <p>Chapter 4: Renewable Energy and Planning Policy</p> <p>Chapter 7: Landscape & Visual</p>
Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objection due to unacceptable interference to Air Defence (AD) Radar at Remote Radar Head (RRH) Buchan (66.7km away) due to false radar returns and cumulative effects; and Should the proposed development be consented then MOD omni-directional lighting will be required on the perimeter turbines. 	Objection maintained.	Chapter 15: Aviation
The Deveron, Bogie & Isla Rivers Charitable Trust & River Deveron	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effects on Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i> L.), trout (<i>Salmo trutta</i> L.) and the European eel (<i>Anguilla anguilla</i> L.) 	No further comments made.	Chapter 9: Ecology and Chapter 11: Hydrology,

Consultee	Summary of Key Issues 2017	Summary of Key Issues 2019	Where Addressed in the EIA Report
District Salmon Fishery Board	<p>within the River Deveron and River Bogie;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects on water quality; • Requirement for adequate baseline survey data; • Requirement for appropriate mitigation measures to minimise effects on fisheries and water quality; and • Development of a formal Fisheries Plan in consultation with the DDFSB. 		Hydrogeology and Geology
Fisheries Management Scotland (FMS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed development falls within the district of the Deveron District Salmon Fishery Board, and the catchments relating to the Deveron, Bogie & Isla Rivers Charitable Trust. These should be consulted. • Reference to guidance produced by FMS in conjunction with Marine Scotland Science, providing advice for DSFBs and Trusts in dealing with planning applications. 	No further comments made.	Chapter 11: Hydrology, Hydrogeology and Geology
Forestry Commission Scotland (FCS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant discussions on forestry matters should take place before the submission of the ES. The Grampian Conservancy Office should be consulted; • Loss of Ancient Woodland; • Woodland restocking is required under the Scottish Government's Control of Woodland Removal Policy; • The onsite substation should be located to minimise impacts on the forest environment; • A dedicated Forestry Chapter should be provided; • Forest management should be designed in line with NPPF3 and the UK Forestry Standard must be adhered to; • Design approaches which reduce the scale of felling should be considered and integration of the development with the existing woodland structure is a key to the consenting process. FCS would welcome pre-application discussions; and • A Long Term Forest Plan must be provided alongside ES. 	No further response received.	Chapter 2: Site Description and Design Evolution; Chapter 3: Description of the Development; and Technical Appendix 3.3.
Historic Environment Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approach to the Historic Environment Assessment, including effect on setting especially on Beldorney Castle, Wormy Hillock; Tap O' Noth, Gallows Hill Cairn and Auchindoun Castle; 	No heritage assets within statutory remit located within the development site boundary which may be affected, however an	Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage

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Consultee	Summary of Key Issues 2017	Summary of Key Issues 2019	Where Addressed in the EIA Report
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommend that ZTV analysis is undertaken to select additional heritage assets for assessment that may be affected by the wind farm; and Appropriate HES Guidance is followed and that visualisations are provided, including for the cumulative assessment. 	increase to the turbine heights may give rise to impacts on the setting of heritage assets, notably Tap O' Noth Fort (Scheduled Monument Index No. 63).	
Huntly Nordic Ski Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tree felling on or adjacent to the ski trails; Damage to road surfaces; Access restrictions during construction and operation; Viewpoint requested from the vicinity of the ski trails; Visual impact on open moorland hills; and Impacts on other recreational uses of Clashindarroch Forest (access). 	No further response received.	Chapter 7: Landscape & Visual Chapter 16: Socio-economics
Joint Radio Company (JRC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This proposal cleared with respect to radio link infrastructure operated by The Local Electricity Utility and Scotia Gas Networks. 	No further comments made.	Chapter 17: Other Matters
Marine Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact on downstream salmonid populations; Survey recommendations; Water Quality Monitoring Plan; Felling and cumulative impacts on downstream water quality and fish populations; and Recommendation for restoration and decommissioning plan to include fisheries related issues. 	No further comments made.	Chapter 11: Hydrology, Hydrogeology and Geology Chapter 9: Ecology
NATS Safeguarding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objection due to conflicts with NATs En Route Safeguarding Criteria. Predicted impacts are in relation to Allanshill, Perwinnes and Tiree radar systems. 	Objection maintained.	Chapter 15: Aviation
The River Deveron District Salmon Fishery Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts on aquatic-biodiversity such as fish populations, including Atlantic salmon, trout and European eel; and Recommendation for a Fisheries Management Plan to be prepared with the input of the Board. 		Chapter 9: Ecology; and Chapter 11: Hydrology, Hydrogeology and Geology
RSPB Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerns in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ornithological survey areas being based on the 2015 layout and not including one of the proposed turbines; The coverage of the 2015 	No further comments made.	Chapter 8: Ornithology and Chapter 9: Ecology

Consultee	Summary of Key Issues 2017	Summary of Key Issues 2019	Where Addressed in the EIA Report
	<p>breeding raptor surveys;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Attraction of hen harrier and other birds of prey by felling trees; and ○ Recommend further consultation with appropriate Wildcat and Ecology groups in the development of any Habitat Management Plan. 		
Scottish Badgers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No response received. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sporadic live sightings recorded within the proposal site; • According to SNH guidelines, any mammal surveys are valid for 18 months unless there is a significant change in habitat or species population in the intervening period. For best practice, any badger surveys older than 3 months should be renewed; and • Comments on preferential surveying period. 	Chapter 9: Ecology
Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of key Issues and Requirements that need to be included in the ES; • Location of Turbines in relation to NVC survey areas; • Peat and GWDTE assessment and provision of Carbon Emissions calculations; • The general principles of the decommissioning need to be provided in the ES; • Requirement for a Schedule of Water crossings; Peat slide Risk Assessment and Management Plan; and Borrow Pit Appraisal; • The River Deveron is categorised as a Drinking Water Protected River and the Site boundary borders a Drinking Water Protected Catchment. These designations must be considered when designing a surface water drainage system for the construction phases of the Site and full life of the proposal; and • Provided Regulatory Advice and Guidance which should be adhered to. 	On the basis any amended turbine locations or associated infrastructure such as tracks not included in the original assessments will be assessed, SEPA agrees that there is no change required to the scope of the hydrology, hydrogeology and geology assessment.	<p>Chapter 9: Ecology</p> <p>Chapter 11: Hydrology, Hydrogeology and Geology; and Chapter 12: Carbon Emissions.</p>

Consultee	Summary of Key Issues 2017	Summary of Key Issues 2019	Where Addressed in the EIA Report
Scottish Natural Heritage – Ecology and Ornithology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided a SNH Checklist of Requirements for inclusion in the ES; • Careful design of the wind farm, and referred to published guidance; • Common Gull and connectivity to European Sites; • Effect on Craigs of Succoth SSSI; • Scottish Wildcat, the latest available data and consultation with the Project Officer when developing mitigation recommendations; and • Peat survey to be undertaken at appropriate intervals and to follow Scottish Government Guidance. 		Chapter 8: Ornithology; Chapter 9: Ecology; Chapter 11: Hydrology, Hydrogeology and Geology; and Chapter 12: Carbon Emissions.
Scottish Natural Heritage – Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Careful design of the wind farm and its visual relationship with existing Clashindarroch Wind Farm, including turbine height; • Approach to the Landscape Assessment (methodology) and provision of a robust assessment, including appropriate ZTVs; • Reference to updated Guidance which should be followed; • Impacts on designated landscapes, e.g. the Cairngorms National Park; • Landscape and Visual Impacts, including those as a result of forestry felling; photomontages should include all infrastructure; • Viewpoint Selection; • Cumulative Visual Impact to at least 40km or as agreed with Aberdeen and Moray Councils; and • Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA). 		Chapter 7: Landscape & Visual
Scottish Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drinking Water Protected Areas; and • Scottish Water assets within the Site, including two raw water mains in potential conflict with the Site access route and a 6" asbestos cement main and 9" cast iron main. 	No further comments made. No further reference to specific asbestos cement and cast iron mains.	Chapter 11: Hydrology, Hydrogeology and Geology
Scotways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts on Right of Way GG1 within the Site boundary; and • Noted the area provided recreational access for walkers, runners, mountain bikers, horse-riders, skiers, etc. 	No further comments made.	Chapter 16: Socio-economics
Sustrans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed development does not affect any Sustrans routes. 	No further response received.	Chapter 16: Socio-economics
Tap O' Noth Community Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No objection to the proposed development. 	No further response received.	Chapter 7: Landscape & Visual; and Chapter 16: Socio-economics

Consultee	Summary of Key Issues 2017	Summary of Key Issues 2019	Where Addressed in the EIA Report
Transport Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Abnormal Loads Route Assessment should be provided; and IEMA Guidance to be used in the preparation of the Traffic and Highways assessment. 	The increase in blade size results in the need for the swept path assessment to be undertaken again. The scope will be as per the previously agreed scope. Other than a revised swept path, there is no proposed change to the traffic and transportation methodology.	Chapter 13: Highways & Transport
Visit Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effect on Tourism as visitors rate scenery and the natural environment as the main reason for visiting Scotland. Requested that a tourism impact statement is provided as part of the Environmental Impact Analysis. Consideration of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourists travelling past en-route elsewhere; Tourist views from accommodation in the area; Relative scale of the tourism impact, i.e. local and national level; Potential positives associated with the development; and The views of tourist organisations, i.e. local tourist businesses or Visit Scotland. Potential detrimental impact of the proposed development on tourism - whether visually, environmentally and economically; and Cumulative effects should also be considered. 	No further response received.	<p>Chapter 7: Landscape & Visual</p> <p>Chapter 16: Socio-economics</p>

Matters Scoped Out of Detailed Consideration

- 6.16 Paragraph 76 of Circular 1/2017 is clear that it is the ‘significant’ environmental effects to which a proposed development is likely to give rise that should be the primary focus of the EIA Report and that the *“information that may be reasonably required for reaching a reasoned conclusion on the significant effect of the project on the environment”* is the key consideration. Other impacts *“will need only very brief treatment to indicate that their possible relevance has been considered”*.
- 6.17 On the basis of the desk-based and site survey work undertaken, the professional judgement of the EIA team, experience from other relevant projects and policy guidance or standards, a number of topic areas have been ‘scoped out’. The following main issues have been scoped out of the EIA Report:
- Category C listed buildings – Scotland’s Listed Buildings by Historic Scotland (2014 (Ref. 6.1)) describes Category C listed buildings as of local importance, rather than national or regional

importance;

- cultural heritage assets with no visibility of the turbines, such as Beldorney Castle;
- cultural heritage assets that lie at a distance greater than 5km, with the exception of Tap O' Noth, since significant effects are unlikely at these distances;
- certain cultural heritage assets within the defined study areas (<5km). Where it is found that it can be reasonably predicted that impacts cannot affect specific assets, this will be noted in the EIA Report and no further assessment of such assets undertaken;
- ground borne vibration during the construction phase, as this would not be significant in EIA terms;
- noise from traffic movements during construction and operation outside of the application boundary would not be significant in EIA terms. Need to see outcome at some properties within the Site in terms of amenity;
- traffic during operational phase, as traffic movements will be minimal and the effects negligible;
- air quality due to the remote location of the Site. The generation of dust and traffic emissions during construction activity is unlikely to have a direct impact on any human receptors and would be controlled by means of best practice. Consideration will be given within the Terrestrial Ecology and Hydrology Chapters to the potential impacts that dust generation could have on any identified sensitive ecological or hydrological receptors. If required, detailed mitigation measures will be proposed within these EIA Chapters;
- housing, health or educational services. This is based on past experience of onshore wind farm projects of this scale. It is not expected that there will be a large influx of workers to the area during the construction phase. Consequently, it is not expected that there would be a significant effect on the demand for these services;
- passerine species, as they are not considered by SNH to be significantly impacted by wind farms;
- non-avian designated sites. The closest designated sites are Craigs of Succoth SSSI and Hill of Towanreef SAC/SSSI, located 2km and 4.6km from the Site boundary respectively and not likely to be affected by the proposed development. None of the designated sites within a 10km radius are hydrologically connected to the Site (and could therefore affect the flora), and none are designated for mobile (non-avian) species;
- invertebrates as current SNH guidance (Ref. 6.2) states that invertebrates will not require surveys to inform the EIA, as they are unlikely to experience a significant environmental effect during construction/operation of onshore wind farms;
- reptiles as current SNH guidance (Ref. 6.3) states that invertebrates will not require surveys to inform the EIA as, with standard mitigation, they are unlikely to experience a significant environmental effect during construction/operation of onshore wind farms;
- amphibians as surveys for great crested newt are not necessary as the Site lies outside of the current known range of this species within Scotland (Ref. 6.3). In addition, no potentially suitable breeding ponds were identified during the Phase 1 habitat survey in 2015. For other amphibian species, current SNH guidance (Ref. 6.3) is that surveys are not required to inform the EIA for onshore wind farms;

- other mammals not listed in Chapter 9: Ecology. Other mammal species are unlikely to be subject to significant effects and therefore surveys for these mammal species are not considered necessary;
- coal mining. A Coal Authority assessment is not required because the Site is not underlain by coal measures and is classified as low risk; and
- decommissioning effects (overarching principles are however considered).

GATE CHECK STAGE 1

- 6.18 A Gate Check Stage 1 Report was submitted to the Scottish Government's ECU on 31 July 2017. This report outlined the key issues raised by consultees in their response to the request for a Scoping Opinion (submitted 5 April 2017), and how these key issues would be addressed within the EIA. The Gate Check Report was then circulated to key statutory consultees for their comment. This included: Aberdeenshire Council; FCS; SEPA; SNH; HES and CNPA. No additional Gate Check Stage 1 Report was considered necessary for the re-scoping exercise undertaken in 2019.
- 6.19 Consultation feedback confirmed that all the consultees were content that their comments had been acknowledged and/or addressed, and that they had no further comments to make at that time. The additional consultation re-scoping exercise undertaken in 2019 is summarised in Table 6-1.

FURTHER CONSULTATION

- 6.20 In addition to the formal scoping that was undertaken, additional consultation was undertaken with a number of consultees regarding specific issues. This is detailed in the Technical Chapters and is not repeated here.

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

- 6.21 Public consultation is a key element of the environmental assessment process; therefore, as part of the wider consultation process, attention was given to community engagement in cognisance of Planning Advice Note (PAN) 3/2010: Community Engagement. Local Community Councils were contacted during development of the proposals.
- 6.22 In addition to the consultation as part of the scoping process, consultation has been undertaken with the local communities in the form of Public Exhibitions and meetings.
- 6.23 The following Community Councils were invited to public exhibitions in March 2017, June 2017, September 2018 and December 2019:
- Huntly Community Council;
 - Strathbogie Community Council; and
 - Tap O' Noth Community Council.
- 6.24 Further details of the Public Exhibitions and Community Consultation held in respect of the proposed development are contained in the PAC Report submitted as part of the application for the proposed development.

REFERENCES

- Ref. 6.1: Historic Environment Scotland (2014). Scotland's Listed Buildings
- Ref. 6.2: Scottish Natural Heritage. (2016). SNH general pre-application/scoping advice to developers of onshore wind farms. March 2016.
- Ref. 6.3: <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/publications/JNCC312/species.asp?FeatureIntCode=S11666>
[accessed 12 November 2019]

