

No.	Task	Authority	Scoping Opinion Page Ref.*	EIA Report Reference	Comments
1	THC were comfortable with the approved original proposal and have no significant concerns with the revised proposal.	THC	SO Pg 13 and 14		Noted.
2	A key issue to be covered in the EIA is the surplus rock disposal from the excavations to the surrounding area.	THC	SO Pg 14	Chapter 7: Spoil Management	This matter has been discussed with THC during pre-application discussions.
3	Increase power output will place demand on local grid network. Details not included in the scoping report.	THC	SO Pg 14		The grid connection will be subject to a separate Application and is not considered in this EIA Report.
4	The Development Plan has been advanced since the original submission, although it is not significantly different. Relevant documents / policies should include: Highland-wide Local Development Plan (HwLDP) (various policies noted) (2012); West Highland and Islands Local Development Plan (as continued in force); West Highland and Islands Local Development Plan (proposed plan 5th May 2017); Highland Council Supplementary Policy Guidance (various documents).	THC	SO Pg 14 and 15	Chapter 5: Planning Policy and Planning Statement	Noted and assessed accordingly.
5	The initial application was considered within the context of the HwLDP. THC will be content to accept the earlier development plan policy assessment presented for the initial project to be used for the current proposal. The revised SPP should still be taken into account.	THC	SO Pg 15	Chapter 5: Planning Policy and Planning Statement	An updated assessment against current planning policy has been carried out.
6	Consultants should refer to THC's Visualisation Standards for Wind Energy Developments (including for non wind farm projects).	THC	SO Pg 15	See Figures 3.4 to 3.7	THC visualisation standards were followed.
7	The application should be updated in respect of its potential impact on the Council's road network and what mitigation is proposed.	THC	SO Pg 15	Chapter 16: Traffic and Transport	An updated assessment has been carried out.
8	A more exact explanation / traffic impact assessment should be provided in respect of surplus rock.	THC	SO Pg 15	Chapter 7: Spoil Management and Chapter 16: Traffic and Transport	A review of transportation options for excavated spoil material has been carried out, and assessed accordingly.
9	A preference to export rock by canal barrage was suggested. Whilst this approach has its appeal, more detail is required to inform the assessment and offered mitigation.	THC	SO Pg 15	Chapter 7: Spoil Management	A review of transportation options for excavated spoil material has been carried out.
10	There is uncertainty in respect of rock removal and rock disposal and potential construction noise / dust pollution concerns. The new EIA Report should consider the increased issues that will need to be managed and collection of baseline data.	THC	SO Pg 16	Chapter 7: Spoil Management; Chapter 16: Traffic and Transport; Chapter 17: Noise; Chapter 18: Air Quality	A review of transportation options for excavated spoil material has been carried out, and assessed accordingly.
11	There are a number of properties that will be significantly affected by the development, on the approach to the lower tunnel outlet. Impact is not just on residential impact but the current quiet, rural amenity that forms the basis for tourist activities. An assessment on these matters should be well grounded.	THC	SO Pg 16	Chapters 8-21, in particular Chapter 9: Visual Amenity; Chapter 16: Traffic and Transport; Chapter 17: Noise; Chapter 18: Air Quality.	Environmental effects of The Proposed Development on Kilfinnan Road and the properties along it have been assessed throughout the EIA.
12	The EIA Report should clearly illustrate whether the new scheme would undermine the mitigation and design thinking that was built into The Consented Scheme.	SNH	SO Pg 64	Chapter 1: Introduction; Chapter 2: Consideration of Alternatives; Chapter 3: Description of Development; and Appendix 3.1: Design Statement	Changes to the scheme compared to The Consented Development are set out in Chapter 1. The mitigation and design principles built into The Consented Scheme are generally maintained for The Proposed Development, as set out in Chapter 2 and 3, and the Design Statement.
13	New policies have been adopted in SPP and NPF3 since the 2012 ES; including impacts of carbon rich soils, deep peat and priority peatland and impacts on wild land.	SNH	SO Pg 64	Chapter 5: Planning Policy; Chapter 8; Landscape Character; Chapter 10: Terrestrial Ecology; Chapter 14: Geology and Water Environment. Planning Statement.	An updated assessment against current planning policy has been carried out, with reference in specialist topics where relevant.
14	Each ES chapter should be saved as separate pdf files with a max size of 10MB.	SNH	SO Pg 65		Noted.
15	Guidance and advice notes are available on SNH website. These are expected to be followed. SNH's Service Level Statement also sets out the level of engagement expected with SNH through planning process.	SNH	SO Pg 66		Guidance, advice notes and service level statement have been reviewed and followed.

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16	SNH support the proposal to update the LVIA. The EIA Report should explain the design process to select the final layout assessed in the EIA Report, alternatives considered and how L&V mitigation has been incorporated.	SNH	SO Pg 66	Chapte 2: Consideration of Alternatives; Chapter 8: Landscape Assessment; Chapter 9: Visual Amenity; and Appendix 3.1: Design Statement	
17	SNH agree that impacts on wild land are unlikely to be significant and can be scoped out.	SNH	SO Pg 66	Chapter 8: Landscape Character.	Wild land has been scoped out of the assessment.
18	SNH recommend a cumulative assessment be carried out. In the analysis of alternatives, consideration should be given to the design compatability with adjacent schemes, to mitigate cumulative L&V impacts.	SNH	SO Pg 66	Chapter 8: Landscape Character; Chapter 9: Visual Amenity; and Appendix 3.1: Design Statement	
19	The proposal is mapped as Class 2 for carbon rich soils, deep peat and priority peatland. An assessment should be carried out of the impacts of the proposal on carbon rich soils, deep peat and priority peatland habitat (not just a review of peat depth).	SNH	SO Pg 66 and 67	Chapter 14: Geology and Water Environment	This has been completed in Chapter 14 and associated appendices.
20	The assessment should describe the overall size and scale of the resource including type of peatland to be effected, quantity of loss of resource/funtion. It should describe the frequency of drains and peat cutting, presence of plant species indicating peat formation capability and/or lack of disturbance, areas of natural surface pattern, and any invasion of woodland or scrub.	SNH	SO Pg 66 and 67	Chapter 10: Terrestrial Ecology and Chapter 14: Geology and Water Environment	Detailed habitat surveys and peat probing has been undertaken.
21	The EIA should detail whether the development footprint contains: * an abundance of sphagnum-rich ridges * ridges of sphagnum - betula nana * hummocks of s.fuscum or s.austini * peat mounds * hollows of sphagnum or bare peat	SNH	SO Pg 66 and 67	Chapter 10: Terrestrial Ecology and Chapter 14: Geology and Water Environment	Habitat surveys have been completed including NVC mapping (see Chapter 10) and peat depth probing (see Technical Appendix 14.1 and 14.5).
22	Aim of Scottish Government policies and initiatives is that developments will be no less than neutral in their impacts on areas of peatland habitat. Mitigation and compensation measures are integral to achieve this and should be presented as a Peat Management Plan (PMP).	SNH	SO Pg 66 and 67	Appendix 14.5: Draft Peat Management Plan	A draft Peat Management Plan is included.
23	SNH support the proposal to resurvey all protected birds and mammal species.	SNH	SO Pg 67	Chapter 10: Terrestrial Ecology and Chapter 11: Ornithology	Updated bird and mammal surveys have been completed.
24	Species survey should be undertaken within 12 months of submission of the application. This should include any off site work that may impact on protected species (e.e. bats on bridges to be upgraded as a result of the development).	SNH	SO Pg 67	Chapter 10: Terrestrial Ecology and Chapter 11: Ornithology	All surveys have been undertaken within 12 months of submission of the Application.
25	All surveys should follow latest agreed methodologies.	SNH	SO Pg 67	Chapter 10: Terrestrial Ecology	All protected species surveys have followed the appropriate methodologies.
26	Results of all protected species surveys and possible mitigation measures should be provided in the EIA Report, or confidential annex.	SNH	SO Pg 67	Chapter 10: Terrestrial Ecology and Chapter 11: Ornithology, Confidential Annex 10.7 and 11.2.	Sensitive data included in confidential annex.
27	SNH support the proposal to undertake a new Phase 1 / NVC survey of the site.	SNH	SO Pg 67	Chapter 10: Terrestrial Ecology	This has been completed.
28	SNH expect habitat surveys to extend to the proposed access route and new tracks.	SNH	SO Pg 67	Chapter 10: Terrestrial Ecology	The study area for this assessment incorporates land within 500 m of all above-ground infrastructure associated with The Proposed Development including the access routes and new tracks.
29	The EIA Report should fully consider the potential natural heritage impact of vehicle movements, track creation and modification along the full length of the proposed routes, including those outwith the development area.	SNH	SO Pg 67	Chapter 10: Terrestrial Ecology and Chapter 11: Ornithology	
30	The importance of habitat types should be analysed and the amount of habitat lost should be quantified.	SNH	SO Pg 67	Chapter 10: Terrestrial Ecology	

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31	Any habitat mitigation measures and areas of restoration should be described in a Habitat Management Plan.	SNH	SO Pg 67	Chapter 10: Terrestrial Ecology	Habitat mitigation measures are described in Chapter 10, although no specific areas for habitat restoration have been identified.
32	In line with the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003, the Applicant should have due regard to potential use of the area for recreation by the public when designing and planning the development, including the proposed access routes which may increase the perceived recreational value of the area.	SNH	SO Pg 67 and 68	Chapter 3: Description of Development and Chapter 19: Land Use and Recreation	
33	Access should not be restricted unless necessary for health and safety or other overriding reasons. Where access needs to be restricted, clear signage following Scottish Outdoor Access Code branding guidelines are recommended.	SNH	SO Pg 67 and 68	Chapter 3: Description of Development and Chapter 19: Land Use and Recreation	
34	The EIA Report should include a map showing assessment of all engineering works within and near the water environment (including buffers, details of any flood risk assessment and details of CAR applications). All lochs and watercourses should be included and a buffer of at least 10m around each loch/watercourse. If this cannot be achieved, each breach must be numbered on a plan and a photograph, dimensions of the loch/watercourse, drawings of what is proposed in terms of engineering works.	SEPA	SO Pg 44, 45, 49 and 50	Figures 14.1 (Local Hydrology) of Chapter 14: Geology and Water Environment and Appendix 14.6: Schedule of Watercourses	
35	The EIA Report should include a map showing assessment of all impacts upon GWDTE and buffers. GWDTE should be outwith 100 m buffers on all excavations <1 m and outwith 250 m excavations >1m and abstractions. If micro-siting is a mitigation measure, survey distance needs to extend beyond the max. extent of micro-siting and beyond the site boundary if need be. However, if minimum buffers cannot be achieved, need detailed site specific qualitative/quantitative risk assessment.	SEPA	SO Pg 44 and 51	Chapter 10: Terrestrial Ecology; and Chapter 14: Geology and Water Environment	Some areas of high and moderate GWDTE will be permanently lost due to installation of infrastructure by The Proposed Development but these are highly restricted in extent. The working footprint would be minimised as far as practically possible. Appropriate mitigation measures have been included.
36	Refer to 'Guidance on Assessing the Impacts of Development proposals on Groundwater Abstractions and Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems'	SEPA	SO Pg 51 and 52		This guidance has been referred to during the assessment of GWDTE.
37	A peat depth survey map (with built elements overlain) should be prepared along with a table detailing quantities of acrotelm, catotelm and amorphous peat which will be excavated (width and depth) and re-use proposals.	SEPA	SO Pg 44, 50 and 51	Chapter 14: Geology and Water Environment, Appendix 14.1: Peat Landslide Hazard Risk Assessment, and Appendix 14.5: Draft Peat Management Plan	A Draft Peat Management Plan has been prepared.
38	The proposals must be in accordance with 'Guidance on the assessment of peat volumes, reuse and excavated peat and minimisation of waste' and SEPA's Regulatory Position Statement - Development on Peat.	SEPA	SO Pg 51 and 52		This guidance was referred to during the assessment of peat.
39	The EIA Report must demonstrate how the layout has been designed to minimise peat disturbance and outline the mitigation measures to avoid significant drying or oxidation.	SEPA	SO Pg 50	Chapter 14: Geology and Water Environment and Appendix 14.5: Draft Peat Management Plan	
40	A Peat Management Plan should be submitted with the application.	SEPA	SO Pg 46	Appendix 14.5: Draft Peat Management Plan	A Draft Peat Management Plan has been prepared.
41	All excavated peat must be reused on site with no permanent storage or disposal allowed.	SEPA	SO Pg 46	Appendix 14.5: Draft Peat Management Plan	
42	Floating track should be used to reduce excavated peat.	SEPA	SO Pg 46	Chapter 3: Description of Development.	The indicative design of tracks have aimed to avoid areas of peat as far as possible. Floating track would be proposed in areas of deeper peat, to avoid excavation.
43	The peat survey work carried out for the previous application is still relevant. Further probing is required along the new access track where deep peat has been found to see if the route can be amended to avoid impacts. Probing information should also be provided for other areas where peat will be impacted (e.g. laydown areas, construction compounds) to demonstrate they are appropriately located.	SEPA	SO Pg 46	Chapter 14: Geology and Water Environment and associated appendices.	A programme of peat probing was completed in support of The Consented Development, and a further comprehensive peat probing exercise was conducted in 2017.

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44	Proposals for peatland restoration works should be considered (e.g. restoration of redundant tracks or historic peat cuttings).	SEPA	SO Pg 46	Appendix 14.5: Draft Peat Management Plan	
45	The EIA Report should include a map illustrating boundaries of where felling will take place and table detail of forest removal.	SEPA	SO Pg 44 and 52	Chapter 21: Forestry	Indicative felling areas and quantities are described and assessed in Chapter 21.
46	The EIA Report should include a map showing the location, size, depth and dimensions of each borrow pit.	SEPA	SO Pg 52	Appendix 14.2: Borrow Pit Screening Assessment	As the exact locations of borrow pits will not be known until detailed design is carried out, it was agreed with SEPA during consultation that a 'constraints analysis approach' was acceptable in the EIA, to identify areas where borrow pits could be located.
47	A ground investigation giving existing seasonally highest water table (incl. sections showing max. area, depth and profile of working in relation to water table).	SEPA	SO Pg 52		See above.
48	The EIA Report should include a site map of proposals to manage surface water and dewatering discharge.	SEPA	SO Pg 52	Chapter 14: Geology and Water Environment	
49	The EIA Report should include a site map of proposed water abstractions (detailing volume and timings of abstractions).	SEPA	SO Pg 53	Chapter 14: Geology and Water Environment	
50	The EIA Report should include a site map showing location of pollution prevention measures (e.g. spill kits, vehicle washing area etc.).	SEPA	SO Pg 53		This will be confirmed post-consent and set out in the site specific CEMP
51	The EIA Report should include a site map where soils / overburden will be stored (incl. heights and dimensions of each store, how long stored, how material kept fit for restoration).	SEPA	SO Pg 53		This will be confirmed post-consent and set out in the site specific CEMP
52	The EIA Report should include sections / plans detailing how restoration will be progressed (phasing, profiles, depths)	SEPA	SO Pg 53		This will be confirmed post-consent and set out in the site specific CEMP
53	SEPA understand that rock will be won from the upper reservoir and construction of tunnels and an existing borrow pit is near the site entrance. SEPA do not expect any further separate borrow pits to be proposed - and they are unlikely to be acceptable.	SEPA	SO Pg 46 and 47	Chapter 2: Consideration of Alternatives; Chapter 3: Description of Development and Appendix 14.2: Borrow Pit Screening Report	Justification for the need for borrow pits is included in Chapter 2 and 3.
54	The EIA Report should include an assessment of the amount of overburden and rock that will be generated. This should be accompanied by detailed proposal for re-use on site or disposal elsewhere.	SEPA	SO Pg 47	Chapter 7: Spoil Management	Due to the complexity of the construction programme for the project, the timescales for future site investigation and detailed design, and the need to allow the construction contractor some flexibility in their working methods, it is not feasible to confirm committed re-use options at this time. As agreed for The Consented Development, it is anticipated that a Section 36 Condition of Consent would cover the implementation of the transportation and re-use of spoil, to enable the Applicant to assess the final spoil volume, identify potential receptor sites and the best practicable environmental option for transporting the excavated spoil to these locations.
55	As greater rock will be generated compared to the original proposal, SEPA will not accept generic information on options, there needs to be a clear idea of how and where material will be used. SEPA's preference is for materials to be put to local beneficial use. The ES should include a detailed map of where and how rock will be re-used including volumes and depths. Waste material will need to be removed from the site and disposed of to a suitably licenced facility or via a suitable waste management exemption. The assessment should include information on transport implications.	SEPA	SO Pg 47		
56	The EIA Report should include a schedule of mitigation (including pollution prevention measures, construction techniques, responsibilities etc.).	SEPA	SO Pg 44 and 53	Appendix 3.2: Schedule of Mitigation	This is included.
57	If water abstraction is proposed, a table of volumes and timings of groundwater abstraction and related mitigation measures should be provided.	SEPA	SO Pg 50, 51 and 52	Chapter 14: Geology and Water Environment	

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58	The EIA Report should include a map demonstrating that all existing groundwater abstractions are outwith 100 m radius of excavations <1 m and outwith 250 m if excavation >1 m deep. If micro-siting is a mitigation option, may need to extend the extent of survey. If minimum buffers cannot be achieved, need to carry out sit specific qualitative/quantitative risk assessment.	SEPA	SO Pg 50, 51 and 52	Chapter 14: Geology and Water Environment	
59	SEPA acknowledge that detailed discussions were undertaken for the previous application, but current best practice and guidance has moved on and the new application should demonstrate how this has been applied. This may result in amendments to the layout to avoid or reduce environmental impacts.	SEPA			Current best practice and guidance have been taken on board for this Application.
60	The developer will need to apply to vary the CAR authorisation. The EIA Report should provide information on the change in abstraction volume and regime proposed and any related changes in infrastructure. The developer should liaise with the local Regulatory Services team in Fort William.	SEPA	SO Pg 45	Chapter 6: Water Management	A request will be submitted to SEPA to modify the existing CAR licence for The Consented Development to provide for the requirements of The Proposed Development (up to 1500 MW).
61	The proposal will require an authorisation under CAR. It is likely that this will be subject to derogation assessment and 3rd party consultation. SEPA encourage that applicants twin-track applications (planning and CAR).	SEPA	SO Pg 49		
62	For the track that requires upgrading from White Bridge, the EIA Report should provide information on the extent of works. The track is on steep ground and close to a watercourse and risk of pollution is high. Widening works should be shown on a plan and should be on the opposite side of the track to the watercourse. New alternative tracks may be required in sensitive areas (e.g. where existing tracks are within 10 m of the watercourse).	SEPA	SO Pg 45	Chapter 2: Consideration of Alternatives and Chapter 3: Description of Development, and associated figures.	Track alignments will be finalised at detailed design stage, following further ground investigation works.
63	SEPA do not consider the route of the new track to the new Surge Shaft to be acceptable due to excessive impact on watercourses. An alternative route should be considered.	SEPA	SO Pg 45	Chapter 2: Consideration of Alternatives and Chapter 3: Description of Development, and associated figures.	This track alignment has been amended since submission of the Scoping Report.
64	SEPA accept the previous baseline information on watercourse crossing points. Additional survey work will be required for new access tracks. The EIA Report should set out the type of watercourse crossing proposed.	SEPA	SO Pg 45	Appendix 14.6: Watercourse Crossing Schedule	
65	Detailed plans of the proposed jetty at the outfall structure on Loch Lochy will be required. This will require separate CAR authorisation.	SEPA	SO Pg 46	Figure 3.2: Indicative Layout of Lower Reservoir Works	Detailed plans would be submitted following detailed design (post consent).
66	If there is likely to be an increase in flood risk, a flood risk assessment must be submitted.	SEPA	SO Pg 46	Chapter 14: Geology and Water Environment	Flood extents for river, coastal, surface water and groundwater flooding have been assessed.
67	Some temporary site accommodation areas are adjacent to small watercourses and could be at risk of flooding. Any temporary accommodation or proposed buildings should be sited on elevated ground and outwith the flood plain of neighbouring watercourses.	SEPA	SO Pg 46		Detailed plans and locations of site establishment areas would be submitted following detailed design (post consent).
68	A new NVC survey is welcomed. Mapping of potentially high groundwater dependent habitats such as M16, which should be avoided. Moderately groundwater dependent habitats should be avoided wherever possible, and if unavoidable, mitigation measures outlined.	SEPA	SO Pg 46	Chapter 10: Terrestrial Ecology and Chapter 14: Geology and Water Environment	
69	SEPA would welcome the opportunity to comment on the draft EIA Report.	SEPA			SEPA were sent draft copies of the Draft Peat Management Plan, Borrow Pit Screening Report and Habitat Survey Data for comment in advance of the Application submission.
70	HES are content with the approach to update the assessment of cultural heritage, with an update on the Blar na Leine battlefield.	HES	SO Pg 11	Chapter 15: Cultural Heritage	
71	There are 2 scheduled monuments near the proposed upgraded access track, that also runs through the battlefield; the Caledonian Canal laggan lochs (SM5295) and the Caledonian Cannal Laggan Locks to Loch Oich (SM6494). HES consider it unlikely for there to be significant impacts on the scheduled monuments or on their setting due to the nature of the works and distance.	HES	SO Pg 11	Chapter 15: Cultural Heritage	
72	HES are content with the methodology proposed in the Scoping Report.	HES	SO Pg 11	Chapter 15: Cultural Heritage	
73	HES recommend consultation with the local authority's archaeology and conservation advisor as they will provide advice on unscheduled archaeology and B and C Listed Buildings.	HES	SO Pg 11 and 12	Chapter 15: Cultural Heritage	

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74	An analysis should be carried out to determine the area of woodland loss and how this fits with 'The Control of Woodland Removal Policy' and the amount compensatory planting that this will require.	FCS	SO Pg 8	Chapter 21: Forestry	
75	Any compensatory planting outside the current planning area will be subject to The Forestry EIA Regulations 2017.	FCS	SO Pg 8	Chapter 21: Forestry	This will be agreed post-consent
76	The proposed temporary site accommodation/site establishment area will require removal of coniferous forestry which appears to be located on PAWS and identified on NWSS. The final location should avoid disturbance to PAWS and Native woodland. Further information will be required to the reinstatement of these sites post construction.	FCS	SO Pg 9	Chapter 21: Forestry	An assessment on the impacts to PAWS, Long Term Retention and Native Woodland has been included in the forestry assessment. Final locations will be confirmed as part of detailed design (post consent).
77	The location of the outlet area (tailrace and jetty and administration building) will have an impact on Native Woodland identified in AWI and NWSS. Further information will be required on how disturbance is likely to affect this UKBAP Priority Habitat.	FCS	SO Pg 9	Chapter 21: Forestry	
78	FCS would welcome a forestry assessment and chapter in the EIA Report.	FCS	SO Pg 9	Chapter 21: Forestry	A forestry assessment has been undertaken. A meeting was held with FCS / FES in November 2017 to discuss and agree the content of the forestry chapter.
79	Woodland removal is likely to result in the requirement of compensatory planting (for an area not yet determined). FCS would suggest a condition that this has to be in place before construction commences.	FCS	SO Pg 9		Compensatory Planting would be agreed post-consent.
80	Consideration of potential cumulative impact of proposed woodland removal.	FCS	SO Pg 8	Chapter 21: Forestry	A cumulative assessment with the current Forest Design Plans has taken place
81	Consideration should be given to the implication of felling operations on such things as habitat connectivity, landscape impact, impact on timber transport network and forestry policies included in the local and regional Forestry and Woodland Strategies and LDP.	FCS	SO Pg 8	Chapters 8 - 21	The impacts of forestry removal as a result of The Proposed Development have been considered in the EIA
82	The EIA Forestry Chapter should look at social, economic and environment values of the forest and woodland habitat. It should describe the baseline conditions (species composition, age class structure, yield class and other crop information). It should be based on existing records, site surveys and aerial photos.	FCS	SO Pg 9	Chapter 21: Forestry	
83	The EIA Forestry Chapter should set out the proposed areas for felling and describe the changes to forest structure, woodland composition and programme. The felling plan should identify which areas are to be felled and when.	FCS	SO Pg 9	Chapter 21: Forestry	During further consultation with FCS / FES (November 2017), it was agreed that the detailed FDP could be prepared at detailed design stage, rather than as part of the EIA Report.
84	A long term forest plan should form a technical appendix to the EIA Report, providing a strategic vision to deliver environmental benefits over 20 year period.	FCS	SO Pg 9		
85	The ES for The Consented Scheme did not document the presence of Arctic Charr in Loch Lochy. This was discussed post-submission of the ES, along with ferox brown trout and underwater construction noise. This should be considered in the new EIA.	MS	SO Pg 31	Chapter 13: Fish and associated appendices.	An assessment on Arctic Charr has been carried out and included in the fisheries assessment.
86	The 2010 survey work presumed the presence of a golden eagle constituted a foraging bird. The area was surveyed as part of 2015 golden eagle national survey and breeding was proven in 2015. The development is <1km from, and in sight of, the eyrie. The breeding pair is not subject to regular annual monitoring so not confirmed if the eyrie is occupied every year.	RSPB	SO Pg 32	Chapter 11: Ornithology and Confidential Ornithological Appendix 11.2.	Further bird survey work has been carried out
87	Golden eagles are Annex 1 and Schedule 1 birds and the potential impacts on this species should be adequately covered in the ES.	RSPB	SO Pg 32	Chapter 11: Ornithology and Confidential Ornithological Appendix 11.2.	
88	It would not be acceptable to disturb the birds during the breeding season by construction works. Appropriate mitigation should be proposed to minimise disturbance (including as a result of maintenance works). Mitigation should be presented with enough details to assess adequately before the application is determined.	RSPB	SO Pg 32	Chapter 11: Ornithology and Confidential Ornithological Appendix 11.2.	Mitigation is set out in the chapter and confidential annex.
89	Information and records for golden eagle, along with other raptor species present in the area, can be obtained from Highland Raptor Study Group.	RSPB	SO Pg 33	Chapter 11: Ornithology and Confidential Ornithological Appendix 11.2.	Highland Raptor Study Group were consulted
90	Any improvements to the trunk road network will require discussion with and approval by Transport Scotland.	TS	SO Pg 70	Chapter 16: Traffic and Transport	No improvements to the trunk road are anticipated.
91	Details of the site access points should be provided in the EIA Report.	TS	SO Pg 70	Chapter 16: Traffic and Transport	

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92	TS agree it would be appropriate to carry out a revised assessment of the potential effects on traffic and transport for the construction and operation of the new proposal.	TS	SO Pg 70	Chapter 16: Traffic and Transport	
93	TS consider it acceptable that an updated construction noise assessment will be undertaken in addition to an assessment of potential construction vibration and dust.	TS	SO Pg 70	Chapter 17: Noise and Vibration and Chapter 18: Air Quality.	
94	While peat is localised, it is within areas proposed for infrastructure. Given the proximity of Allt a'Choire Ghlais and its connectivity with Loch Lochy, the risks associated with peat instability should be assessed. The assessment should be in the form of a Peat Landslide Hazard and Risk Assessment, as detailed in the recently revised SG Best Practice Guidance (2017).	AM Geo	SO Pg 6	Appendix 14.1: Peat Landslide Hazard Risk Assessment	
95	Specific details on how flow management will be managed at Mucomir Barrage so as to deliver an assimilated natural run off to the Rivers Spean and Lochy downstream. The delivery of water downstream of Loch Lochy has at times created serious environmental problems in the River Lochy (see documented evidence in previous responses relating to fish kills) and the increase in loch fluctuation could make this situation much more acute.	DSFB	SO Pg 20	Chapter 6: Water Management and Chapter 13: Fish	Full details cannot be provided at this stage. SSE request a similar Condition of Consent to that attached to the Section 36 Consent for The Consented Development, which states: <i>Prior to the Commencement of Development, the Company must submit details of any proposed modifications to the Mucomir Barrage and Power Station for approval in writing by the Planning Authority, who must consult SEPA. Details must include the proposed means of regulating flows into the River Lochy and details of any modifications proposed to the existing fish passage arrangements. The approved modifications must be implemented prior to the operation of the pumped storage hydroelectric generating station unless otherwise agreed in writing with the Planning Authority.</i>
96	The EIA should set out what structure and mechanism will be left in place at Mucomir Barrage to manage flow, and whether this will be part of the overall planning application and CAR Licence.	DSFB	SO Pg 20 and 21		
97	The EIA should set out what fish passage arrangements will be put in place at Mucomir Barrage.	DSFB	SO Pg 21		
98	The EIA should set out how the scheme will potentially impact downstream business interests of the salmon rod fishery on the River Lochy (owned and managed by the River Lochy Association). Unnatural fluctuations in river levels can be highly detrimental to the success of the rod fishery (see previous application comments) and this fishery, as the largest salmon fishery on the West Coast of Scotland, is a major contributor to the local Fort William economy.	DSFB	SO Pg 21	Chapter 6: Water Management	
99	The EIA should assess how the risks of rapid water level fluctuation on the large salmon farm on Loch Lochy run by Marine Harvest Scotland. Marine Harvest Scotland should be consulted at an early stage about these proposals and how they may affect the management and bio-security of their cages.	DSFB	SO Pg 21	Chapter 4: EIA Approach, Consultation and Scoping	Marine Harvest Scotland have been consulted during the EIA process
100	The EIA should set out how the rapid fluctuations would be managed with regards the delicate water level management of the Caledonian Canal and the traffic using it.	DSFB	SO Pg 21	Chapter 4: EIA Approach, Consultation and Scoping and Chapter 6: Water Management	Scottish Canals have been consulted throughout the EIA process
101	DSFB queries how the changes in fish habitat and food availability within the loch margins being assessed under the new proposals. (The DSFB has a role in protecting salmon and sea trout but the Lochaber Fishery Trust will no doubt respond with regards to all other freshwater species.) Any loss in productivity to the local trout population could have a negative impact on the local migratory sea trout population.	DSFB	SO Pg 21	Chapter 13: Fish	The changes in fish habitat and food availability within the loch margins are assessed in Chapter 13.
102	LFT request that the EIA includes detailed modelling of changes in loch levels and assesses the impact this will have on loch margin habitats. The area of fish spawning and foraging habitat lost or degraded due to water height fluctuations should be estimated and the effect of water level changes on the accessibility of the River Arkaig and tributary burns for migrating fish should be assessed.	LFT	SO Pg 27	Chapter 13: Fish	The changes in fish habitat and food availability within the loch margins of Loch Lochy is assessed in Chapter 13.
103	Water flows in the River Lochy are currently affected by hydro schemes operated by SSE and Liberty Aluminium, and by Scottish Water's abstraction at Camisky Flats. Rapid falls in river level caused by the hydros have resulted in fish kills on the River Lochy in recent years and, though such dramatic effects are infrequent, there is probably an ongoing reduction in the availability and quality of salmon spawning and juvenile habitat in the catchment.	LFT	SO Pg 28	Chapter 13: Fish	

No.	Task	Authority	Scoping Opinion Page Ref.*	EIA Report Reference	Comments
104	LFT requested that SSE put forward a proposal on how water flows into the River Lochy are to be managed when the Coire Glas scheme is in operation. Such information was not included in the previous EIA and LFT feel that this issue does need to be addressed before the scheme is approved and not dealt with through conditions since the potential impact is so great and any solution may need to be integrated within the wider scheme.	LFT	SO Pg 28	Chapter 6: Water Management and Chapter 13: Fish	Full details cannot be provided at this stage. SSE request a similar Condition of Consent to that attached to the Section 36 Consent for The Consented Development (see above).
105	It is considered there would be no interference to BT's current and presently planned radio networks.	BT	SO Pg 70		No action required.
106	The application relates to a site outside of MoD safeguarding areas. The MoD has no safeguarding objections.	MoD	SO Pg 30		No action required.
107	The proposal cleared with respect to radio link infrastructure operated by local electricity utility and Scotia Gas Networks.	JRC	SO Pg 18 and 19		No action required.
108	There are SW abstraction sources designated as a Drinking Water Protected Area, that may be affected by the development.	SW	SO Pg 36	Chapter 14: Geology and Water Environment and Confidential Annex 14.7.	
109	The EIA should include an assessment on the impact (including hydrological modelling results) on the abstraction at the drinking water protected area	SW	SO Pg 36 and 37	Confidential Appendix 14.7: Drinking Water Protected Area	
110	The detailed hydrological modelling to assess potential impacts on the Loch Lochy catchment should include impacts on the Q95 flow and range of flows in the River Lochy upstream of Camisky Wellfield.	SW	SO Pg 36	Chapter 6: Water Management and Confidential Appendix 14.7: Drinking Water Protected Area	
111	The location of the Drinking Water Protected Areas should be stated as confidential in the EIA and not included in any documentation for publication.	SW	SO Pg 37	Confidential Appendix 14.7: Drinking Water Protected Area	This has been included as a confidential annex
112	It is essential that water quality and water quantity are protected and precautions and protection measures to be taken within DWPA and wider drinking water catchments.	SW	SO Pg 37	Chapter 14: Geology and Water Environment	
113	In the event of asset conflict, contact should be made with the SW asset impact team (AIT).	SW	SO Pg 37		No conflict anticipated
114	All detailed design proposals relating to protection of SW assets should be submitted to AIT for review and written acceptance. Works should not take place without prior acceptance from SW.	SW	SO Pg 37		Contact will be maintained with SW throughout the design development stage.
115	Full consideration should be given to the Scottish Government's 2008 research on the impact of wind farms on tourism.	VS	SO Pg 72	Chapter 20: Socio-economics	Note that this project is not a wind farm.
116	VS would recommend any detrimental impact of the development on tourism (visually, environmentally and economically) be identified and considered in full.	VS	SO Pg 72	Chapter 20: Socio-economics	
117	An independent tourism impact assessment be carried out. The assessment should be geographically sensitive and consider the potential impact on any tourism offerings in the vicinity.	VS	SO Pg 72	Chapter 20: Socio-economics	
118	VS would recommend consideration of concerns relating to the impact of perceived proliferation of development on local tourism industry and the local economy.	VS	SO Pg 72	Chapter 20: Socio-economics	
119	The Proposed Development would not infringe on the safeguarding surfaces for Inverness Airport.	HIA	SO Pg 17		No action required.
120	SRoW are pleased to note that the Core Paths Plans and Scottish Hill Tracks have been considered in the Scoping Report.	SRoW	SO Pg 43	Chapter 9: Visual Amenity and Chapter 19: Land Use and Recreation	These have been considered in the EIA
121	The Great Glen Canoe Trail should also be considered, which is another of the Scotland's Great Trail Network designated by SNH.	SRoW	SO Pg 43	Chapter 9: Visual Amenity and Chapter 19: Land Use and Recreation	
122	SC are keen to maximise use of the Caledonian Canal to transport people, equipment, waste (e.g. rock disposal). SC keen to promote future freight use of the canal and development of transport infrastructure improvements (e.g. at Laggan pier and Inverloch pier)	SC	SO Pg 34	Chapter 7: Spoil Management and Chapter 16: Traffic and Transport	Consultation has taken place with Scottish Canals to discuss opportunities to use the canal for the project
123	SC are keen to be involved in the proposed plan for rock disposal - transport and use of waste rock for construction projects on Caledonian Canal.	SC	SO Pg 34	Chapter 7: Spoil Management and Chapter 16: Traffic and Transport	
124	The EIA Report should include detailed consideration of potential impacts of the revised hydrological assessment on the operations at Mucomir; loch water levels and flows; rates of change on the Caledonian Canal operations (incl. safe navigation and use of boat moorings in Loch Lochy and canal sections at Laggan and Gairloch).	SC	SO Pg 35	Chapter 4: EIA Approach, Scoping and Consultation, Chapter 6: Water Management and Chapter 19: Land Use and Recreation	

No.	Task	Authority	Scoping Opinion Page Ref.*	EIA Report Reference	Comments
125	SC's proposal for a small-scale hydro scheme (50kW, 400 litres/sec) sourced from Loch Lochy should be included in the assessment.	SC	SO Pg 35	Chapter 6: Water Management	
126	Otters are active in the Laggan section of the Caledonian Canal and should be included in the protected species surveys.	SC	SO Pg 35	Chapter 10: Terrestrial Ecology	
127	SC welcome a revised assessment on cultural heritage.	SC	SO Pg 35	Chapter 15: Cultural Heritage	
128	SC would request an assessment on potential impact of construction noise and vibration, in particular impacts of blasting/excavating on canal operations, staff, customers and integrity of historic structure of the Caledonian canal (e.g. SM).	SC	SO Pg 35	Chapter 17: Noise	
129	SC would welcome being part of local supply chain, in particular providing local floating accommodation on the Canal for the workforce during construction.	SC	SO Pg 35	Chapter 4: EIA Approach, Scoping and Consultation	Consultation has taken place with Scottish Canals to discuss opportunities to use the canal for the project
130	The EIA Report should have full consideration of safe boat navigation in Loch Lochy, Caledonian Canal and land access to the Great Glen Way and operational sites (Gairloch and Laggan) during and post-construction.	SC	SO Pg 35	Chapter 19: Land Use and Recreation	
131	WHSC raised concerns regarding moving water levels and their boat hire business.	WHSC	SO Pg 73	Chapter 19: Land Use and Recreation	

* See Appendix 4.1 of the EIA Report for Scoping Opinion page reference

Abbreviations

AM Geo	AM Geomorphological
BT	British Telecom
CAR	Controlled Authorisation Registration
CEMP	Construction Environment Management Plan
DSFB	District Salmon Fishery Board
DWPA	Drinking Water Protected Area
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ES	Environmental Statement
FCS	Forestry Commission Scotland
FDP	Forest Design Plan
GWDTE	Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystem
HES	Historic Environment Scotland
HIA	Highlands and Islands Airport
HwLDP	Highland-wide Local Development Plan
JRC	Joint Radio Company
LFT	Lochaber Fisheries Trust Ltd
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MS	Marine Scotland
NPF3	National Planning Framework 3
NVC	National Vegetation Classification
NWSS	Native Woodland Survey of Scotland
PAWS	Plantations on Ancient Woodland
PMP	Peat Management Plan
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
SC	Scottish Canals
SEPA	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
SG	Scottish Government
SI	Site Investigation
SM	Scheduled Monument
SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage
SPP	Scottish Planning Policy
SRoW	Scottish Rights of Way
SW	Scottish Water
THC	The Highland Council
TS	Transport Scotland
UKBAP	UK Biodiversity Action Plan
VS	Visit Scotland
WHSC	West Highland Sailing Club