Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Moray East Development Layout and Specification Plan. We have reviewed the document and have the following comments to make:

1. Section 3.2.1. We expect that the reference to ‘OFF’ on the turbine numbering is for internal purposes only, and is not part of the actual marking schedule for the turbines.

2. Section 3.2.2. MCA have also agreed to accept the use of ‘I’ on this occasion due to the complexities of previous work undertaken internally within Moray East, which mistakenly used ‘I’ despite clear MCA guidance on the use of letters and numbers. This will be mitigate by careful selection of font to ensure there is a clear distinction between I and 1.

3. Full details of the marking will be addressed in the LMP, and MCA will be consulted on this separately.

4. If there is a safe area on the OSS to winch to/from this should be included in the document.

5. The developers have been advised that our preference for the boundary between Moray East and the existing Beatrice OWF should be a straight corridor. Going forward the MCA will need to ensure the boundary between Moray East and Moray West is adequately addressed and Moray West will be required to adhere to the constraints Moray East will provide.

Kind regards

Please note I currently work Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays.
Subject: Moray East - Consultation on Development Layout and Specification Plan (DSLP) - by 08/07/2018

ELECTRICITY ACT 1989
The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2000

MARINE (SCOTLAND) ACT 2010 & MARINE AND COASTAL ACCESS ACT 2009, PART 4 MARINE LICENSING
The Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2007 (as amended)

Dear Sir/Madam,

Moray Offshore Windfarm (East) Limited (“Moray East”), on behalf of Telford Windfarm Limited, Stevenson Windfarm Limited and MacColl Windfarm Limited, having received consent under the above legislation in order to discharge conditions of their Section 36 consents (as varied) and the Offshore Transmission Infrastructure (“OfTI”) Marine Licence and Offshore Substation Platform (“OSP”) Marine Licence, has submitted to the Licensing Authority the documents attached.

Please find enclosed a proposed ‘Development Layout and Specification Plan’ (“DSLP”) post-consent plan and covering letter addressed to MS-LOT from Moray East. The purpose of the PEMP is to satisfy the requirements of condition 12 of Section 36 consents (as varied) awarded to Telford Windfarm Limited, Stevenson Windfarm Limited and MacColl Windfarm Limited on the 19th March 2014 (varied on 22nd March 2018), and condition 3.2.2.6 of the OfTI Marine Licence (licence number: 05340/14/0) and condition 3.2.2.7 of the OSP Marine Licence (licence number: 06347/17/1).

The Decision Letter and Conditions, as well as other relevant documents, can be found on our website, following the link below:
http://www.gov.scot/Topics/marine/Licensing/marine/scoping/Moray3

The conditions state that the plan is to be submitted to the Scottish Ministers for their written approval, following consultation with the SNH, NLB, MCA, UKCoS, SFF and any such other advisors as may be required at the discretion of the Scottish Ministers.

We would appreciate any comments you may have on the attached DSLP, in order to determine whether it is fit for purpose for the Scottish Ministers to give it their written approval. Please note that we do not seek comments on the Consent, the Marine Licence nor on the conditions, which will not be amended.

If you wish to submit any comments, please send to MS.MarineRenewables@gov.scot before the 8th July 2018.

Best regards,
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Tha am post-d seo (agus faidhle neo ceanglan còmhla ris) dhan neach neo luchd-ainmichte a-
mhàin. Chan eil e ceadaichte a chleachadh ann an dòigh sam bith, a’ toirt a-steach córaichean,
foilseachadh neo sgoileadh, gun cheadh. Ma ’s e is gun d’fhuair sibh seo gun fhiosd’, bu choir cur
às dhan phost-d agus leithbhreac sam bith air an t-siostam agaibh agus fios a leigeil chun nach a
sgaoil am post-d gun dàil.
Dh’fhaodadh gum bi teacdhaidh sam bith bho Riaghaltas na h-Alba air a chlàradh neo air a
sgrùdadh airson dearbhadh gu bheil an siostam ag obair gu h-èifeachdach neo airson adhbhar
laghail eile. Dh’fhaodadh nach eil beachdan anns a’ phost-d seo co-ionann ri beachdan Riaghaltas
na h-Alba.

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CAPTAIN PHILLIP DAY  
DIRECTOR OF MARINE OPERATIONS

Your Ref: e-mail dated 8 June 2018  
Our Ref: PD/OPS/ML/O6_01_511

Marine Scotland  
Scottish Government  
Marine Laboratory  
PO Box 101  
375 Victoria Road  
Aberdeen  
AB11 9DB

5 July 2018

Dear Redac

ELECTRICITY ACT 1989 (AS AMENDED)  
The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2000  
MARINE (SCOTLAND) ACT 2010 & MARINE AND COASTAL ACCESS ACT 2009, PART 4 MARINE LICENSING  
The Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (As Amended)

We are in receipt of correspondence dated 8 June 2018 requesting comments on The Development Specification and Layout Plan (DSLP) submitted by Moray Offshore Windfarm (East) Limited to satisfy the requirements of their Section 36 Consent Conditions.

We are content that the submitted documentation meets with such requirements of Condition 12 of Moray Offshore Windfarm (East) Limited’s Section 36 Consent, which are of relevance to the Northern Lighthouse Board.

Please advise if we can be of any further assistance, or require clarification any of the above.
Dear Sirs,

The SFF on behalf of the 400+ fishing vessels in membership of its constituent associations would make the following comment. Accepting the fact that there will be turbines, the DSLP deals with them clearly and concisely. However, given that there will be over 195km of various cables laid to enable power production and export, the DSLP is meaningless without the Cable Plan, so until the CP is produced and demonstrates that burial will happen, the DSLP should not be approved.

For the SFF this is essential, as the figures 3.4 & 3.5 show cables which lie across the general direction of the arrays, e.g. from FO4 to GOS, and if links like that are not buried the safe passage of mobile fishing gear is compromised, which would go against the original claim by the development “Fishing may continue” by increasing the safety risk. These points are in agreement with Scotland’s National Marine Plan, especially General Policy 4, referring to co-existence and ensuring issues are identified and resolved, Fisheries Policy 1, where other sectors are to take into account the need to sustain healthy fisheries and Fisheries Policy 2 where they must acknowledge their impacts on sustainable stocks, fishing grounds and displacement.

Best regards, Redacted

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**ELECTRICITY ACT 1989**

The Electricity Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2000

**MARINE (SCOTLAND) ACT 2010 & MARINE AND COASTAL ACCESS ACT 2009, PART 4 MARINE LICENSING**

The Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2007 (as amended)

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The Decision Letter and Conditions, as well as other relevant documents, can be found on our website, following the link below:

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The conditions state that the plan is to be submitted to the Scottish Ministers for their written approval, following consultation with the SNH, NLB, MCA, UKCoS, SFF and any such other advisors as may be required at the discretion of the Scottish Ministers.

We would appreciate any comments you may have on the attached DSLP, in order to determine whether it is fit for purpose for the Scottish Ministers to give it their written approval. Please note that we do not seek comments on the Consent, the Marine Licence nor on the conditions, which will not be amended.

If you wish to submit any comments, please send to MS.MarineRenewables@gov.scot before the 8th July 2018.

Best regards,

Redacted

Redacted

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Scottish Government
Marine Laboratory
375 Victoria Road
Aberdeen
AB11 9DB
SNH ADVICE ON OFFSHORE WIND DESIGN STATEMENTS

Background
Applications for offshore wind development in Scotland have usually been made on the basis of a ‘design envelope’ so that wind farm layout, choice of turbine and other aspects are not finalised until after consent is granted for the project.

Because of this, SNH has been requesting a condition on the Section 36 consent to require the production of a design statement. The intention is to show how landscape and visual interests had been accounted for in finalising the wind farm design and layout as presented in the ‘design specification and layout plan’ (DSLP).

Here is an example wording for the relevant Section 36 condition:

The company must, prior to the commencement of the development, submit a design statement, in writing, to the Scottish Ministers that includes representative wind farm visualisations from key viewpoints agreed with the Scottish Ministers, based upon the final wind farm design and layout as approved by the Scottish Ministers.

The design statement must be provided, for information only, to the relevant planning authorities, SNH and any such other advisors or organisations as may be required at the discretion of the Scottish Ministers. The design statement must be prepared and signed off by at least one qualified landscape architect, instructed by the company prior to submission to the Scottish Ministers.

Now, having reviewed the first design statement submitted for a Scottish offshore wind farm (Beatrice in the Moray Firth), we have been considering the purpose, scope and value of these documents and have the following recommendations to make.

SNH Recommendations

• Purpose of a design statement for offshore wind
The design statement is a technical document with three key purposes:

(i) It should clearly and simply explain the changes in design and layout from the draft submitted at application stage to the final plans for the consented project, setting out the key criteria that have informed the final wind farm design and layout (as presented in the DSLP).

(ii) It should set out a clear explanation of any constraints that have influenced the final design / layout and indicate how any landscape and visual impacts (identified through project assessment at application stage) have been addressed and mitigated.

(iii) It should clearly illustrate the final wind farm design and layout from a number of key viewpoints.
- **The planning and design process for offshore wind**

Available guidance primarily relates to onshore development rather than marine. However, there are some relevant principles to consider and we advise referring to the following planning advice note (PAN):

PAN 68 – Design statements  

It is important that landscape and visual interests are considered as early as possible in the development process, certainly during pre-application stages and for preparation of the environmental impact assessment. While we understand the limitations on providing the final design and layout for an offshore wind farm at application stage, we do consider it possible to identify the design principles that are being adopted and to explain how landscape and visual interests will be addressed in the project iterations that take place post-consent.

Wind farm design is a pro-active process, not a retrospective appraisal. Therefore, the design statement should be able to clearly articulate the ‘design intent’ or ‘design aims’ for the project. Ideally, these principles will be agreed with Marine Scotland, SNH and the relevant local authority (or authorities) during pre-application discussion and then followed through in post-consent iterations.

Further advice on design principles may be obtained from the following SNH guidance. Although it relates primarily to onshore wind farms, it does contain some advice that could be helpful when considering offshore development:

Sitting and designing wind farms in the landscape - version 2 (SNH, 2014)  

Importantly, we **strongly recommend** that there is close liaison between the project manager, engineering team(s) and landscape architect(s) during post-consent stages in order to consider key constraints and determine how these will be addressed by wind farm design. This is another key reason for producing a design statement: to demonstrate that the final DSLP is optimal for the site conditions, that it balances engineering constraints with landscape and visual interests, confirmed by professional judgement.

- **Use of viewpoints and visualisations**

The study area and full viewpoint selection is agreed during pre-application for use in the seascape, landscape and visual impact assessment (SLVIA) undertaken as part of project assessment. During these discussions it may be appropriate to consider the subset of viewpoints from which the final project will be illustrated, as required for the design statement. Otherwise, this DSLP viewpoint selection can be discussed post-consent.

This selection of viewpoints to illustrate the final project will be confirmed by Marine Scotland following consultation with SNH and the relevant local authority (or authorities). Viewpoints will be chosen to represent key views from important receptors such as settlements and transport corridors (including ‘gateway views’). A selection of contrasting orientations may be appropriate as well as views from different elevations.

It will be important to consider the choice of baseline photography on which to present the visualisations for the final project. In most instances, we recommend re-use of the photography presented at application: this will allow the easiest comparison between the ‘realistic worst case scenario’ (illustrated in the Environmental Statement) and the DSLP for the final project.
Occasionally, if there are issues with ES photography or if there have been significant changes to the methodology and guidance for production of visualisations (as published by SNH\(^1\)), then we may request that baseline photography is redone for the agreed subset of viewpoints. In this case, new visualisations for the ‘realistic worst case’ (modelled on the new baseline photography) will be needed (for the agreed viewpoints) alongside those for the DSLP.

SNH guidance provides recommendations on the format of visualisations and we also recommend giving consideration to the inclusion of other illustrative techniques such as:

- modelling the yellow navigation colour on substructures in closest viewpoints;
- including visual representation of the offshore transformer modules;
- monochrome analysis to illustrate the swept path of blades, indicating those locations where multiple turbines may overlap in the view;
- zones of theoretical visibility (ZTVs) to compare the extent of visibility between the ‘realistic worst case’ and the final project DSLP.

The design statement will focus on the individual wind farm in question, but in some cases may need to account for cumulative impacts with other wind farms. SNH will provide further advice, on a case-by-case basis, if there are any requirements to explain or illustrate how cumulative impacts between wind farms have been addressed in project design.

• **Content of the design statement**

  This is the key information to be included in the design statement:

  | Design aims | The purpose of the design statement should be clearly stated including the ‘design intent’ or ‘design aims’ for the project. |
  | Communications | A summary of the key communications and timeline for project design including the key stages in project iteration. |
  | Project parameters | A summary of the key technical parameters for the ES ‘realistic worst case’ and for the finalised layout and design (in the DSLP). |
  | Design process | The design statement should provide a clear explanation of the design process: the relationship and design evolution of the layout from the ‘realistic worst case’ to the final DSLP. This should refer to the technical parameters for each layout to explain how and where design has made improvements (and potentially reduced landscape and visual impacts). |
  | Visualisations | Visualisations should be provided to illustrate the final project, following agreement with SNH and the relevant local authority on viewpoint selection, baseline photography and format. Consideration can be given to the use of other illustrative materials in order to aid clarity. |
  | ‘Sign off’ | The design statement should be ‘signed off’ by a qualified landscape architect. |

\(^1\) SNH guidance on the visual representation of wind farms is available from our website: [www.snh.gov.uk/planning-and-development/renewable-energy/visual-representation/](http://www.snh.gov.uk/planning-and-development/renewable-energy/visual-representation/)
Dear [Redacted]

Development Layout And Specification Plan - Moray East Offshore Wind Farm

SNH Advice

Thank you for your consultation on the 8th June 2018, requesting advice on the Development Layout and Specification Plan (DSLP) for the Moray East Offshore Wind Farm.

We note that the DSLP confirms that the design and layout parameters of the wind farm array and Offshore Transmission Infrastructure (OfTI) are within those considered in the Moray East Environmental Statement (ES) 2012 and Moray East Modified Transmission Infrastructure ES 2014 Design Envelope. We note that no natural heritage constraints were identified in the wind farm array layout and design (section 3.2.5 Key Constraints), which is in agreement with the benthic impact assessment of the Moray East ES.

Export cable corridor
For the OfTI, the Whitehills to Melrose Coast Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is noted as a constraint, together with the presence of protected habitats along the export cable corridor. In order to avoid potential impacts to the geological features of the SSSI, it is proposed to use Horizontal Directional Drilling to install the export cables where they make landfall. The protected habitats include cobble and stony reef (Annex 1 habitat) and muddy sand with seapens and burrowing fauna (Priority Marine Feature). The DLSP states that ‘given the small footprint of the cable burial operation and the fact that these habitats are widespread throughout the southern Moray Firth no significant adverse impacts were reported’. It is also stated that ‘no specific mitigation was proposed, apart from the use of best practice measures during cable installation (included within the Environmental Management Plan (EMP))’.

As details of on-going surveys, cable route micro-siting, and cable burial and protection will be provided in the Cable Plan (CaP), and use of best practice measures during cable installation will be included within the EMP, we will provide further comments when these two plans become available.

Landscape and visual interests
It is noted that the Design Statement (DS) will provide representative visualisations of the wind farm layout from the key viewpoints. Looking at the indicative Moray East discharge programme, the DS is due to be submitted in early September 2018. It would have be useful
to see these two plans at the same time, although we note in the DLSP it does not mention landscape and visual interests as a key constraint. We will provide comments on landscape and visual interests when the DS becomes available.

To assist in the preparation of the DS, please find attached a copy of SNH Guidance note prepared in 2016 (SNH Advice on Offshore Wind Design Statements).

**Lighting and Marking Plan**
We note the Lighting and Marking Plan (LMP) will be submitted in due course and wish to be consulted on this.

We are aware that the CAA is currently updating guidance with regard to illumination requirements and the potential use of radar detection sensors for lighting. We ask that this technology is considered within the LMP.

**Structure locations**
In section 3.3 it is indicated that Moray East have supplied MS with a GIS shape file of all the coordinates of the structure locations. Please could we receive a copy of this GIS shape file so that we can update our digital mapping of the wind farm.

We hope this advice is of assistance. If further information or advice is required please contact [Redacted], mobile: [Redacted] in the first instance.

Yours faithfully

[Redacted]
Thank you for the reminder to the CoS for the opportunity to review and comment on the DSLP for Moray East.

The CoS has no comments so submits a nil return.

Kind regards,

[Redacted]

UK Chamber of Shipping
30 Park Street, London, SE1 9EQ

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[Redacted]
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If you wish to submit any comments, please send to MS.MarineRenewables@gov.scot before the 8th July 2018.

Best regards,

Redacted

http://www.gov.scot/marinescotland
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