

Corriegarth 2 Wind Farm

Schedule of EIAR & SEI Consultation

Responses

PART 3

Consultee	Contact Details and Date of Response	Electronic Page
PART 1 EIAR		
Cairngorms National Park Authority	ninacaudrey@cairngorms.co.uk 23 rd April 2021	3
Crown Estate Scotland	Joan.mcrogan@crownestatescotland.com 2 nd February 2021	20
Defence Infrastructure Organisation	Teena.oulaghan100@mod.gov.uk 22 nd February 2021	21
Highland and Islands Airports Limited	safeguarding@hial.co.uk 1 st March 2021	27
Historic Environment Scotland	HMConsultations@hes.scot 1 st March 2021	28
Ironside Farrar / ECU	21 st April 2021	30
Joint Radio Company	windfarms@jrc.co.uk 4 th March 2021	52
Mountaineering Scotland	info@mountaineering.scot 15 th February 2021	54
NATS Safeguarding	natssafeguarding@nats.co.uk 4 th February 2021	60
PART 2 EIAR		
Nature Scot	Debbie.skinner@nature.scot 25 th May 2021	3
Ness & Beaully Fisheries Trust	nessandbeaully@gmail.com 4 th March 2021	14
North East Mountain Trust	1 st March 2021	15
RSPB	Claire.bsmith@rspb.org.uk 31 st May 2021	17
Scottish Forestry	Agata.baranska@forestry.gov.uk 4 th March 2021	20
Scottish Water	developmentoperations@scottishwater.co.uk 28 th January 2021	23
ScotWays	info@scotways.com 3 rd March 2021	27
SEPA	Planning.north@sepa.org.uk 12 th August 2021	32
Stratherrick & Foyers Community Council		38
Transport Scotland	Gerard.mcphillips@transport.gov.scot 4 th March 2021	40
PART 3 SEI		
BT	radionetworkprotection@bt.com 11 th May 2022	3
Cairngorms National Park Authority	ninacaudrey@cairngorms.co.uk 24 th June 2022	4

Crown Estate Scotland	Olivia.morrad@crownestatescotland.com 26 th May 2022	13
Defence Infrastructure Organisation	Teena.oulaghan@mod.gov.uk 24 th May 2022	14
Fisheries Management Scotland	brian@fms.scot 30 th May 2022	18
Glen Urquhart Community Council	11 th July 2022	19
HIAL	hialsafeguarding@traxinternational.co.uk 6 th June 2022	22
Historic Environment Scotland	Andrew.stevenson2@hes.scot 16 th May 2022	26
Ironside Farrar / ECU	October 2022	28
Joint Radio Company	windfarms@jrc.co.uk 5 th May 2022	43
NATS Safeguarding	NATSSafeguarding@nats.co.uk 4 th May 2022	45
Nature Scot	Debbie.skinner@nature.scot 31 st May 2022	46
Ness & Beaully Fisheries Trust	nessandbeaully@gmail.com 3 rd May 2022	48
PART 4 SEI		
Ness District Salmon Fishery Board	ceo@ndsfb.org 30 th May 2022	3
RSPB	Claire.bsmith@rspb.org.uk 1 st June 2022	4
Scottish Water	developmentoperations@scottishwater.co.uk 28 th January 2021	5
SEPA	Planning.north@sepa.org.uk 27 th May 2022	9
Transport Scotland	Gerard.mcphillips@transport.gov.scot 31st May 2022	13
PART 5 SEI		
The Highland Council	Roddy.dowell@highland.gov.uk 24 th August 2022	1

Corriegarth 2 Wind Farm

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PART 2

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BT	radionetworkprotection@bt.com 11 th May 2022	3
Cairngorms National Park Authority	ninacaudrey@cairngorms.co.uk 24 th June 2022	4

Crown Estate Scotland	Olivia.morrad@crownestatescotland.com 26 th May 2022	11
Defence Infrastructure Organisation	Teena.oulaghan@mod.gov.uk 24 th May 2022	12
Fisheries Management Scotland	brian@fms.scot 30 th May 2022	13
Glen Urquhart Community Council	11 th July 2022	17
HIAL	hialsafeguarding@traxinternational.co.uk 6 th June 2022	20
Historic Environment Scotland	Andrew.stevenson2@hes.scot 16 th May 2022	24
Ironside Farrar / ECU	October 2022	26
Joint Radio Company	windfarms@jrc.co.uk 5 th May 2022	41
NATS Safeguarding	NATSSafeguarding@nats.co.uk 4 th May 2022	43
Nature Scot	Debbie.skinner@nature.scot 31 st May 2022	44
Ness & Beaully Fisheries Trust	nessandbeaully@gmail.com 3 rd May 2022	46
PART 4 SEI		
Ness District Salmon Fishery Board	ceo@ndsfb.org 30 th May 2022	3
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SEPA	Planning.north@sepa.org.uk 27 th May 2022	9
Transport Scotland	Gerard.mcphillips@transport.gov.scot 31st May 2022	11
PART 5 SEI		
The Highland Council	Roddy.dowell@highland.gov.uk 24 th August 2022	1

Mcgroarty K (Kirsty)

From: radionetworkprotection@bt.com
Sent: 11 May 2022 12:44
To: Econsents Admin
Cc: radionetworkprotection@bt.com
Subject: FW: Corriegarth 2 Wind Farm - Additional Information consultation request WID11844
Attachments: SEI Vol 1 Chapter 4 Development Description.pdf



OUR REF: WID11844

Thank you for your email dated 28/04/2022.

We have studied this proposal using the co-ordinates within the attached, with respect to EMC and related problems to BT point-to-point microwave radio links.

The conclusion is that, the Project indicated should not cause interference to BT's current and presently planned radio network.

Regards

Lisa Smith
Engineering Services – Radio Planner
Networks



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Amy McDougall

From: Debbie.Flaherty@gov.scot
Sent: 28 June 2022 08:19
To: Roddy.Dowell@highland.gov.uk; Jillian Adams
Subject: FW: Revised Corriegarth 2 wind farm - CNPA response
Attachments: Item7Appendix1ZTV20210050PACCorriegarthWindFarm.pdf;
Item7AACorriegarth2windfarmReport.pdf;
Item7Appendix2ZTV20210050PACCorriegarthWindFarm.pdf

Dear Jillian/Roddy

Please see below Cairngorms National Park Authority's consultation response. I have attached their report to committee.

Regards

Debbie Flaherty | Consents Manager | Energy Consents Unit | ☎ 07393 753458

From: Nina Caudrey <ninacaudrey@cairngorms.co.uk>
Sent: 24 June 2022 14:12
To: Econsents Admin <Econsents_Admin@gov.scot>; Flaherty D (Debbie) <Debbie.Flaherty@gov.scot>
Cc: Planning <Planning@cairngorms.co.uk>; Roderick Dowell (Planning and Environment) <Roddy.Dowell@highland.gov.uk>; Debbie Skinner <Debbie.Skinner@nature.scot>
Subject: Revised Corriegarth 2 wind farm - CNPA response

Hello Debbie (cc others for information)

The CNPA planning committee considered the proposed revised Corriegarth 2 wind farm today, deciding that CNPA **do not object** to the proposed wind farm for the reasons set out in the committee report. The report and minutes of the meeting (once available) can be found on the CNPA website via <https://cairngorms.co.uk/planning-development/committee-meetings/>.

from
Nina

**Nina Caudrey, MRTPI
Planning Officer (Development Planning and Environmental Advice)**

Cairngorms National Park Authority, 14 The Square, Grantown on Spey, PH26 3HG
Usual working days Monday – Thursday, plus Friday morning
Telephone: 01479 780408

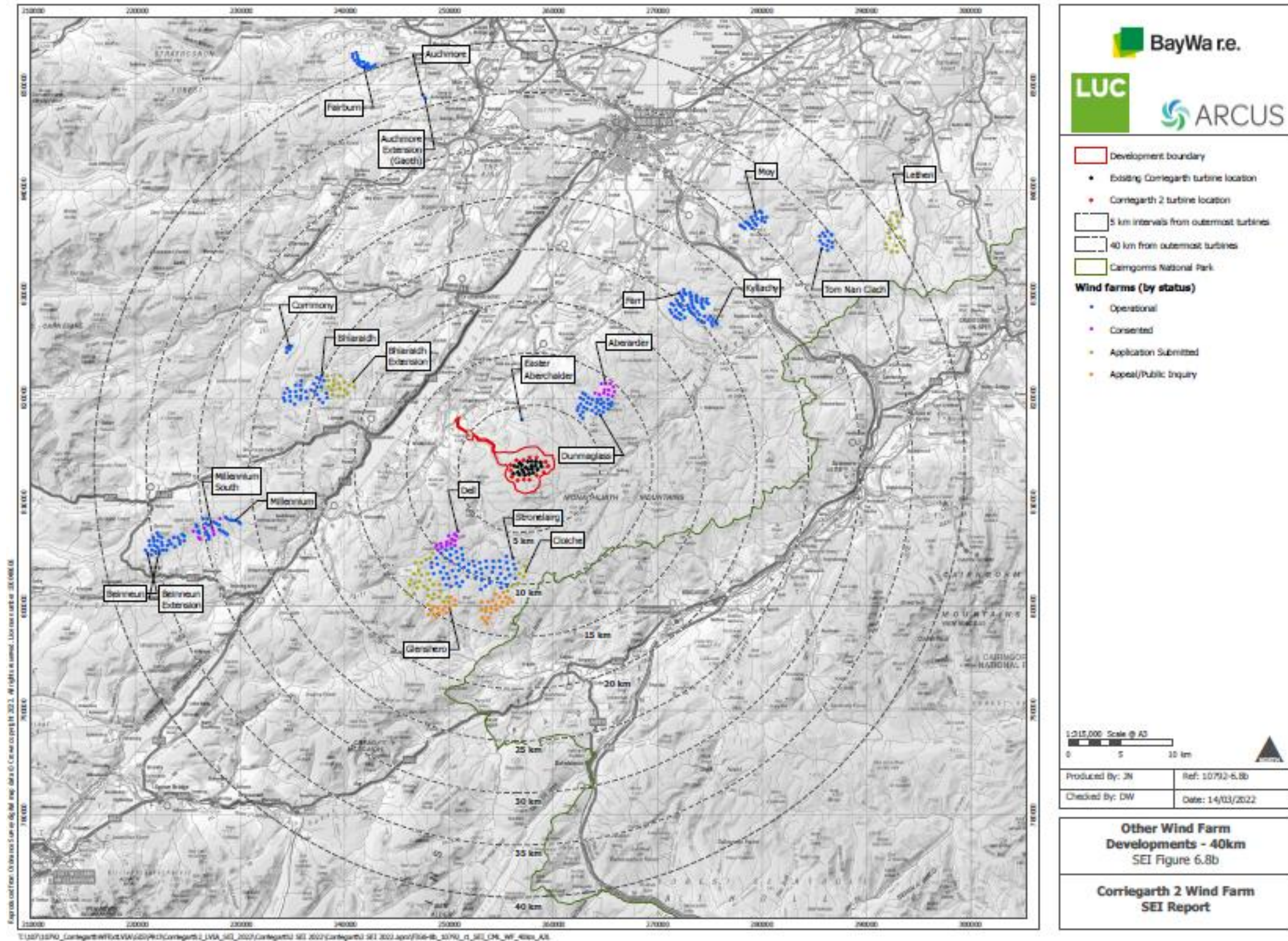
Mental Health First Aider – lets walk and talk

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CAIRNGORMS NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSED: revised Corriegarth 2 wind farm	
Consultation from Scottish Government Energy Consents & Deployment Unit	
REFERENCE:	2021/0050/PAC (ECU00002175)
APPLICANT:	Corriegarth 2 Wind farm Ltd
DATE CONSULTED:	28 April 2022
RECOMMENDATION:	No objection
CASE OFFICER:	Nina Caudrey, Planning Officer (Development Planning and Environmental Advice)



PURPOSE OF REPORT

1. The purpose of this report is to inform the committee decision and subsequent consultation response to the Scottish Government Energy Consents & Deployment Unit (ECDU) on a **revised** application submitted under Section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989 for a proposed wind farm located to the north west of the Cairngorms National Park. The Scottish Government are the determining Authority for this application as the output is more than 50 MW. The revised application is accompanied by Supplementary Environmental Information (SEI), which presents the findings of the applicant's revised Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).
2. The planning issues to be considered are confined to the effects of the proposed wind farm on the landscape character and Special Landscape Qualities (SLQs) of the National Park. All other matters, such as ecology, noise, general amenity, etc, are assessed by the decision maker (Scottish Ministers) with advice from statutory consultees.
3. Under the current working agreement on roles in landscape casework between NatureScot and the Park Authority, NatureScot lead on the provision of advice on the effects on the SLQs caused by proposals outwith the Cairngorms National Park. Their advice has been used to inform this report.

SITE DESCRIPTION AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

4. The proposed wind farm is a revision of the proposal of the same name and location that committee considered in April 2021, which consisted of 16 turbines of a maximum height to blade tip of 149.9m. (Further details of that proposal are provided in the April 2021 committee report for Item 7 available via <https://cairngorms.co.uk/working-together/meetings/meeting/planning-2021-04-23/>.)
5. As a result of other consultee responses, a number of revisions have subsequently been proposed, including removal of two turbines, the relocation of eight turbines, reduction in length of new access track and changes to the ancillary infrastructure. The revised development would now comprise 14 turbines of the same tip height (149.9m).
6. The revised wind farm will continue to encircle the existing Corriegarth wind farm in the Monadhliaths, approximately 15 kilometres (km) north-east of Fort Augustus and 10 km south-east of Foyers by Loch Ness, as shown in the applicant's SEI figure 8.6b on page 2 of this report. The existing Corriegarth wind farm has 26 turbines at a blade tip height of 120m. As also shown in the figure, in the surrounding area there are numerous other existing and consented wind farms, plus several proposed wind farms in the planning system.
7. The nearest turbine would be approximately 10 km to the north of the closest part of the boundary of the Cairngorms National Park, with the other turbines, tracks and associated infrastructure located further from the National Park boundary.
8. Theoretical visibility of the proposed wind farm from within the National Park is shown by the applicant's SEI figure 6.3a (**Appendix I**). However, when considering the cumulative visual effects, figure 6.10b of the applicant's SEI (**Appendix II**) demonstrates

that the area is already influenced by a number of other existing and consented wind farm. The proposed wind farm does not create visibility of a wind farm in areas that do not or would not already see existing wind farms.

9. Updated wireline visualisations from three viewpoints, VP9 Carn Sgulain and VPI3 Geal Charn (both in the Monadhliaths near the boundary of the National Park) and VPI9 Ptarmigan restaurant (Cairngorm mountain), have been provided in the applicant's ER to demonstrate the level of visibility that would be had from within/on the boundary of the National Park, at distances of approximately 10, 15 and 40 km respectively to the nearest proposed turbine. In addition, wirelines were produced to support the wild land assessment, including three viewpoints looking from within the National Park towards the proposed wind farm, which are also of use when considering the effects on the SLQs of the National Park: VP WLA3 (Carn Ban), WLA5 (Càrn an Fhreiceadain) and WLA7 (A'Chailleach).
10. The wirelines associated with each view point are available to the public by searching the application documents on the ECDU website
<https://www.energyconsents.scot/ApplicationDetails.aspx?cr=ECU00002175> for:
 - a) SEI Vol 2c NatureScot Visuals - Fig6.29d VP9 Carn Sgulain
 - b) SEI Vol 2c NatureScot Visuals - Fig6.33c VPI3 Geal Charn
 - c) SEI Vol 2c NatureScot Visuals - Fig6.39c VPI9 Ptarmigan Restaurant, Caringorm
 - d) SEI Vol 2c NatureScot Visuals - Fig6.42d WLA3 Carn Ban
 - e) SEI Vol 2c NatureScot Visuals - Fig6.43c WLA5 Carn an Fhreiceadain
 - f) SEI Vol 2c NatureScot Visuals - Fig6.44d WLA7 A'Chailleach

RELEVANT PLANNING HISTORY

11. **2021/0050/PAC** committee considered the original application for 16 turbines in April 2021 and agreed with the recommendation not to object.
12. **PRE/2020/0012** CNPA responded to scoping and gatecheck consultations by ECDU in March and July 2020.

PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

13. The proposed development is located wholly outwith the National Park, therefore the Cairngorms National Park Local Development Plan policies do not apply. However, an assessment of the proposal must have regard to Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) and the National Park Partnership Plan (NPPP).

National Policy

14. **Scottish Planning Policy** (revised December 2020) sets out national planning policies that reflect Scottish Ministers priorities for the development and use of land, as well as for operation of the planning system. The content of SPP is a material consideration in planning decisions that carries significant weight.

15. Policy relating specifically to National Parks and development management can be found in paragraphs 84 and 85 of SPP. These re-state the four aims of the National Parks as set out in the National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000, as well as the need to pursue these collectively. SPP highlights that if there is a conflict between the first aim (conserving and enhancing the natural and cultural heritage of the area) and any of the others, then greater weight must be given to the first aim. Planning decisions are expected to reflect this weighting and be consistent with the four aims.
16. Paragraph 85 of SPP also clarifies that the aims and requirements of paragraphs 84 and 85 apply to development outwith a National Park that affects the Park.
17. Paragraph 212 of SPP states that “where development affects a National Park... it should only be permitted where:
 - a) the objectives of the designation and the overall integrity of the area will not be compromised; or
 - b) any significant adverse impacts on the qualities for which the area has been designated are clearly outweighed by social, environmental or economic benefits of national importance”.

Strategic Policy

18. The **Cairngorms National Park Partnership Plan (NPPP)** 2017 – 2022 is required under section 11 of the National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000. It is the management plan for the Cairngorms National Park approved by Scottish Ministers. The NPPP sets out how all those with a responsibility for the National Park will coordinate their work to tackle the most important issues. There is a duty for decision makers to have regard to the NPPP, a requirement set out in Section 14 of the Act. As such, the NPPP is a material consideration in planning decisions.
19. The NPPP identifies that the landscapes of the National Park are valued by many and underpin the area’s economy. It contains policies to safeguard landscape interests. Of relevance to wind farm development proposals are policies 1.3 and 3.3.
20. Policy 1.3 seeks to conserve and enhance the SLQs as a general policy objective for management of the National Park.
21. Policy 3.3a seeks to support development of a low carbon economy and increase renewable energy generation where this is compatible with conserving the SLQs. In relation to wind farm development, the policy states that “large scale wind turbines are not compatible with the landscape character or special qualities of the National Park. They are inappropriate within the National Park, or where outside the Park they significantly adversely affect its landscape character or special landscape qualities”.

CONSULTATIONS

NatureScot advice

22. In accordance with the NatureScot/CNPA casework agreement, NatureScot have provided CNPA with advice in relation to the effects on the National Park, of the proposed wind farm both alone and cumulatively with other existing and consented wind farms in the surrounding area.
23. NatureScot advice has not changed as a result of the revised proposal, and is summarised in paragraphs 24 - 27.
24. There will be no significant adverse effects on the landscape character of the National Park.
25. In relation to the SLQs, NatureScot continue to advise that there would be a moderate and significant adverse effect on one SLQ, 'vastness of space, scale and height', when experienced from a small number of hill summits on the north western edge of National Park in an area already influenced by a number of existing and consented wind farms.
26. Overall, the magnitude of change would be medium. The effects on the SLQ would be moderate, being localised and limited to a small number of hill tops on the boundary of the National Park at a distance of 10 - 15km, in an area already influenced by wind farm development.
27. NatureScot confirm that nature and significance of the effects on the affected SLQ are such that the integrity and objectives of the National Park would not be compromised.

APPRAISAL

28. The policies of the NPPP and SPP set out how proposals outwith the boundary of the National Park should be considered in terms of effects on the National Park.
29. Policy 3.3a of the NPPP sets out a test for considering effects on the landscapes of the National Park, in that large scale wind turbines are inappropriate outside the Park where they 'significantly adversely affect its landscape character or special landscape qualities'. If a proposal fails policy 3.3a, it would also be in conflict with policy 1.3, which seeks to conserve and enhance the SLQs.
30. Paragraph 212 of SPP sets out that "development that affects a National Park... should only be permitted where:
 - a) the objectives of designation and the overall integrity of the area will not be compromised; or
 - b) any significant adverse effects on the qualities for which the area has been designated are clearly outweighed by social, environmental or economic benefits of national importance."

31. In the policy context of the NPPP and SPP, consideration is required of the effects of the proposed development, on landscape character and the SLQs, both alone and cumulatively with other wind farms in the surrounding area.
32. There are a number of existing and consented wind farms in the area surrounding the proposed wind farm, as shown on page 2 of this report. Adding the revised Corriegarth 2 wind farm to the baseline would not significantly add to the existing level of effects, either alone or in combination with other existing or consented wind farms.
33. Only one SLQ would be moderately affected, with the effects being limited and localised to areas that already have visibility of existing and consented wind farms. The nature and significance of the effects are such that the revised proposal is therefore considered to comply with National Park Partnership Plan policy 3.3a.
34. Because the proposal is considered to comply with policy 3.3a and is also considered to comply with policy 1.3.
35. When considering the localised and limited nature and significance of the effects, in an area already affected by other wind farm developments, the revised proposal is not considered to compromise the integrity or objectives of the National Park. The proposal is therefore also considered to be in accordance with Scottish Planning Policy paragraph 212.
36. For these reasons, it is recommended that CNPA should **not** object to the revised proposed wind farm development.

RECOMMENDATION

That members of the committee confirm that CNPA has NO OBJECTION to the revised application for the proposed Corriegarth 2 wind farm.

Mcgroarty K (Kirsty)

From: Olivia Morrad <olivia.morrad@crownestatescotland.com>
Sent: 26 May 2022 12:02
To: Econsents Admin
Cc: Flaherty D (Debbie)
Subject: 20220526 Corriegarth 2 Wind Farm - Additional Information consultation request.
Email to GovScot

Thank you for your email.

I write to confirm that the assets of Crown Estate Scotland are not affected by this proposal and we therefore have no comments to make.

Best regards

Olivia Morrad
Assistant Portfolio Co-ordinator
Crown Estate Scotland

t: 0131 376 1506

Our team are currently working from home. Mail is occasionally being collected from our offices (addresses are at www.crownestatescotland.com/contact-us). Where possible, please email or call us rather than post mail.

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Defence Infrastructure Organisation

Your Reference: ECU00002175

Our Reference: DIO18604

Teena Oulaghan
Safeguarding Manager
Ministry of Defence
Safeguarding Department
St George's House
DIO Headquarters
DMS Whittington
Lichfield
Staffordshire
WS14 9PY

Telephone [MOD]: 07970 170 934

E-mail: teena.oulaghan100@mod.gov.uk

Debbie Flaherty
Energy Consents Unit
Scottish Government
5 Atlantic Quay
150 Broomielaw
Glasgow
G2 8LU

24 May 2022

Dear Debbie,

Please quote in any correspondence: DIO18604

Site Name: Corriegarth 2 Wind Farm

Proposal: The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017. Electricity Act 1989 Section 36 and Schedule 8: Application for the proposed Corriegarth 2 windfarm development in the Planning Authority Area of The Highland Council.

Planning Application Number: ECU00002175

Site Address: North-East of Fort Augustus, Inverness.

Thank you for consulting the Ministry of Defence (MOD) on the Supplementary Environmental Information Report (SEI Report) submitted in support of the above planning application through your communication dated 28 April 2022.

The Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) Safeguarding Team represents the MOD as a consultee in UK planning and energy consenting systems to ensure that development does not compromise or degrade the operation of defence sites such as aerodromes, explosives storage sites, air weapon ranges, and technical sites or training resources such as the Military Low Flying System.

This consultation refers to the SEI Report and describes the changes made to the layout of the proposed development, specifically the removal of two turbines (T10 & T12), reducing the scheme from 16 to 14 turbines, and the relocation of a further eight turbines (T1, T2, T5, T8, T9, T11, T13, T14 and T15).

This consultation now concerns a development of 14 turbines with maximum blade tip heights of 149.90 metres above ground level. The development has been assessed using the location data (Grid References) below.

Turbine no.	Easting	Northing
1	255905	813030
2	255999	812412
3	256563	812077
4	257157	812139
5	257690	812130
6	258376	812555
7	259091	812839
8	259491	813469
9	259262	813469
11	258373	814282
13	257722	814277
14	257119	814005
15	256442	814004
16	255875	813556

The principal safeguarding concern of the MOD in relation to this development concerns the potential for the wind turbines to cause an obstruction hazard to military aircraft engaged in low flying training activities in this area.

The MOD was previously consulted on the Section 36 application and provided a response to the Scottish Government's Energy Consent Unit (dated 22 February 2021) setting out that, subject to specified conditions, MOD has no objection to the scheme.

After reviewing the documents provided in this consultation, I can confirm although two turbines have been removed and eight turbines relocated, the MOD position has not changed. Subject to the inclusion of those conditions provided in our letter dated 22 February 2021, and replicated below for convenience, in any consent granted the MOD has no objection to this development.

Low Flying

In this case the development falls within Low Flying Area 14 (LFA 14), an area within which fixed wing aircraft may operate as low as 250 feet or 76.2 metres above ground level to conduct low level flight training. The addition of turbines in this location has the potential to introduce a physical obstruction to low flying aircraft operating in the area.

To address this impact, given the location and scale of the development, the MOD recommends that cardinal turbines are fitted with MOD accredited combination 25 candela omni-directional red lighting and infrared lighting with an optimised flash pattern of 60 flashes per minute of 200ms to 500ms duration to be attached at the highest practicable point. The remaining perimeter turbines should be fitted with 25 candela or infrared lighting of the same specification. This would provide the optimal safety address making the windfarm conspicuous to military aircrew engaged in low flying training in the area particularly in low visibility conditions during daylight hours.

However, the MOD is aware that lighting the wind farm as recommended above may be problematic for the applicant so, having further reviewed this development proposal, I can confirm that to suitably address military low flying safety considerations the turbines of the proposed wind farm should at minimum be fitted with MOD accredited 25 candela omni-directional red lighting or equivalent infrared beacons with an optimised flash pattern of 60 flashes per minute of 200ms to 500ms duration to be attached at the highest practicable point.

Therefore, I can confirm that the MOD maintains no safeguarding objection to this application subject to the inclusion of the following conditions in any consent that may be granted:

Summary

Subject to the two conditions requested above and provided in Appendix A, the MOD has no objections to the development.

The MOD must emphasise that the advice provided within this letter is in response to the information detailed in the developer's document titled "Corriegarth 2 SEI Report: Chapter 4 Development Description" dated April 2022. Any variation of the parameters (which include the location, dimensions, form, and finishing materials) detailed may significantly alter how the development relates to MOD safeguarding requirements and cause adverse impacts to safeguarded defence assets or capabilities. In the event that any amendment, whether considered material or not by the determining authority, is submitted for approval, the MOD should be consulted and provided with adequate time to carry out assessments and provide a formal response.

MOD Safeguarding wishes to be consulted and notified about the progress of planning applications and submissions relating to this proposal to verify that it will not adversely affect defence interests.

I hope this adequately explains our position on the matter. Further information about the effects of wind turbines on MOD interests can be obtained from the following website:

MOD: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/wind-farms-ministry-of-defence-safeguarding>

Yours sincerely

Redacted

Miss Teena Oulaghan

Appendix A

Condition - Aviation Lighting

Prior to commencing construction of any wind turbine generators, or deploying any construction equipment or temporal structure(s) 50 metres or more in height (above ground level) the undertaker must submit an aviation lighting scheme for the approval of the Scottish Government in conjunction with the Ministry of Defence defining how the development will be lit throughout its life to maintain civil and military aviation safety requirements as determined necessary for aviation safety by the Ministry of Defence.

This should set out:

- a. details of any construction equipment and temporal structures with a total height of 50 metres or greater (above ground level) that will be deployed during the construction of wind turbine generators and details of any aviation warning lighting that they will be fitted with; and
- b. the locations and heights of all wind turbine generators and any anemometry mast featured in the development identifying those that will be fitted with aviation warning lighting identifying the position of the lights on the wind turbine generators; the type(s) of lights that will be fitted and the performance specification(s) of the lighting type(s) to be used.

Thereafter, the undertaker must exhibit such lights as detailed in the approved aviation lighting scheme. The lighting installed will remain operational for the lifetime of the development.

Reason for condition.

To maintain aviation safety.

Condition - Aviation Charting and Safety Management

The undertaker must notify the Ministry of Defence, at least 14 days prior to the commencement of the works, in writing of the following information:

- a. the date of the commencement of the erection of wind turbine generators;
- b. the maximum height of any construction equipment to be used in the erection of the wind turbines;
- c. the date any wind turbine generators are brought into use;
- d. the latitude and longitude and maximum heights of each wind turbine generator, and any anemometer mast(s).

The Ministry of Defence must be notified of any changes to the information supplied in accordance with these requirements and of the completion of the construction of the development.

Reason for condition.

To maintain aviation safety.

Mcgroarty K (Kirsty)

From: Brian Davidson <brian@fms.scot>
Sent: 30 May 2022 12:00
To: Econsents Admin
Cc: Chris Conroy (ceo@ndsfb.org); Ruth Watts (Beaully DSFB) (Ruth@beaullyfisheryboard.org)
Subject: RE: Corriegarth 2 Wind Farm - Additional Information consultation request

Dear Debbie,

Thank you for your correspondence concerning the Corriegarth 2 Wind Farm.

Fisheries Management Scotland (FMS) represents the network of Scottish District Salmon Fishery Boards (DSFBs) including the River Tweed Commission (RTC), who have a statutory responsibility to protect and improve salmon and sea trout fisheries and the network of fishery trusts who provide a research, educational and monitoring role for all freshwater fish.

FMS act as a convenient central point for Scottish Government and developers to seek views on local developments. However, as we do not have the appropriate local knowledge, or the technical expertise to respond to specific projects, we are only able to provide a general response with regard to the potential risk of such developments to fish, their habitats and any dependent fisheries. Accordingly, our remit is confined mainly to alerting the relevant local DSFB/Trust to any proposal. The proposed development falls within the catchment relating to the Ness DSFB and Ness & Beaully Fisheries Trust. It is important that the proposals are conducted in full consultation with the Board/Trust, and I should be grateful if they could be involved in the project proposals. I have also copied this response to Keith Williams at the Board and Ruth Watts at the Trust.

Due to the potential for such developments to impact on migratory fish species and the fisheries they support, FMS have developed, in conjunction with Marine Scotland Science, advice for DSFBs and Trusts in dealing with planning applications. We would strongly recommend that these guidelines are fully considered throughout the planning, construction and monitoring phases of the proposed development.

- [LINK TO ADVICE ON TERRESTRIAL WINDFARMS](#)
- [LINK TO DSFB & TRUST CONTACT DETAILS](#)

Kind regards,

Brian

Brian Davidson | Dir Communications & Administration
Fisheries Management Scotland
11 Rutland Square, Edinburgh, EH1 2AS
Tel: 0131 221 6567 | 075844 84602
www.fms.scot

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 11 July 2022 18:32
To: Epc
Subject: Consultation on Application 21/00101/S36

Categories: NO 2 CONSULTATION RESPONSES, Laura

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Planning colleagues – Apologies for delay in response on this, our CC was impacted by Covid and delayed the collation of our response noted below. Thanks, Dianne

Corriegarth Windfarm

Glen Urquhart Community Council objects to the proposed Corriegarth Wind Farm on the following grounds.

- Visual
- Ecological
- Commercial

Visual

Highland Council's guidance in Onshore Wind Energy Supplementary Guidance – section 4.10 notes that all proposals should seek to avoid significant adverse landscape and visual effects individually and cumulatively. This particular site will still be visible from a number of vantage points including Meall Fuar-mhonaid. This site will add substantially to the cumulative effect to the views from Meall Fuar-mhonaid. The proposed additional turbines are to be located around the periphery of the site adding to the intrusive nature of the development. This will have an adverse impact on a beautiful landscape, and wild land area, important to hill walkers, visitors and the local population. We seek confirmation on how the developer has or will address the noted visual impact criterion from this particular wind farm development.

Planning guidance also notes the importance of tourism and recreation elements to the Highland economy and that planning should have regard to tourism impact assessment. This development is adjacent to Loch Ness and the gateway to the West Coast, Skye and Western Isles. It is visible from the A82 and the A9 in the Cairngorm National Park.

Ecological

Planning guidance also indicates that proposals should seek to avoid compromising the natural environment resources of Highland and that “any potential for significant adverse effects on nationally important features must be clearly outweighed by social or economic benefit of national importance”.

The HwLDP sets out clear expectations about how development should safeguard peat and notes that all developments should include a Peat Management Plan.

This development will result in removal and spreading of peat, 15.03 ha of blanket bog will be lost. The first phase of the development disturbed 22.4 ha of peat which was spread on the site. 18.6 ha of habitat will be lost 80.79% will consist of blanket bog. This is irreversible and unacceptable. No compensation action on the site can replace this. We seek further information on details of the Peat Management Plan and the unacceptable removal of a large area of blanket bog.

Commercial

Section 4.28 of the Onshore Wind Energy Supplementary Guidance also notes that wind farms should be efficient. This particular scheme has received large constraint payments in 2020 (51%), 2021(15%). Why would you enlarge a wind farm that is receiving substantial constraint payments?

Nine large wind farms around the Great Glen adjacent to Loch Ness received constraint payments in 2020/2021 with an average of 22% of potential output being discarded, averaged over the two years at a total cost to the consumer of £67 million.

The very necessary and long overdue east coast subsea inter connector(Link) from Peterhead to Drax has still to be fully sanctioned at a present cost of £2.1 Billion, due to commence construction in 2025 and unlikely to be energised before 2029.

There is insufficient capacity in the Transmission system to transmit all of Scotland's potential energy from wind generation to areas that need it. The other necessary links overhead line and subsea are even further away in planning. As an example, please refer to a recent SSEN Transmission statement below.

“Ofgem has also provisionally approved plans for a separate 2GW HVDC subsea link from Torness in south east Scotland to Hawthorn Pit in north east England, which is being taken forward by SP Energy Networks and NGET, with a targeted energisation date of 2027. Two additional 2GW subsea HVDC links, from Peterhead to South Humber and from south east Scotland to South Humber, are also planned, with both currently having a targeted energisation date of 2031.”

More onshore wind farm construction is not required until such times as there is grid expansion to accommodate more capacity, interconnector (link) enhancement and storage to provide strategic safeguards to energy supply.

The recent Scottish Government sale of Seabed Licenses for Offshore wind farms is further reason for a moratorium on onshore wind farm development.

Chair – Glen Urquhart Community Council



Website : <http://www.glenurquhartcommunitycouncil.org.uk>

From: Debbie.Flaherty@gov.scot
To: [Jillian Adams](mailto:Jillian.Adams); Roddy.Dowell@highland.gov.uk
Subject: FW: Corriegarth 2 Wind Farm - Additional Information consultation request
Date: 07 June 2022 10:03:36
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image003.png](#)
Importance: High

Jillian/Roddy

Please see an updated response from HIAL below. They have asked for and Instrument Flight Procedures (IFPs) assessment to be provided.

I look forward to hearing from the Applicant once you have a chance to discuss this response with your aviation expert.

Regards

Debbie Flaherty | Consents Manager | Energy Consents Unit | ☎ 07393 753458

From: HIAL Safeguarding <hialsafeguarding@traxinternational.co.uk>
Sent: 06 June 2022 13:15
To: Econsents Admin <Econsents_Admin@gov.scot>
Cc: Flaherty D (Debbie) <Debbie.Flaherty@gov.scot>
Subject: RE: Corriegarth 2 Wind Farm - Additional Information consultation request
Importance: High

Your Ref: ECU00002175
Our Ref: 2022/169/INV

Dear Sir/Madam,

Proposal: Corriegarth 2 Wind Farm.
Location: 15km north-east of Fort Augustus and 10km south-east of Foyers, Highlands for the proposed development consisting of 16 turbines at 149.9 metres and associated infrastructure.

With reference to the above, our assessment of the revised layout shows that, at the supplied turbine positions and heights, this development would infringe the safeguarding criteria for Inverness Airport.

A possible impact to the Instrument Flight Procedures (IFPs) for Inverness Airport has been identified. Therefore, HIAL would request that an IFP impact assessment is conducted to ascertain if there is an impact to Inverness Airport's IFPs.

Therefore, Highlands and Islands Airport's would not object to this proposal provided that the condition set out in HIAL's previous response (2021/0030/INV 01/03/2021) is met and an IFP impact assessment shows no impact.

This office would like to apologise for the late response to this consultation, which has been unavoidable due to urgent operational matters and the volume of consultations for renewable energy that this office is handling.

Yours faithfully,

Ed

Ed Boorman

HIAL Safeguarding (Acting for and on behalf of Highlands & Islands Airport Ltd)

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e: hialsafeguarding@traxinternational.co.uk

e: safeguarding@hial.co.uk

From: Debbie.Flaherty@gov.scot <Debbie.Flaherty@gov.scot> on behalf of
Econsents_Admin@gov.scot <Econsents_Admin@gov.scot>

Sent: 28 April 2022 14:41

Subject: Corriegarth 2 Wind Farm - Additional Information consultation request

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Dear Consultee

**ELECTRICITY ACT 1989 SECTION 36 AND SCHEDULE 8: APPLICATION FOR THE PROPOSED CORRIEGARTH 2 WINDFARM IN THE PLANNING AUTHORITY AREA OF THE HIGHLAND COUNCIL - Additional Information
THE ELECTRICITY WORKS (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT)
(SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS 2017**

Further to an application under section 36 of the Electricity Act 2017 ('the Act') for the Scottish Ministers' consent to construct and operate Corriegarth 2 Wind Farm, 15km north-east of Fort Augustus and 10km south-east of Foyers, Highlands for the proposed development consisting of 16 turbines at 149.9 metres and associated infrastructure, BayWa r.e. UK Limited on behalf of Corriegarth 2 Windfarm Ltd (the Applicant) has submitted Additional Information in the form of Supplementary Environmental Information (SEI), which includes information on changes made to the application. This includes changes to the layout of the Development, specifically the removal of two turbines, reducing the scheme from 16 to 14 turbines, and the relocation of eight turbines, reduction in length of new access track and changes to the ancillary infrastructure.

The Additional information (SEI) also includes addendums to the landscape and visual impact assessment, ecology and ornithology assessment, Noise, Traffic and Transportation, Socio-Economics, Recreation and Tourism and Climate Change and Carbon Balance assessments, Hydrology and Hydrogeology and Geology and Peat assessments. It also includes an update of the Peat Slide Risk Assessment and Outline Habitat Management Plan.

In accordance with the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 ('the EIA regulations') details pertaining to the Additional Information (SEI) will be published by the Applicant in a notice in the Inverness Courier (local press)

and the Edinburgh Gazette on 29 April 2022. A copy of the notice and additional information (SEI) documents will also be available to view on the Applicant's application website from 29 April 2022 at www.baywa-re.co.uk/en/wind/corriegarth-2-windfarm/

You can review the Additional Information (SEI) and EIA Report and associated application documents online from our website which can be found at the following link: [Scottish Government - Energy Consents Unit - Application Details](http://www.energyconsents.scot) or by searching www.energyconsents.scot – search – simple search – Corriegarth 2 (ECU Reference ECU00002175)

The grid co-ordinates can be found at: **SEI Vol 1 Report Text - Chapter 4 Development Description (Table 4.2 SEI Layout)**

The closing date for any representations you may wish to make in this case with regard to the Additional Information (SEI) is **1 June 2022**. Please note reminder letters are not routinely issued by the Energy Consents Unit. If we have not received your comments, nor an extension request by the above date we will assume that you have no comments to make.

You can now submit your response via our portal and to register please go to the 'Contact Us' page at www.energyconsents.scot or alternatively send your response electronically to Econsents_admin@gov.scot or direct to my email address below.

If you have any queries regarding this email or issues accessing the application documents please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours faithfully

Debbie Flaherty | Consents Manager | Energy Consents Unit
The Scottish Government, 5 Atlantic Quay, 150 Broomielaw, Glasgow G2 8LU
(07393 753458 | W: 0131 244 1258 | debbie.flaherty@gov.scot)
To view our current casework please visit www.energyconsents.scot

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EACHDRAIDHEIL
ALBA

By email to: Econsents_admin@gov.scot

Debbie Flaherty
Case Officer
Energy Consents Unit
4th Floor
5 Atlantic Quay
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G2 8LU

Longmore House
Salisbury Place
Edinburgh
EH9 1SH

Enquiry Line: 0131-668-8716
[HMConsultations@hes.scot](https://www.hmconsultations.gov.scot)

Our case ID: 300040527
Your ref: ECU00002175
16 May 2022

Dear Debbie Flaherty

**The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017
Corriegarth 2 Wind Farm, Highland - Supplementary Environmental Information (SEI)**

Thank you for your consultation which we received on 28 April 2022. We have considered it and its accompanying EIA Report in our role as a consultee under the terms of the above regulations and for our historic environment remit as set out under the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2013. Our remit is world heritage sites, scheduled monuments and their setting, category A-listed buildings and their setting, and gardens and designed landscapes (GDLs) and battlefields in their respective inventories. You should also seek advice from Highland Council's archaeology and conservation service for matters including unscheduled archaeology and category B and C listed buildings.

Our Advice

We understand that this proposal revises the previous Corriegarth 2 application (ECU00002175) by reducing the number of turbines from 16 to 14 and repositioning a number of the remaining turbines. As you will be aware, in our response (dated 1 March 2021) to the consultation on the original application to which this supplementary environmental information relates we agreed with the assessment findings in that no significant impacts for heritage assets within our remit were predicted.

We note from the updated environmental assessment that it has been concluded that the changes proposed as part of the revised development will not introduce any significant effects on the historic environment. We can confirm that we agree with this conclusion and therefore remain of our previous view and do not wish to offer objection to the proposal.

Further Information

This response applies to the application currently proposed. An amended scheme may require another consultation with us.

Guidance about national policy can be found in our 'Managing Change in the Historic Environment' series available online at www.historicenvironment.scot/advice-and-

Historic Environment Scotland – Longmore House, Salisbury Place, Edinburgh, EH9 1SH

Scottish Charity No. **SC045925**

VAT No. **GB 221 8680 15**



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[support/planning-and-guidance/legislation-and-guidance/managing-change-in-the-historic-environment-guidance-notes/](#). Technical advice is available through our Technical Conservation website at www.englished.org.

Please contact us if you have any questions about this response. The officer managing this case is Andrew Stevenson who can be contacted by phone on 0131 668 8960 or by email on andrew.stevenson2@hes.scot.

Yours sincerely

Historic Environment Scotland

PEAT LANDSLIDE HAZARD RISK ASSESSMENT

Corriegarth 2 WF

STAGE 2 CHECKING REPORT



Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba
gov.scot

ENERGY CONSENTS UNIT

IronsideFarrar
Environmental Consultants
63104 | Oct 2022

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History/ Stage

This document has been prepared to audit Peat Landslide and Hazard Risk Assessments on behalf of the Scottish Government Energy Consents Units.

The Stage of the Checking Point and history of the document is as follows:

Stage	Date	Description	Author	Checked/ Approved
1	Aug 2022	Stage 1 Checking Report	Anna Wright, MEng (Hons)	Mark Chapman, BSc, MSc, CEng, MICE
2	Oct 2022	Stage 2 Audit of Developer's Response	Anna Wright, MEng (Hons)	Mark Chapman, BSc, MSc, CEng, MICE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Context to Report

The Scottish Government Energy Consents Unit is responsible for processing applications under sections 36 and 37 of the Electricity Act 1989 to develop electricity generation projects and overhead electric lines. In addition, under the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017, Scottish Ministers are required to consider the environmental impacts of the proposal. EIA Development applications are therefore required to be supported by EIA Reports, which include site-specific information and survey details in respect of the risk of peat landslide events for elements of the proposal and its infrastructure (i.e. construction of roads, access, tracks, wind turbine foundations etc).

The Energy Consents Unit commissioned Ironside Farrar Ltd to technically assess the Peat Landslide Hazard and Risk Assessment(s) (PLHRAs) submitted by developers.

This Stage 2 Checking Report will consider whether or not responses received from Developers to Stage 1 Check Report Recommendations adequately address the issues raised.

The checking report will provide a summary of findings and recommendations and the Energy Consents Unit will issue a copy to the development in accordance with the requirements of the Best Practice Guide (Scottish Government, 2017).

1.2 Audit Methodology

This audit primarily reviews the information submitted by the developer against the guidance provided in:

- Peat Landslide Risk Assessments: Best Practice Guide for Proposed Electricity Generation Developments, Energy Consents Unit Scottish Government, Second Edition, April 2017.
- Scottish Government, Scottish Natural Heritage, SEPA (2017) Peatland Survey. Guidance on Developments on Peatland

1.3 Documents Reviews

The documents reviewed as part of this audit were:

Stage 1 Audit:

- Corriegarth 2 Wind Farm, SEI Report, SEI Technical Appendix 13.1, Peat Slide Risk Assessment, ARCUS, April 2022.
- Corriegarth 2 Wind Farm, EIAR Volume 3, Technical Appendix 13.1, Peat Landslide Risk Assessment, ARCUS, September 2020.
- Proposed Corriegarth 2 Wind Farm: Response to IFL Stage 1 Checking Report, 23/06/21, Arcus

Stage 2 Audit:

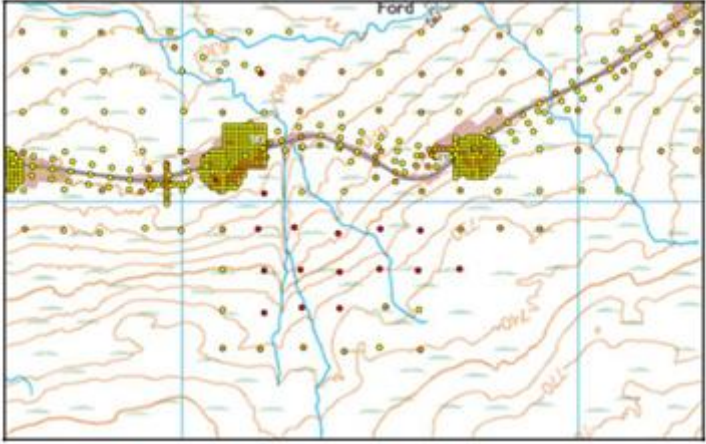
- ECU00002175: Proposed Corriegarth 2 Wind Farm Supplementary Environmental Information (SEI): Response to Ironside Farrar Stage 1 Checking Report – Review of Peat Slide Risk Assessment, Arcus, Oct 2022

2.0 STAGE 2 CHECKING REPORT

The following table comprises the Stage 2 Checking Report:

No.	Stage 1 Checking Report Comment	Developer Response	Stage 2 Checking Report Comment	Recommendations
1	<i>Deviations from the 2017 Peatland Survey Guidance require justification, particularly the track to T16 which appears to be in a higher likelihood area.</i>	The vast majority of the site has been probed in full accordance with the 2017 Peatland Survey Guidance. The deviation from the guidance is limited solely to the section of track at T16 track, and is a surveying oversight (due to the survey focus on new SEI infrastructure and areas identified as lacking from the EIA checking report). There was probing within this area but not to the extent stated within the guidance. To address this, a conservative approach has been taken and the area zoned as a conservative higher likelihood and the track proposed as floating due to the peat depths and permissible gradients. This approach ensures the avoidance of peat excavation, which in turn reduces the risk of slide. It is noted the majority of probes within the zone were recorded as Low peat slide risk. Pre-construction intrusive ground investigations will take place which will provide gather further data in the areas of T16 track and will inform any potential additional mitigation designed during the detailed design stage. Further detail on mitigation is outlined below.	Response acceptable, no further comment.	No further action.
2	<i>Geomorphology mapping to be updated in line with ECUBPG 4.4.1.</i>	Figure 13.1.4 of the SEI presents the geomorphology mapping. Geomorphology mapping illustrates top and bottom of key slopes, watercourses and polygon extents of haggings/cracks due to the extensive nature of such features. Clarification Figure 1 appended to this letter presents the geomorphology mapping within the site with the addition of existing drainage features now included. Clarification Figure 1 also presents locations of the potential historical slide referenced in the PSRA report submitted with the SEI. Clarification Figure 1 has been prepared based on documented site survey details and aerial photography.	Response acceptable, no further comment.	No further action.
3	<i>Confirmation on why "slip material" has not been used in any of the</i>	Underlying substrate estimates were used in the calculations. The consistent nature of the cracks and hags is indicative of areas of extensive erosion / haggings / bare peat rather than slip material. The 'slip material' referenced in the PSRA report was out with the footprint of the proposed	Response acceptable, no further comment.	No further action.

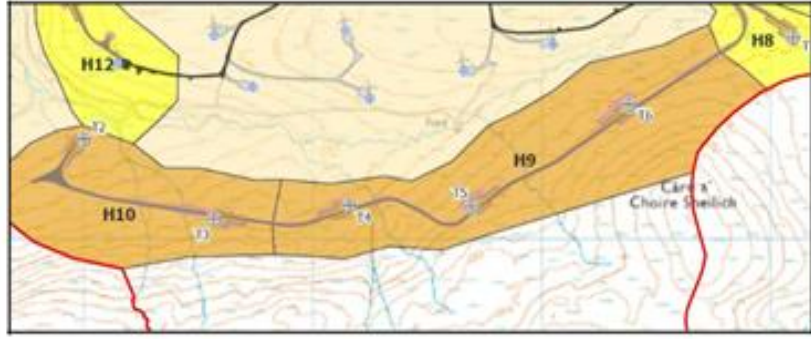
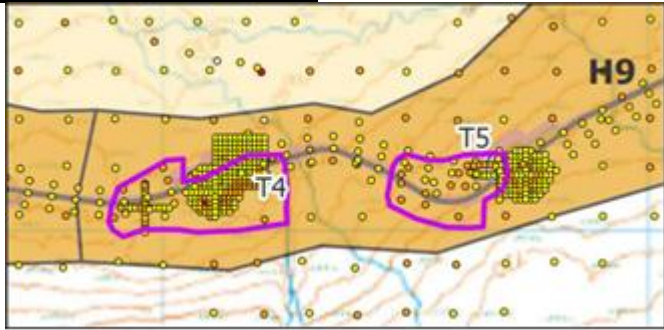
No.	Stage 1 Checking Report Comment	Developer Response	Stage 2 Checking Report Comment	Recommendations
	<i>calculations despite it being encountered south of the site.</i>	infrastructure area by distances between 200m and 300m respectively, therefore the closest probes directly beneath the development took precedent over the wider area in terms of the substrate values used. The use of slip material value has been assessed for the relevant probes in further analysis to ascertain the potential changes this could have on hazard assessment. This was the only part of the site that this approach was relevant for as no other possible historic slides were noted across the wider site, and the likelihood is that it was due to the local steepness given the steep topography and surrounding ground/surface conditions to the south of T4 and T5 and associated tracks. The extracts below present the 'without' and 'with' ratings. Plate 1a: Without 'Slip Material' Substrate Value – Extract at T4 and T5  Plate 1b: With 'Slip Material' Substrate Value – Extract at T4 and T5		

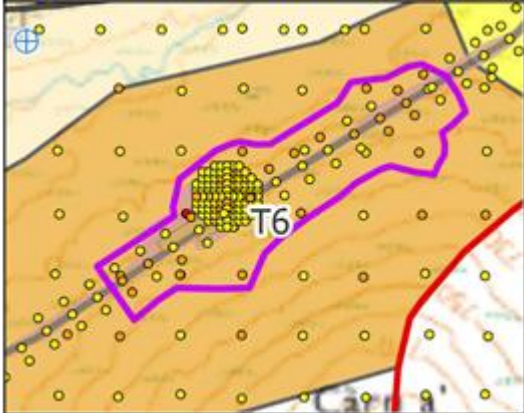
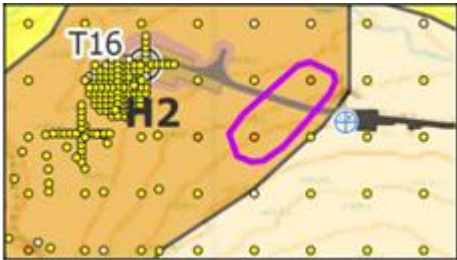
No.	Stage 1 Checking Report Comment	Developer Response	Stage 2 Checking Report Comment	Recommend ations
		 The probes within the vicinity of the possible historical slip materials presented high risk when the 'slip material' substrate value was used in the analysis. However, this area is upslope of the development footprint, approximately 240m from the nearest element of infrastructure, and no works are proposed in these areas associated with the wind farm construction. In addition, the southern site area is well drained by watercourses, as apparent from the above map, and the topography is sloping, from south to north, with peat coring recording low-medium Von Post values also. It is also proposed that the area be fenced off to ensure that there will be no inadvertent excavation or access. While the potential for peat slide is greater in the area of the 'possible historical slide', the potential human activities representative of triggering factors for slide will be reduced through mitigation. The mitigation will include 'no stockpile zones'; limiting the movement of heavy plant/tracking; installation of pre-drainage ditches; and preventing access to areas of high risk peat slide which are located out with the footprint but upslope of the development. The construction drainage measures will remain in place and will continue to provide mitigation long term, throughout the operational period. A mitigation plan has been developed to illustrate the mitigation approach to be		

No.	Stage 1 Checking Report Comment	Developer Response	Stage 2 Checking Report Comment	Recommendations
		adopted during construction; these measures are illustrated in Clarification Figure 3 (and 3a – 3d) in Appendix A of this letter.		
4	<i>FoS analysis has not used the most conservative literature values, it has also only considered a drained analysis. Mapping does not show elevated risk at the south of the site where potential historic slips are noted. Therefore, comment is requested on why more conservative values haven't been used and whether sensitivity analysis using the undrained equation, including loading, would represent a realistic worst case scenario for the floating track sections.</i>	Following the analysis and review of the comments from Ironside Farrar, the focus of the response was the southern site area, in the vicinity of T3 to T6, where the PSRA hazard zones were presented as medium risk areas. Given the extent of erosion, drainage and ditches, and sloping conditions in the south of the site, the peat was assessed as being relatively well drained. Coring in the southern site area suggested that only the deepest peat close to the substrate interface was of moderate to strong decomposition (Von Post Scale of H7-H8) with the top 1.0m largely recording Von Post scale of H3 to H4; very slightly and slightly decomposed. The peat cores obtained in this area also held their form and did not represent a slurry state. The evidence from coring and site conditions informed the use of a mean value for friction and cohesion as opposed to the worst case scenario. However, a sensitivity analysis has been undertaken using the most conservative literature values to assess the difference in the FoS assessment values. Generally, the sensitivity analysis indicated that the use of the lower conservative values would present localised High risk areas, which were largely concentrated to the southern turbines specifically T4 and T6, and some sections of track. Plate 2a: FoS using mean literature Cohesion and Friction Values – Extract at T4 to T6 	Sensitivity analysis has been carried out which generally shows that even in this higher likelihood zone, the majority of points remain as Low likelihood when more conservative literature values for peat are used. This response does not address all of the points from this query. It is stated that the peat is well drained, however it is not clearly outlined that the undrained equation is therefore thought by the Designer not to be reflective of conditions, or the undrained equation used as further sensitivity analysis. No comment has been provided on loading of the peat with regards to floating road sections, including a potential sensitivity analysis on loaded peat. As other sensitivity checks have been carried	None at this stage, consider undrained analysis and peat loading at detailed design stage.

No.	Stage 1 Checking Report Comment	Developer Response	Stage 2 Checking Report Comment	Recommendations
		Plate 2b: FoS sensitivity analysis using conservative literature Cohesion and Friction Values – Extract at T4 to T6  It should be noted however that these high risk probes are still a minority within a highly populated low and locally moderate factor of safety. Overall the high risk probes lie within areas already conservatively zoned as Medium Hazard Risk Zones and would therefore be subject to both the detailed mitigation during construction, the use of best practices, and enhanced/location specific mitigation in line with PSRA and this letter (and associated Clarification Figure 3 (and 3a to 3d). 3 The above extracts illustrate an example of the highest-risk area within the site. The remainder of the site has been evaluated to determine if there is potential for any difference in the FoS assessment values, however no further areas of concern were identified. The remainder of the site presents a majority of Low risk FoS points, even when utilising the conservative friction and cohesion values from literature, as opposed to the values used in the PSRA. The coring records for Von post collected throughout the survey works supported the use of a middle range friction and cohesion values, with no Von post estimation being greater than H8, although more generally were H3-H5 in the top 1.0m.	out, this is not required at this stage, however it is recommended that once the final extent of floating road is confirmed, analysis of the impact of loading on this peat should be reviewed to confirm any impact on likelihood and risk.	

No.	Stage 1 Checking Report Comment	Developer Response	Stage 2 Checking Report Comment	Recommendations
		The physical observations and site survey information gathered demonstrates that the analysis and calculations used to present the zoned medium risk areas to be appropriate, and in most cases, the extent of medium risk presenting a cautious and more onerous conclusion to the assessment. Therefore, there is no change to the conclusions of the PSRA with provision of the justification contained within this clarification letter for queries on the analysis and assessment.		
5	<i>The mitigation provided in Table 15 is considered generic and not specifically targeted to the risks identified in the risk assessment. Further detail / clarification of practices is required particularly in the case of medium risk zones in order to satisfy the ECUBPG. Further clarity is sought in the definition of medium risk areas displayed in figure 13.1.10, are these medium risk areas extrapolated from smaller pockets of</i>	Review of the hazard rank zones and hazard rank points illustrated that the medium risk zones presented in the SEI are wider than the Development footprint, and there are a number of distinctive medium risk points considered during analysis which lay within a greater population of low risk points, demonstrated in the below extracts as 'Potentially Reduced Extent of Risk Areas'. The following example extracts in Plates 3a-d illustrate how the hazard zones are an overall conservative approach with the majority of points in the 'medium risk' areas actually recorded as Low risk. The key areas for consideration were the extensively zoned medium risk areas in the south of the site, between T3 and T6 (where topography was generally steep) and a localised section at T16 (where probing was limited). The hazard zonation points across the remainder of the proposed development were almost entirely Low or negligible risk, with exception of sparsely located occasional medium risk. Clarification Figure 2 is appended to this letter to illustrate how the zonation presents a more conservative approach against the individual point ratings where the majority of point specific ratings are Low. Plate 3a: SEI Hazard Zonation Extract	The response has provided a more detailed risk output which clearly demonstrates the original zoning was conservative and suggested more infrastructure was within Medium risk, when review of the detailed points suggests the majority is Low risk. This is critical as avoidance of Medium and High Risk areas is the key aim of the risk assessment. Mitigation should only be a secondary consideration after avoidance, so in Developments where the majority of infrastructure is shown to be in Medium Risk, the report is less likely to be accepted.	No further action.

No.	Stage 1 Checking Report Comment	Developer Response	Stage 2 Checking Report Comment	Recommendations
	medium risk to display a worse case scenario? If so, more specific mitigation should be provided for infrastructure specific locations in order to satisfy the guidance.	 SEI Hazard Points Overlying Zonation and Potentially Reduced Extent of Risk Areas (Shown Pink Outline) Plate 3b: T4 & T5 and Tracks  Plate 3c: T6 and Tracks	In addition, more detail has been included on mitigation, including mapping. This provides more site specific / targeted mitigation and therefore is acceptable. Mitigation should be developed further as more information becomes available.	

No.	Stage 1 Checking Report Comment	Developer Response	Stage 2 Checking Report Comment	Recommendations
		 <u>Plate 3d: T16 Tracks</u>  Proposed mitigation is illustrated on Clarification Figure 3 (and Figure 3a to 3d) included in Appendix A of this letter. These measures presented on Clarification Figure 3 are the minimum proposals that will be in place during construction, however intrusive geotechnical investigation and detailed design will inform the final extent of necessary drainage (catch walls or ditches) and restricted areas. It is highlighted that no temporary peat stockpiles are proposed in the south of the site. Excavation and ground disturbance works within the medium risk slide areas should be postponed during, and for a period after, heavy rainfall events, details of which will be determined in a post-consent Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).		

No.	Stage 1 Checking Report Comment	Developer Response	Stage 2 Checking Report Comment	Recommendations																										
		Rainfall data was presented as part of the EIA application in November 2020 within the Chapter 12 Hydrology. Long-term average rainfall data (1981 to 2010) obtained by the Meteorological Office at the Fort Augustus gauging station, located approximately 15 km to the south-west of the Development. The data is replicated in the table below. <table><tr><th>Month</th><th>Jan</th><th>Feb</th><th>Mar</th><th>Apr</th><th>May</th><th>Jun</th><th>Jul</th><th>Aug</th><th>Sep</th><th>Oct</th><th>Nov</th><th>Dec</th></tr><tr><td>Rainfall (mm)</td><td>187.3</td><td>129.8</td><td>127.9</td><td>64.1</td><td>63.5</td><td>62.6</td><td>66.6</td><td>83.0</td><td>112.3</td><td>144.6</td><td>137.8</td><td>156.9</td></tr></table> Weather data will be monitored throughout the construction period, as would snowfall and its impacts given the site location and elevations. Should a 'weather event' (as defined in the construction contract) occur, the contractor will stop excavation works within the medium risk areas from a health and safety, construction risk, environmental and commercial perspectives. Specific mitigation in the areas of medium risk hazard as identified on Clarification Figure 3 (and Figure 3a to 3d) includes the following: • Areas of medium peat slide risk will be clearly demarcated. Excavation of the ridge to form the access tracks and crane pads would take place in a controlled manner from the proposed access track route and would involve mechanical excavation only. • Work in medium risk areas would be under supervision of the Geotechnical Clerk of Works (GCoW) and Environmental Clerk of Works (ECoW). • Stockpiling and side casting will be prohibited in the 'no stockpile zones' within the medium risk peat slide areas as identified on Clarification Figure 3; • Areas of stockpiling will be agreed with the GCoW and ECoW in addition to a location specific PLHRA undertaken by the Contractors design team. • Peat storage areas will be designed to ensure they maintain the integrity of the deposited peat and do not present a risk of peat slide;	Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Rainfall (mm)	187.3	129.8	127.9	64.1	63.5	62.6	66.6	83.0	112.3	144.6	137.8	156.9		
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec																		
Rainfall (mm)	187.3	129.8	127.9	64.1	63.5	62.6	66.6	83.0	112.3	144.6	137.8	156.9																		

No.	Stage 1 Checking Report Comment	Developer Response	Stage 2 Checking Report Comment	Recommendations
		• Discharge of water from excavations on to peat, particularly to the head of peat covered slopes, will be avoided. • Upslope of the turbine excavation/base and crane pads, peat grips and drainage ditches will be constructed to divert flows to a purpose built drainage network in order to maintain flows and prevent upslope ponding. • Adequate drainage will be designed to cater for expected heavy rainfall events such that there is no possibility of water ponding upslope. • No unnecessary tracking of heavy plant permitted within medium peat slide risk areas and no access within the 'No-Access' zones identified on Figure 13.1.11. • 'No-Access' zones delineated by fencing around areas of high risk (which exist out with the footprint of the proposed development) • Excavation and ground disturbance works within the medium risk slide areas will be suspended during and after heavy rainfall events, until it is agreed in conjunction with the GCoW and ECoW that it is appropriate to continue. • A scheme of ground investigation will be developed at a pre-construction stage. The scope of the Site Investigation will include any additional requirements to inform peat risk mitigation measures.		

3.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 Summary Outcome of Checking Report

The following comprises the summary outcome of the Stage 2 checking report:

The Developer's response generally addresses the queries raised in the Stage 1 Checking Report.

3.2 Recommendations

The following recommendations are made:

Recommendations requiring response from Developer:

- None

Recommendations made for information only – no response required:

- Point 4) relating to sensitivity analysis / comment on the use of the undrained equation and loading of peat to represent floating roads. It is recommended that the Developer consider undrained analysis (if considered representative) and loading of peat via floating roads at detailed design stage to ensure there is no impact on likelihood and consequently risk.

Mcgroarty K (Kirsty)

From: JRC Windfarm Coordinations <windfarms@jrc.co.uk>
Sent: 05 May 2022 09:32
To: Econsents Admin
Cc: SSE Area
Subject: Corriegarth 2 Wind Farm - Additional Information consultation request [WF187354]

Dear econsents_admin,

A Windfarms Team member has replied to your co-ordination request, reference **WF187354** with the following response:

*Please do not reply to this email - the responses are not monitored.
If you need us to investigate further, then please use the link at the end of this response or login to your account for access to your co-ordination requests and responses.*

Dear Debbie

Planning Ref: ECU00002175

Name/Location: Corriegarth 2 Wind Farm

Site Centre/Turbine at NGR:

Turbine No. Easting Northing

1 255905 813030

2 255999 812412

3 256563 812077

4 257157 812139

5 257690 812130

6 258376 812555

7 259091 812839

8 259491 813469

9 259262 813864

(10 Turbine Removed)

11 258373 814282

(12 Turbine Removed)

13 257722 814277

14 257119 814005

15 256442 814004

16 255875 813556

Hub Height: 82m Rotor Radius: 68m

*This proposal is **cleared** with respect to radio link infrastructure operated by:*

Scottish Hydro (Scottish & Southern Energy) and Scotia Gas Networks

JRC analyses proposals for wind farms on behalf of the UK Fuel & Power Industry. This is to assess their potential to interfere with radio systems operated by utility companies in support of their regulatory operational requirements.

In the case of this proposed wind energy development, 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.

In making this judgement, JRC has used its best endeavours with the available data, although we recognise that there may be effects which are as yet unknown or inadequately predicted. JRC cannot therefore be held liable if subsequently problems arise that we have not predicted.

It should be noted that this clearance pertains only to the date of its issue. As the use of the spectrum is dynamic, the use of the band is changing on an ongoing basis and consequently, developers are advised to seek re-coordination prior to considering any design changes.

Regards

Wind Farm Team

*Friars House
Manor House Drive
Coventry CV1 2TE
United Kingdom*

Office: 02476 932 185

JRC Ltd. is a Joint Venture between the Energy Networks Association (on behalf of the UK Energy Industries) and National Grid.

Registered in England & Wales: 2990041

[About The JRC | Joint Radio Company | JRC](#)

We maintain your personal contact details in accordance with GDPR requirements for the purpose of 'Legitimate Interest' for communication with you. However, you have the right to be removed from our contact database. If you would like to be removed, please contact anita.lad@jrc.co.uk.

We hope this response has sufficiently answered your query.

If not, please **do not send another email** as you will go back to the end of the mail queue, which is not what you or we need. Instead, **reply to this email by clicking on the link below or login to your account** for access to your co-ordination requests and responses.

<https://breeze.jrc.co.uk/tickets/view.php?id=27116>

Mcgroarty K (Kirsty)

From: NATS Safeguarding <NATSSafeguarding@nats.co.uk>
Sent: 04 May 2022 13:05
To: Econsents Admin
Subject: RE: Corriegarth 2 Wind Farm - Additional Information consultation request [SG29451]

Our Ref: SG29451

Dear Sir/Madam

The proposed development has been examined from a technical safeguarding aspect and does not conflict with our safeguarding criteria. Accordingly, NATS (En Route) Public Limited Company ("NERL") has no safeguarding objection to the proposal.

However, please be aware that this response applies specifically to the above consultation and only reflects the position of NATS (that is responsible for the management of en route air traffic) based on the information supplied at the time of this application. This letter does not provide any indication of the position of any other party, whether they be an airport, airspace user or otherwise. It remains your responsibility to ensure that all the appropriate consultees are properly consulted.

If any changes are proposed to the information supplied to NATS in regard to this application which become the basis of a revised, amended or further application for approval, then as a statutory consultee NERL requires that it be further consulted on any such changes prior to any planning permission or any consent being granted.

Yours faithfully

NATS

NATS Safeguarding

E: natssafeguarding@nats.co.uk

4000 Parkway, Whiteley,
Fareham, Hants PO15 7FL

www.nats.co.uk



NATS Public

Debbie Flaherty
Consents Manager
Energy Consents Unit
The Scottish Government

By email: Econsents_admin@gov.scot

Our ref: CEA166785
Your ref: ECU00002175
Date: 31st May 2022

Dear Debbie,

**THE ELECTRICITY WORKS (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT) (SCOTLAND)
REGULATIONS 2017
ELECTRICITY ACT 1989 SECTION 36 AND SCHEDULE 8: APPLICATION FOR THE
PROPOSED CORRIEGARTH 2 WINDFARM DEVELOPMENT IN THE PLANNING AUTHORITY
AREA OF THE HIGHLAND COUNCIL – ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Thank you for consulting us on the additional information for the above proposal.

Background

We provided advice on the original proposal to you on 25th May 2021. We note that the applicant proposes to remove T10 and T12 along with the relocation of 8 turbines and ancillary infrastructure. We understand these modifications have primarily been undertaken to address the Highland Council's objection in relation to landscape and visual issues.

Summary

Our advice in our letter dated 25 May 2021 still remains valid for the amended proposal. We do however offer some additional advice below to help clarify our position.

Ness Woods Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

We welcome the applicant's intent to secure the mitigation outlined in section 7.7.2.2 of the EIA report through a condition. Our conditioned objection position as given in our response of 25th May 2021 however still remains valid to ensure compliance with the Habitats Regulations and ensure that a condition will be applied in relation to the mitigation in section 7.7.2.2.

Carbon-rich Soils, Deep Peat and Priority Peatland Habitat

We note and welcome the reduction in the direct loss of blanket bog habitat from 15.05ha to 11.94ha. However, as highlighted in our previous advice, there does not seem to be any

calculation for the indirect loss of blanket bog and therefore it is considered that the total loss of blanket bog habitat will likely be greater than 11.94ha, possibly around 40-50ha in total.

We note the proposed restoration area of 23.88ha and welcome the commitment for this area to be safeguarded from impacts of sporting management activities, deer grazing and future development. Further details of these measures should be detailed in the Habitat Management Plan. Given that the 11.94ha does not appear to account for indirect blanket bog loss then we consider that a greater area of restoration will be required to adequately compensate for the total loss of blanket bog associated with this proposal. Our previous advice therefore still remains valid in which we advised that the absolute extent of restored habitat should be no less than 50 ha, but 100 ha is advisable to allow for failures.

Landscape and Visual

The removal of two turbines has not had any influence over our previous advice and it therefore remains valid.

Ornithology

We welcome the revised collision risk modelling and note that collision risk has reduced for all species with the exception of golden plover which has stayed the same and white-tailed eagle which has increased slightly. Despite this slight increase in collision risk for white-tailed eagle, our previous advice remain valid.

Further to this, we welcome the GET modelling which has been undertaken for golden eagle. We are in agreement with the assessment findings.

Concluding Remarks

We ask to be advised at the earliest possible stage about any proposed modifications, conditions or legal agreements relevant to our interests.

The advice in this letter is provided by NatureScot, the operating name of Scottish Natural Heritage.

Should you have any queries about this letter, please contact me at Debbie.Skinner@Nature.scot

Yours sincerely,

Debbie Skinner
Renewable Energy Casework Adviser

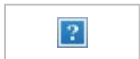
From: [Flaherty D \(Debbie\)](#)
To: [Flaherty D \(Debbie\)](#)
Subject: FW: Corriegarth 2 Wind Farm - Additional Information consultation request
Date: 03 May 2022 08:53:22
Attachments: [image002.png](#)

Debbie Flaherty | Consents Manager | Energy Consents Unit | ☎ 07393 753458

From: nessandbeaully@gmail.com <nessandbeaully@gmail.com>
Sent: 29 April 2022 09:45
To: Econsents Admin <Econsents_Admin@gov.scot>
Cc: Brain Shaw <ceo@ndsfb.org>
Subject: RE: Corriegarth 2 Wind Farm - Additional Information consultation request

Debbie, you need to be in contact with Brian Shaw, Director, Ness DSFB cc to make things easier.

Cheerio
Jock
Jock Miller
Chair NBFT
Mob: 07748-967 744



From: Debbie.Flaherty@gov.scot <Debbie.Flaherty@gov.scot> **On Behalf Of**
Econsents_Admin@gov.scot
Sent: 28 April 2022 14:41
Subject: Corriegarth 2 Wind Farm - Additional Information consultation request

Dear Consultee

**ELECTRICITY ACT 1989 SECTION 36 AND SCHEDULE 8: APPLICATION FOR THE PROPOSED CORRIEGARTH 2 WINDFARM IN THE PLANNING AUTHORITY AREA OF THE HIGHLAND COUNCIL - Additional Information
THE ELECTRICITY WORKS (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT)
(SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS 2017**

Further to an application under section 36 of the Electricity Act 2017 ('the Act') for the Scottish Ministers' consent to construct and operate Corriegarth 2 Wind Farm, 15km north-east of Fort Augustus and 10km south-east of Foyers, Highlands for the proposed development consisting of 16 turbines at 149.9 metres and associated infrastructure, BayWa r.e. UK Limited on behalf of Corriegarth 2 Windfarm Ltd (the Applicant) has submitted Additional Information in the form of Supplementary Environmental Information (SEI), which includes information on changes made to the application. This includes changes to the layout of the Development, specifically the removal of two turbines, reducing the scheme from 16 to 14 turbines, and the relocation of eight turbines, reduction in length of new access track and changes to the ancillary infrastructure.

The Additional information (SEI) also includes addendums to the landscape and visual impact assessment, ecology and ornithology assessment, Noise, Traffic and Transportation, Socio-Economics, Recreation and Tourism and Climate Change and Carbon Balance assessments, Hydrology and Hydrogeology and Geology and Peat

assessments. It also includes an update of the Peat Slide Risk Assessment and Outline Habitat Management Plan.

In accordance with the Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 ('the EIA regulations') details pertaining to the Additional Information (SEI) will be published by the Applicant in a notice in the Inverness Courier (local press) and the Edinburgh Gazette on 29 April 2022. A copy of the notice and additional information (SEI) documents will also be available to view on the Applicant's application website from 29 April 2022 at www.baywa-re.co.uk/en/wind/corriegarth-2-windfarm/

You can review the Additional Information (SEI) and EIA Report and associated application documents online from our website which can be found at the following link: [Scottish Government - Energy Consents Unit - Application Details](http://www.energyconsents.scot) or by searching www.energyconsents.scot – search – simple search – Corriegarth 2 (ECU Reference ECU00002175)

The grid co-ordinates can be found at: **SEI Vol 1 Report Text - Chapter 4 Development Description (Table 4.2 SEI Layout)**

The closing date for any representations you may wish to make in this case with regard to the Additional Information (SEI) is **1 June 2022**. Please note reminder letters are not routinely issued by the Energy Consents Unit. If we have not received your comments, nor an extension request by the above date we will assume that you have no comments to make.

You can now submit your response via our portal and to register please go to the 'Contact Us' page at www.energyconsents.scot or alternatively send your response electronically to Econsents_admin@gov.scot or direct to my email address below.

If you have any queries regarding this email or issues accessing the application documents please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours faithfully

Debbie Flaherty | Consents Manager | Energy Consents Unit
The Scottish Government, 5 Atlantic Quay, 150 Broomielaw, Glasgow G2 8LU
(07393 753458 | W: 0131 244 1258 | debbie.flaherty@gov.scot
To view our current casework please visit www.energyconsents.scot

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