

moray offshore renewables ltd

Environmental Statement

Technical Appendix 1.4 B - Stakeholder Engagement Strategy

Telford, Stevenson, MacColl Wind Farms
and associated Transmission Infrastructure
Environmental Statement



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Stakeholder Engagement Strategy

The development of large-scale offshore wind generation in the Outer Moray Firth will be a major innovation in electricity generation not just in the UK, but internationally. By its scale and nature, this project will be of interest to a large number of individuals, organisations and communities, especially those on Scotland's North East coast, and Moray Offshore Renewables Limited propose a strategy to encourage and enable them to be part of its development.

Author: Craig Milroy, MORL Stakeholder Manager

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1. Introduction

1.1 Moray Offshore Renewables Limited

In 2009 Moray Offshore Renewables Limited (MORL) was formed as a joint venture company owned 75 per cent by EDP Renewables (EDPR) and 25 per cent by Sea Energy Renewables Limited (SERL).

EDPR is currently the world's third largest wind energy company, with almost 6GW of installed wind generation capacity across 8 nations, including Spain, Portugal, Poland Brazil and the USA. SERL provides unrivalled offshore development and deployment experience gained through years of successful large-scale offshore project development in the oil and gas industry; more recently its key personnel pioneered the successful Beatrice offshore wind demonstrator project in the Moray Firth.

Together these companies bring a strong and clear commitment to renewable energy developments, with unique deep water capabilities and a proven track record for delivery and operating at scale.

1.2 Development of Offshore Wind in the Outer Moray Firth

In September 2008, The Crown Estate invited tenders for the development of offshore wind as part of the Round Three Offshore Wind Farm Leasing Programme. The invitation was for the exclusive rights to work with The Crown Estate in the development of offshore wind generation in specified zones. These zones are located around the UK coastline, including the Irish Sea, and the Bristol Channel, and their development is aimed to deliver up to 25GW of generating capacity, representing as much as one quarter of the UK's electricity requirements by 2020.

On 8 January 2010, The Crown Estate announced the successful development partners for each zone, and signed an exclusive zone development agreement with Moray Offshore Renewables Limited as their partner to develop upwards of 1.3GW of wind energy in Zone 1 – which is located on the Smith Bank, in the Moray Firth, around 15 miles from the Caithness coast.

1.3 Development Description

Moray Offshore Renewables propose to develop 1.3 GW – 1.5GW of generation potential - which is roughly equivalent to the output of a large conventional thermal powerstation such as Cockenzie near Edinburgh, with the capability of supplying $\frac{3}{4}$ million homes with electricity. For a detailed map of the development area, see Annexe 1. The main features will include:

- Developed over two phases within two locations in the zone
- Approximately 260 turbines (dependent on technology)
- Under current technology, it is proposed to use 5MW turbines, 3 bladed, 152m tall, with 26m sea clearance
- Four offshore substations

The first phase will be of approximately 1000MW, and detailed proposals of this will be contained within a Scoping Report which is expected to be published during spring 2010.

In future years, we expect to develop a second phase of approx. 300MW, which will be the subject of its own Environmental Impact Assessment and Scoping Report.

1.4 Timeline for Development

The development of offshore wind farms generally follows a five stage phasing:

1. Development phase (associated with the works required to obtain consents to construct the project)
2. Pre-construction phase (post-consent award)
3. Construction phase
4. Operation phase (operation and maintenance of the generating wind farm)
5. Decommissioning

The general timeline for the project is outlined in Annex 2.

Stakeholders are able to have greater input to the project proposals earlier in the process, and this document focuses on stakeholder engagement through the development (pre-application) phase of the project.

1.5 Consenting Procedure

Energy developments are controlled by Electricity Act (1989) rather than the Planning Acts. For the construction of a power generation facility, such as a windfarm, Section 36 of the Electricity Act requires that an application be made to Scottish Ministers through the Scottish Government Energy Consents Unit, with additional principal consents obtained under Section 5 of the Food and Environmental Protection Act, 1985, and Section 5 of the Coast protection Act 1949. Clarification is currently being sought as to how this will be applied after recent legislative changes.

This is a different process to the conventionally understood planning procedure for major developments, and there is no statutory inclusion of public participation within the provisions of the Electricity Act. However Section 36 guidance suggests that engagement should be guided the Government's Planning Advice Note 81¹. Furthermore, the Act was recently amended by the 2004 Energy Act, which broadened the scope of Section 36 to include certain marine and navigational matters. Consequently there is no longer the requirement to promote a private bill in Parliament, with its associated public consultation.

We believe that this project is of national importance. It offers Scotland the opportunity to be at the forefront of innovation in the large-scale development of low-carbon electricity generation. The development of offshore wind power in the challenging environment of the North Sea at depths of up to 60m will be of international significance, as well as having important local implications, and

¹ Section 36 Guidance Notes – 2.2.1

will be of interest to, and have implications for a considerably broader audience than the statutory consultees defined in legislation.

The proposed development will create a new feature in an internationally renowned Firth, and will therefore have the potential to interact with many aspects of the existing societal, cultural, aesthetic commercial and environmental setting, both on and offshore. It is therefore vital that the organisations, communities and individuals, who have an interest in the project are able to be part of its development, and this Engagement Strategy aims to encourage and enable that involvement.

This is in line with the views of the Department for Energy and Climate Change, who state:

“We believe that consultation is a critical part of the development process and should be undertaken with the public, relevant Local Authorities and key stakeholders with an interest in offshore wind farms, at the earliest opportunity during the development of projects.”²

2. Engagement Plan Objectives

Moray Offshore Renewables Limited want to work with the organisations, individuals and communities who have an interest in the project, whether as a result of their activities or their location. This will enable the development of offshore wind in the Outer Moray Firth to benefit from the considerable experience of the communities who live and work there, and will allow the project to develop with the involvement of the individuals and organisations affected by and interested in the development.

2.1 Primary Objectives of Engagement

Stakeholder engagement comprises of two main elements; communication and consultation. The former is the provision of information to enable stakeholders to understand the progress of the development, while the latter provides the opportunity for stakeholders to provide information and express views which influence the development.

This is expressed as an overarching objective in the Scottish Government’s Planning Advice Note PAN-81 Community Engagement, Planning With People, 2007:

“Effective community engagement means ensuring that people are made aware of proposals that affect them as early in the process as possible, that they have the fact to allow them to make a contribution, that they have had the opportunity to engage, and having made their views known , they get a clearer explanation of how and why decisions were made”³

² Advancing UK Offshore Wind Deployment, Dept. Energy & Climate Change, 2009

³ PAN -81 Scottish Planning Advice Note -81 Community Engagement, Planning With People, 2007, p9

This leads to four basic objectives for the engagement strategy:

- Identify:** identification of stakeholders;
- Communicate:** provide appropriate information to stakeholders;
- Consult:** seek and record views and opinions of stakeholders; discuss and dialogue of issues which influence development;
- Communicate again:** provide information to stakeholders detailing the results of consultation.

These principles are reflected in the Protocol for Public Engagement with Proposed Wind Energy Developments in England.⁴

2.2 Specific Objectives

Experience gained from the Beatrice Demonstrator project have allowed a number of preliminary specific stakeholder engagement objectives to be identified:

- to establish, address and satisfactorily resolve any and all of the concerns that stakeholders might have. This may take the form of a full explanation of the planned works, or the identification and clear definition of specific areas of concern which may be addressed with further study, or the integration of design changes that would reduce, mitigate or eliminate impacts;
- to gain real benefit from the knowledge, experience, ideas and hopes of our stakeholders, in order to design, build and operate an environmentally sustainable wind farm within the multi-user environment of the Moray Firth;
- to raise awareness and understanding of both the development's benefits and its potential effects;
- to ensure that Moray Offshore Renewables Limited has initiated an appropriate level of engagement with all the interested parties;
- to identify relevant baseline information;
- to agree, where appropriate, survey and assessment methodologies;
- to seek the views and concerns of all interested parties so that these may be considered and if necessary, addressed in project planning;
- to identify and agree suitable mitigation measures;
- to ensure that Moray Offshore Renewables Limited is aware of consultees' knowledge on best practice in project planning and execution;
- to encourage local pride in the project;
- to comply with legal obligations and exceed statutory requirements; and
- to assist in gaining the necessary consents.

This list is not exhaustive, and reflecting the dynamic nature of the strategy, it is expected that these will be revised as our relationship with different stakeholders develops.

⁴ Protocol for Public Engagement with Proposed Wind Energy Developments in England, DTI p7

3. Stakeholder Identification and Management

The process of stakeholder identification and management will follow best practice guidelines set by the British Wind Energy Association ⁵ with the aims of inclusiveness and equality, and giving stakeholders the opportunity to determine, within the context of this strategy, how they would wish to be consulted.

3.1 Stakeholder Identification

The Moray Offshore Renewables Limited stakeholder engagement plan has gained from the experience of consulting with stakeholders for the Beatrice Demonstrator Project, while recognising that the prospect of a much larger wind power development will have broader implications for stakeholders. Many stakeholders will be interested in the project and will want to be engaged in dialogue. It is our aim to provide broad and fair access, and according to the principles set by the British Wind Energy Association, enable stakeholders to participate as equals in the engagement process⁶ by delivering a consultation process which respects the different needs and expectations of stakeholders.

From our experience in the offshore wind industry, a preliminary stakeholder identification exercise has already been undertaken, identifying stakeholders from the 16 broad subject-categories listed below:

STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION CATEGORIES	
Stakeholder Category	Interest
Aviation	Civil bodies having a role in the management of aircraft and their movements, <i>e.g. CAA, NATS, local airports.</i>
MoD	Covering RAF and Naval requirements, such as training areas and radar installations.
Business & Enterprise	Organisations with a remit in the broad area of promoting and sustaining commercial business, employment and investment, <i>e.g. Scottish Enterprise.</i>
Communities	Organisations or associations having a bearing on the social or economic life of an area, <i>e.g. local tourist boards, local enterprise bodies, community councils and community representatives.</i>
Environmental	Organisations other than Government bodies with an environmental remit <i>e.g. RSPB, Moray Firth Partnership, Greenpeace, WDCA.</i>
Fisheries	Organisations other than Government bodies with an interest in marine or freshwater fisheries, <i>e.g. SFF, SWFPA, Salmon Fisheries Boards.</i>
Grid	Organisations related to the grid and grid connection, <i>e.g. Scottish National Grid</i>
Landscape and Cultural Heritage	Organisations having a remit for, or an interest in, landscape and cultural heritage, <i>e.g. National Trust for Scotland, Scottish Wildlife Trust.</i>
Local Councils	Authorities with a local remit and involvement with communities, business, employment and sustainable development.
Navigation and Shipping	Organisations having a remit for, or interest in, the management of shipping and safe navigation, <i>e.g. MCA, Port Authorities, UK Hydrographic Office</i>
Other Users	All users of the project area, excluding commercial fishermen, <i>e.g. oil and gas companies, recreational sailors, recreational divers.</i>
Political Parties	The political parties, with a view on environmental management, sustainable development and employment.
Regional Councils	Authorities with a regional remit and a wide involvement with communities, business employment and sustainable development, <i>e.g.</i>

⁵ Best Practice Guidelines -Consultation for Offshore Wind Developments - British Wind Energy Association (Note from 3 March 2010, this organisation was renamed RenewablesUK)

⁶ Best Practice Guidelines -Consultation for Offshore Wind Developments - British Wind Energy Association p8

STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION CATEGORIES	
Stakeholder Category	Interest
	Highland Council
Renewables Organisations	Organisations contributing to the development and management of renewable energy, e.g. British Wind Energy Association, Scottish Renewables Forum.
Statutory Consultees	All the statutory consultees, e.g. Crown Estate, Scottish Government, Scottish Natural Heritage, Fisheries Research Service.
Tourism	All local and national bodies with a remit to develop, promote and sustain tourism, e.g. Visit Scotland.

This list is not exhaustive, and the identification of stakeholders will be an ongoing process as the project develops, with existing stakeholders having the opportunity to identify additional individuals organisations for inclusion. The development of the list will be the subject of discussion with the relevant local planning authorities and the Energy Consents Unit.

Within those subject identification categories, stakeholders can be grouped under three broad headings for the purposes of developing an engagement strategy:

i. Statutory Consultees

This group is generally easiest to identify as stakeholders and their engagement are defined through consultation. Although the process for engagement with statutory stakeholders is defined by legislation, they will also be included within the broader non-statutory consultation as they can bring much to the discussion through their experience and perspective.

ii. Strategic Stakeholders

This group includes the organisations and individuals who have a specific interest or expertise in the project at national, regional or local level, and whose views and expertise in a particular aspect of the project's impact or development are significant, but who would not have the opportunity to be consulted directly through the statutory process. This includes organisations such as the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Friends of the Earth, the Royal Yachting Association, etc. These organisations often have specialist subject or local knowledge, or the project may have a specific bearing on their activities. It is therefore important that they are given early opportunity to engage with the project.

iii. Community Stakeholders

This group includes organisations or individuals because they live, work, or pursue other activities in the area which the project will affect. Although the statutory process enables statutory consultees (such as elected representatives) to comment on their behalf, it is absolutely essential that the people whom the project will affect are informed about the activity we will be undertaking in their community, and have the opportunity to be in direct communication with us to comment on and influence the development.

The early establishment of this relationship is vital if the development of offshore wind in the outer Moray Firth is to be regarded with pride, both locally and nationally.

3.2 Stakeholder Management Group

The large number of stakeholders, spread across a wide geographic area means that local knowledge will be important to develop a deployment plan for this strategy which will be effective in meeting the different requirements of stakeholders across the area.

After issuing our first letter of introduction, it is our intention to establish a small stakeholder management group, involving a representative range of stakeholders, which will have the remit of determining how this strategy will be deployed locally, including the location and scheduling of public exhibitions, etc, the identification of additional stakeholders, scoping of issues to be addressed through consultation, review of printed materials, such as newsletters, questionnaires, etc, and best methods for their distribution.

This group will be established with advice and guidance from the local planning authorities, following an influence vs. impact analysis of stakeholders. It will meet in advance of the proposed series of public meetings which are anticipated to be held in summer 2010 (see diagram 1) to allow this part of the process to be shaped locally, in order that it should meet local requirements.

4. Techniques for Stakeholder Engagement

While the method for engagement with statutory consultees is defined to meet legislative requirements, heavily focussed on document review, the engagement of strategic and community stakeholders required a range of different approaches to enable and encourage effective engagement, with different methods employed to suit the needs of different groups. The most effective way of engaging all stakeholders will be to allow them to influence the direction their involvement takes. The Stakeholder Management Group will be important in tailoring appropriate approaches for different stakeholder groups.

Prior to engagement it is anticipated that we will develop a standard question set which will be agreed by the Stakeholder Management Group. It will be used with engagement method to allow understanding of:

- Benefits
- Issues
- Options

4.1 Briefings and Newsletters

In order to provide a broad audience with the necessary information to express views and opinions on the project, briefing notes and newsletters, offering the opportunity to comment on the project will be made available and distributed directly to stakeholders. Different stakeholders will have interests in different aspects of the project, and materials will be drafted to suit both sectoral and geographic interests. The Stakeholder Management Group will play an important consultative role in the preparation of such materials.

The first of these will be the project introductory letter which will be distributed to all stakeholders and used to broaden the preliminary stakeholder list.

4.2 Media Updates

At key stages throughout the project, information will be disseminated to the local press through issuing news releases. The local press will also be used to advise of public events such as exhibitions to enable broad public access. Moray Offshore Renewables Limited expects to develop a strong relationship with representatives of the local media through the development of the project; the nature of the project is expected to be of interest to national media, especially at key stages of the projects development and deployment.

4.3 Pre-Application Public Exhibitions

Public exhibitions will be held at suitable locations along the coastline in settlements from Fraserburgh to Inverness, and Beaulay to Wick. They will be advertised through the local press and through local community councils, notice boards, etc.; the Stakeholder Management Group will have an important role in determining the most effective deployment of this programme of exhibitions. The exhibitions will provide a range of means of disseminating information including:

- A project 'story board' display
- General information about offshore windfarms
- Project briefing notes which offer the opportunity for stakeholder feedback
- Video displays
- Face to face discussion with representatives of the project
- Capturing opinions / views on the development

Such events provide an opportunity for broad stakeholder involvement, and encourage participation by people who may be discouraged from contributing in the forum of a conventional public meeting; such exhibitions will be held over the course of a day and evening, and are thus accessible to more people than a public meeting whose audience is restricted to those who can attend at a given time. These will be held in a variety of venues (community halls, shopping centres etc.) with guidance from the Stakeholder Management Group.

Previous experience of such events held to engage with stakeholders about the Beatrice Demonstrator Project highlights the real benefits of this form of engagement. A large number of events were well attended in large and small communities, providing interested members of the general public with direct access to the project team, who were able to discuss technical, social and environmental questions which were raised.

It is proposed that a programme of public exhibitions will be planned after the publication of the scoping report, to enable stakeholders to comment on the development, and commence the process of issue identification and discussion at an early stage in the process.

A further programme of public exhibitions is proposed after the publication of the Environmental Statement and Consultation Report in order to disseminate information about how consultation has shaped the development proposals, and how decisions about the final application have been reached.

4.4 Project Website

Increasing use of the internet means that this is a convenient way for many stakeholders to engage with proposed developments. Moray Offshore Renewables Limited will establish a dedicated project website to provide updates on the project, access to key documents and contact information for the project team. The website will provide links to EDPR, SERL and the Crown Estates.

The website will provide interested stakeholders the opportunity to register for e-mail updates, and a dedicated public email address will allow stakeholders an easy means of providing comment and feedback on the proposed development.

4.5 Stakeholder Group Meetings/Focussed Topic Meetings

Detailed specific engagement is expected to be undertaken with specialist interest groups during the development phase of the project according to need, which will be assessed following the first stages of engagement.

As the project develops, there is likely to be a requirement to discuss specific topics which are of interest to more than one stakeholder. For example the issue of navigation will be of interest to a range of organisations, and a single meeting for all interested participants may be beneficial.

Engagement will be undertaken with existing community groups such as:

- Community Councils
- Schools
- Uniformed organisations

to ensure that the engagement is representative.

4.6 Fishing Industry

Moray Offshore Renewables Limited recognise that the project will be of particular significance to the fishing industry, as activities will be undertaken which have an operational bearing on their activities. In order to provide timely information and opportunity for that industry to be adequately consulted on our activities, we will appoint a Fisheries Liaison Officer to undertake specific consultation with that industry, as well as undertaking the consultative activities required by statute for marine activities.

4.7 Single Point of Contact

Moray Offshore Renewables Limited will identify a named project representative at an early stage in the project. Their contact details will be supplied to stakeholders and community leaders to allow an effective relationship between stakeholders and the project to be established.

5. Model for Stakeholder Engagement

The stakeholder management strategy will be guided by the objectives identified in Section 2 of this paper, using best practice from the British Wind Energy Association's Best Practice Guidelines for Offshore Wind Developments.

5.1 Standards for Engagement

The development falls outwith the scope of the usual local procedures for consultation in planning, however, the Scottish Government's Planning Advice Note, PAN-81, Community Planning – Engagement with People sets out a series of ten standards to deliver effective engagement. These cover:

- Involvement;
- Support;
- Planning;
- Methods;
- Working together;
- Sharing information;
- Working with others;
- Improvement;
- Feedback and
- Monitoring and evaluation.⁷

This strategy will aim to draw on the best practice outlined in PAN-81 to deliver an engagement strategy which meets the standards set for community engagement by the Scottish Government

⁷ Scottish Government Planning Advice Note – PAN-81 Community Engagement, Planning With People – March 2007

5.2 The Environmental Impact Assessment

This application for development requires an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) which will describe the project and consider the potential environmental impacts (including socio-economic impacts) in detail. The outcome of the assessment will be detailed in an Environmental Statement (ES).

The Environmental Impact Assessment process itself makes provision for concerns about the impact of the project to be raised and appropriately addressed before the application is submitted. It also makes available information about the project through an established procedure for consulting with a limited number of (usually statutory) consultees. The broader voluntary stakeholder engagement process will, as far as possible, mesh with the formal process for statutory consents; however the methods, materials and timescales for engagement will require to be tailored to suit the different needs of a much broader audience of stakeholders.

5.3 Scoping Report And Supplementary Literature

Before the Environmental Impact Assessment is undertaken, its scope and terms of reference will be established through a scoping report which will be submitted to the Scottish Government's Energy Consents Unit, and to statutory consultees. This report forms the first part of the EIA process, and will provide information about the project and focus attention on the key impacts of the project and thereby the priority issues to be addressed. The report will include:

- Location and site of the development
- Description of the development
- The proposed scope, structure and methodology of the Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Statement
- The potential environmental impact of the project

In addition to supplying this document to statutory consultees, Moray Offshore Renewables Limited have made a commitment to make this document available on a dedicated project website (and to make available paper copies where required), thus giving early opportunity to all interested parties to engage directly with the developers about the project.

We recognise, however that the Scoping Report is a technical document, and will not be a suitable format for encouraging engagement with a broad range of stakeholders. The Scoping Report will therefore be used as the basis for drafting more accessible supplementary literature, specifically for the stakeholder engagement process. This will include briefing notes with the provision for stakeholder feedback which will be used to communicate information to and seek views from a broad range of strategic and community stakeholders.

5.4 Structure of Engagement

Figure 1 provides an outline of the process; note that it is not exhaustive and does not detail all activities.

Table 1 provides an outline of the activities which will deliver the pre-application stakeholder engagement process. Again this table is not exhaustive, and the Stakeholder Management Group will have an important consultative role in shaping the deployment of activities to deliver this strategy.

Figure 1: Pre Application Stakeholder Engagement

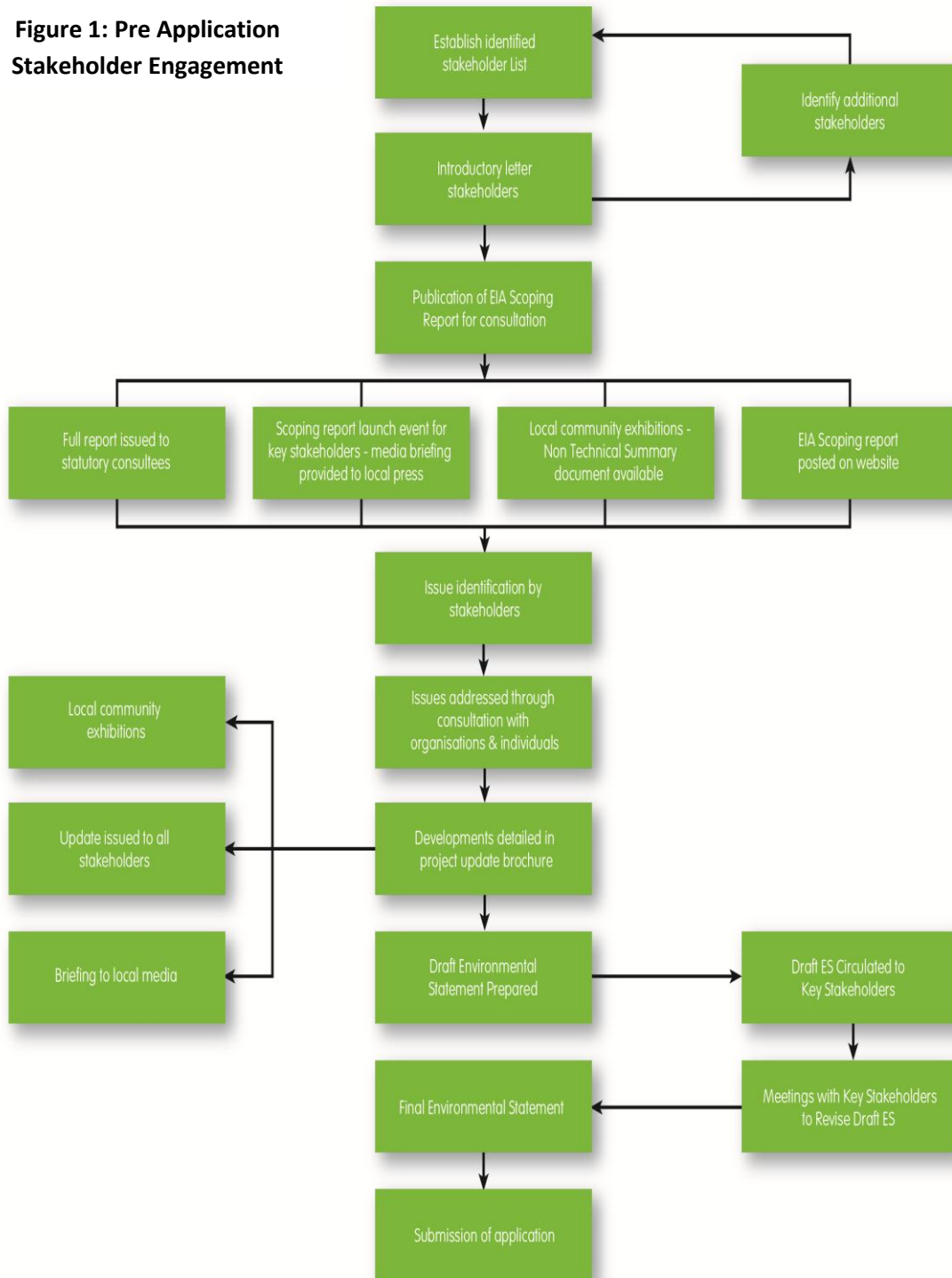


Table 1 - Activities to Deliver Pre-Application Engagement

Phase	Time	Activity	Medium	Audience
Identification		Initial Identification of Stakeholders		
Introduction	Spring 2010	Letter to all stakeholders Introductory meetings with selected key stakeholders	Letter Individual Meetings	All Stakeholders Key Statutory & strategic stakeholders
EIA Initial Scoping	Spring 2010	Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Workshop involving Statutory Consultees	Workshop Session	Statutory Consultees
Publication Of Scoping Report	Spring 2010	Letter to all stakeholders, inviting comment on scoping report as published on website, including notification of consultation period. Paper Copy of scoping report to selected stakeholders Press Conference in Inverness to publicise consultation. Notification of consultation period	Letter Website Press release & News Conference	All Stakeholders Scottish Regional Press
Consultation on Scoping Report	3 mnth Summer 2010	Programme of Exhibition events in local communities Information & Feedback leaflet made available including return address & email Local Press Notification of local exhibition events Notification of consultation period Project Briefing based on Scoping Report Parliamentary Briefing	Exhibitions Leaflet distribution via public meetings, local libraries, community councils etc. Press Release Press Advertisement Briefing meeting Parliamentary Reception	Community & Strategic stakeholders All Stakeholders Local Press Statutory and Strategic Consultees according to interest Local MSPs & MIPs Portfolio MSPs

Table 1 - Activities to Deliver Pre-Application Engagement

Issue Identification & Management	2 yr up until 2012	<p>Collation of responses received during the consultation period/establishment of issues database.</p> <p>Briefing notes and newsletters issued to stakeholder groups for comment and feedback</p> <p>Approx two year period in which the issues identified in the scoping process are addressed in the EIA, and the issues raised in the EIA are addressed through discussion with individual stakeholders/groups of stakeholders/workshop sessions</p>	<p>Briefing materials drafted for specific stakeholder groups</p> <p>Meetings with individual stakeholders and groups of stakeholders as appropriate</p>	<p>Strategic & Community Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p>
Publication of ES	2011/12	<p>Letter to all stakeholders advising publication of draft ES.</p> <p>Public Exhibitions in local communities to explain ES and to detail consultation report, and explain how the final application proposal has been reached</p> <p>Notification of Publication of Consultation Report</p> <p>Press Conference in Inverness to mark publication of ES and publicise public exhibitions & local press notification of public exhibitions</p> <p>Parliamentary Briefing</p>	<p>Letter</p> <p>Public Exhibition</p> <p>Letter</p> <p>Press Release & News Conference</p> <p>Parliamentary Reception</p>	<p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>Strategic & Community Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>Local & Regional Press</p> <p>Local MSPs & MPs Portfolio MSPs</p>
Notification Of Application	2012	<p>Application & Supporting ES Submitted to Energy Consents Unit</p>		

5.5 Scope of Consultation

At this early stage in the process it is not possible to clearly scope the all of the aspects of the project which will be within the scope of consultation, however, some broad subject areas include:

- Scope of the EIA
- Micrositing of turbines
- Mitigation measures
- Maximising benefits from the project

5.6 Recording , Reporting And Sharing Information

The Stakeholder Engagement Strategy will bring Moray Offshore Renewables Limited in contact with a large volume of individuals and organisations. We will maintain a database to record that contact, the issues which are raised and the response to those issues.

This will enable the publication of a Consultation Report along with the Environmental Statement prior to the submission of application. This document will allow stakeholders to review the engagement process, identify how consultation has influenced the project, and understand how and why decisions about the development proposals have been reached.

It is understood that the Crown Estates intend to propose a national Stakeholder Engagement Strategy to address strategic issues, and we look forward to engaging with the process to enable an efficient two-way flow of information to enable effective engagement. At local level, it is recognised that The Crown Estates representatives will have a significant interest both in sharing information gained through our engagement, and participating directly in that process, and our early sharing of information will enable this.

6. Post Application Engagement

This document has focussed on pre-application stakeholder engagement. Although consultation with stakeholders becomes the responsibility of statutory bodies after the application is submitted, Moray Offshore Renewables will continue to work closely with stakeholders, and with the Scottish Government's Energy Consents Unit while our formal application is being considered.

7. Engagement During Construction and Operation

Moray Offshore Renewables will put in place suitable structures and procedures to ensure effective community engagement during the construction and operation and maintenance of the development.

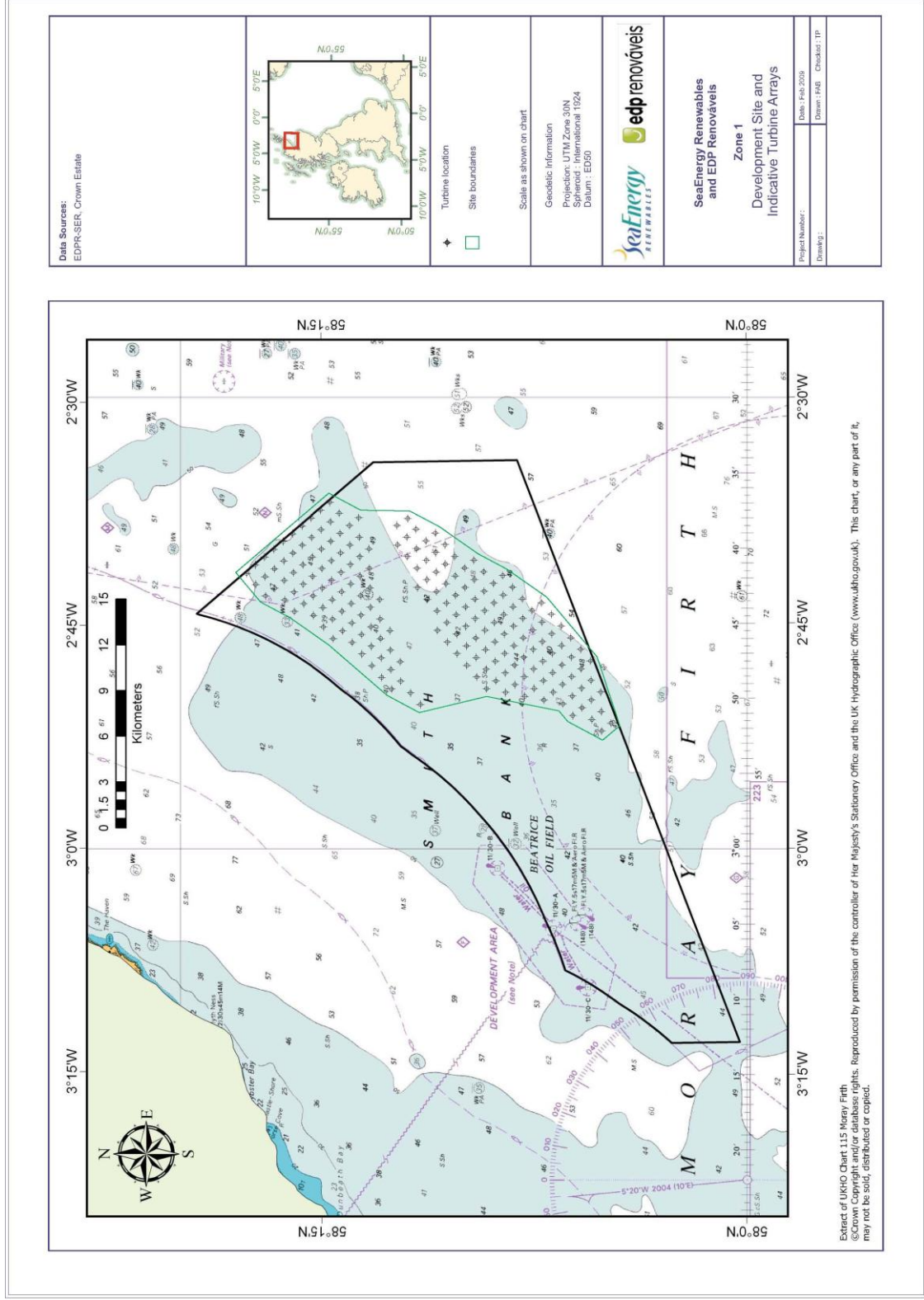
8. Project Contacts

Dan Finch, Zone Director
Dr Paula Low, Consents Team Manager
Craig Milroy, Stakeholder Manager

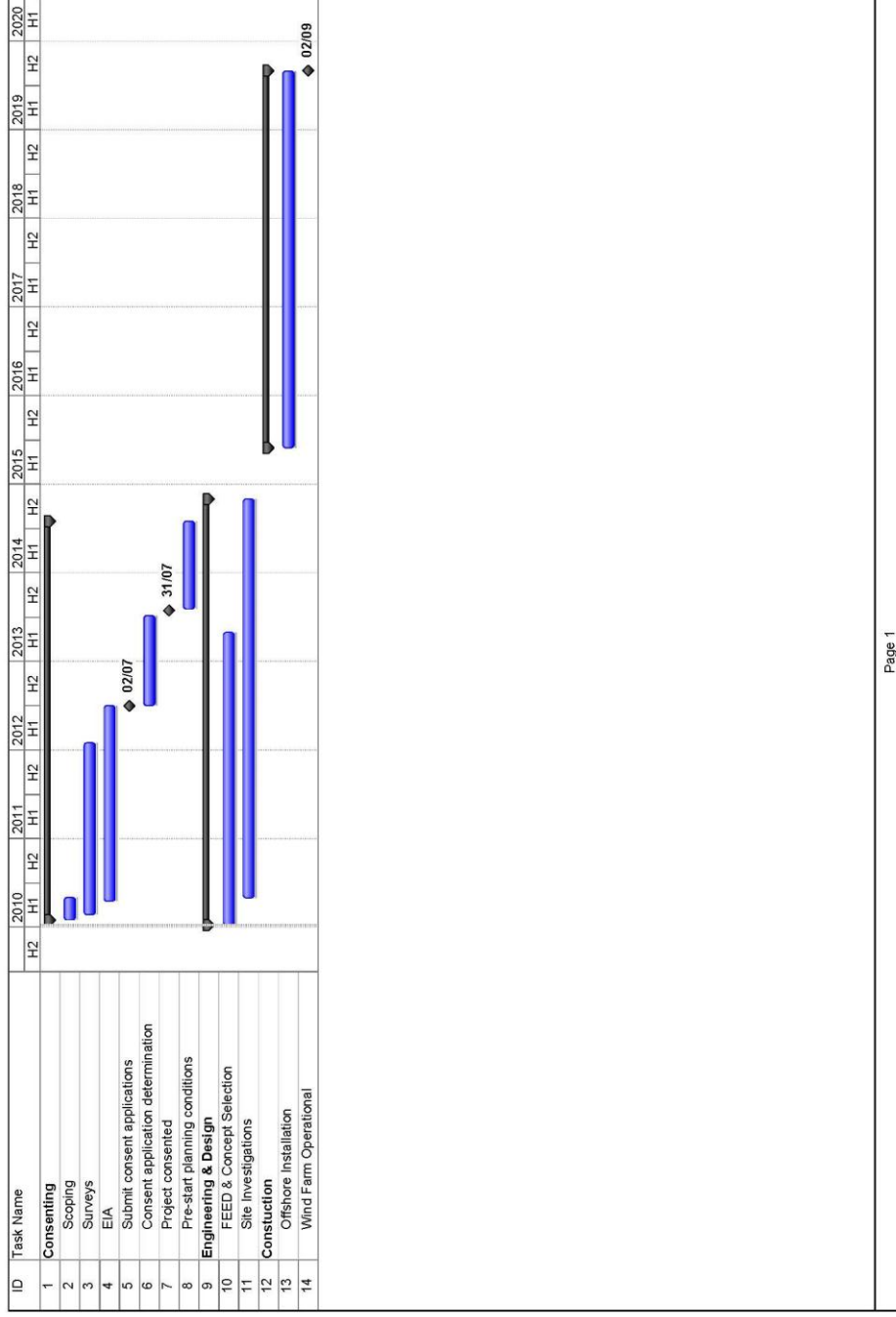
Moray Offshore Renewables Limited
Temporary address:
10 York Place
EDINBURGH

Tel: 0131 523 1429

Annex 1 – Map of the site



Annex 2 - Project timeline



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