

**INQUIRY STATEMENT
FOR THE APPLICANT
DORENELL LTD**

Public Inquiry into the proposed Dorenell Wind Farm

Section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989

The Town & Country Planning (Appeals) (Scotland) Regulations 2008

27 August 2010

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1 Inquiry Statement

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 An Application was submitted by Dorenell Limited ("the Applicant") to the Scottish Ministers on 6 May 2008 for consent under Section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989 and deemed planning permission under Section 57 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, for the erection of 59 wind turbine generators with associated access tracks and cabling, anemometer mast, electrical substation building and contractor's compound at Glenfiddich Estate, Moray ("the Proposal").
- 1.1.2 The Application was accompanied by an Environmental Statement ("ES"), dated May 2008.
- 1.1.3 The Application lies within the local authority area of The Moray Council ("the Council") and as such the Council was consulted as a statutory consultee in relation to the Proposal. The Director of Environmental Services in his Report to Committee ("the Committee Report") dated 13th October 2009, recommended that the Council should object to the Proposal.
- 1.1.4 The Council, at its Planning and Regulatory Services committee meeting of the 13th October 2009 resolved to object to the Proposal.
- 1.1.5 The minute of this special meeting of the Planning and Regulatory Services Committee records the Council's objection to the Section 36 application as follows:
- "The council lodges an objection to the Dorenell Wind Farm application, under the terms of the Section 36 consultation, on the basis that the proposal was located in an area which is in conflict with the council's strategy for wind farm location, and that there is insufficient justification for over-riding that strategy on the basis of the commutative visual impact created by the proposed 59 turbines and access tracks."*
- 1.1.6 This resolution to object to the Proposal therefore triggered the public inquiry for which this Inquiry Statement is being produced.
- 1.1.7 A Pre-Examination meeting was held on the 24th June 2010 in Dufftown, at which it was agreed that a public inquiry into the Proposal would commence with certain Hearing sessions on the 19th October 2010. This document forms the Applicant's Inquiry Statement for the purposes of the formal Inquiry sessions to be held for certain agreed topics.
- 1.1.8 In line with the requirements of paragraph 4(5) in Schedule 2 to the Town and Country Planning (Appeals) (Scotland) Regulations 2008¹, this Inquiry Statement contains:
- particulars of the case relating to the specified matters to be put forward at the inquiry sessions;
 - a list of documents which the Applicant intends to refer to, rely on or put in evidence;
 - a list of witnesses to be called to give evidence at the inquiry session and the matters in respect of which such persons are to give evidence, and the relevant qualifications of such persons to do so.
- 1.1.9 In accordance with these rules, this Inquiry Statement has been prepared to give as much advanced notice as possible on the likely principal lines of argument to be presented to the Inquiry in support of the Applicant's case.
- 1.1.10 Whilst the Applicant clearly does not agree with the view expressed by the Council, the Council's single reason for objection relates only to the Council's Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) on 'Wind Energy Proposals' (December 2005). Given the specificity of the wording of the objection, the Applicant is entitled to assume that all of the grounds of objection to the proposed development are included within it, and will prepare its witness evidence accordingly. If the Council's position is that the application does not accord with the relevant policies of

¹ The *Inquiry Session Rules*.

the Development Plan, it is called upon to give due and fair notice of that position and any failure to do so will be founded upon.

1.1.11 Given the nature of the proposed development and the wording of the reason for objection, at the Inquiry sessions the Applicant will produce evidence on the following matters, as agreed at the Pre-Examination meeting:

- Landscape and visual issues (including cumulative impact and impact on the Cairngorms National Park);
- Tourism and recreation issues;
- Economic impact and benefit issues;
- Policy Issues (but only insofar as they relate to the development plan and the Council's strategy for wind farm location).

1.2 The Proposal

1.2.1 The ES provides a clear description of the Proposal.

1.2.2 In short summary, the Application is for 59 wind turbine generators with associated access tracks and cabling, anemometer masts, electrical substation building and a contractor's compound and borrow pits. Each wind turbine is to have an overall height of up to 126 metres from base to blade tip and a hub height of 85 metres. The Application is for an energy output of up to 177 MW.

1.3 Planning Policy

1.3.1 The proposed Dorenell wind farm will be considered against UK and Scottish Government energy policy, national planning policy and advice, the relevant terms of the statutory Development Plan (comprising the approved Moray Structure Plan 2007 and the adopted Moray Local Plan 2008) and in the light of decisions at other wind farm appeals or Inquiries. It will be submitted that the proposed development is in accordance with the relevant provisions of the statutory Development Plan. The Moray Council's SPG for Wind Energy will also be considered. It will be demonstrated that the Wind Energy SPG is dated, highly restrictive and now contrary to national planning policy, in particular aspects of the SPP and PAN 45, Annex 2. The Council's Wind Energy "strategy" and its application to the Dorenell development betrays a parochial and sequential approach to wind farm siting, contrary to national planning policy.

1.3.2 The only reason for the Council's objection relates to the view that the proposed development does not comply with the Council's "strategy for wind farm location", but there are elements of the wider discussion which informed their reason for objection which indicates a concern for the cumulative impact of the proposed development.

Renewable Energy Policy Context

1.3.3 The proposal relates to the generation of electricity from renewable energy sources. As such, relevant elements of UK and EU Energy Policy are significant material considerations, including for instance the EU Renewable Energy Directive and the United Kingdom (UK) Renewable Energy Strategy and Low Carbon Transition Plan, both of 2009.

1.3.4 As agreed at the Pre-Examination meeting, the Applicant will refer briefly to renewable energy policy in presenting the overall planning policy evidence. However, having regard to the agreed position as set out in the Note of the Pre-Examination meeting, this will only be expressed by way of reference to renewable energy policy as a relevant and important material consideration in addressing the overall planning balance in the context of the section 36 Application.

1.3.5 The Applicant will demonstrate that the clear objective of central Government is to encourage the broadest possible deployment and application of renewable energy technologies throughout the UK, consistent with the achievement of sustainable patterns of development and international obligations on climate change. The Applicant will demonstrate that there is no conflict between the proposed development and the objectives of national policy for the promotion and deployment of renewable energy technologies.

- 1.3.6 The forthcoming public inquiry is not an appropriate forum in which to contest clear and established UK and Scottish Government policy towards renewable energy development. This would appear to be common ground between the principal parties to the Inquiry sessions. The Applicant is endeavouring to agree a Statement of Common Ground on various matters, including national energy policy, with the Council and the Speyside Business Alliance (SBA) for the benefit of the Reporter.
- 1.3.7 The contribution the proposed development would make must also be considered in light of the Government's European obligations in relation to climate change, as discussed in the UK Renewable Energy Strategy, which requires a substantial increase in the generation of electricity from renewable sources. Meeting the significant increase in the targets set for renewably sourced energy requires a 'step change' in renewable generating capacity and a consequent reappraisal of the balancing exercise undertaken by decision-makers between local impacts and the wider benefits of renewable energy schemes. The contribution that the proposed development would make to the presently unsatisfied Scottish and UK targets is significant and important. Meeting this identified need represents a strong material consideration in support of the Proposal. The exceptional wind resource of the location and the efficiency of the proposed development are notable.

Position of the Council

- 1.3.8 It is contended that the Council failed to have proper regard to the benefits of the proposed development in exercising its judgement on the overall acceptability of the proposed development, in terms of its contribution to the attainment of renewable energy policy objectives and targets, and the potential effects on the local economy.
- 1.3.9 It is contended that the Council took into account irrelevant considerations in its determination of its stance on the application. Furthermore, the Council ignored the requirements and relevant aspects of Paragraph 3(2) of Schedule 9 to the Electricity Act 1989. The application required a sophisticated approach to policy considerations and weightings which was lacking in the Council's determination of its position as a statutory consultee for the Application.
- 1.3.10 The Council's position in objecting to the Application is, in the circumstances, considered to be wholly unreasonable. The Report to Committee fell well below the standard to be expected of a Planning Authority giving consideration to such an important proposed development.

Planning Policy Framework

- 1.3.11 The Applicant will demonstrate that the proposed development is supported by the objectives of the statutory Development Plan, subject to satisfactorily addressing environmental, economic and social impacts.
- 1.3.12 The statutory Development Plan is comprised of the following documents:
- The Moray Structure Plan (MSP) approved by the Scottish Ministers in April 2007; and
 - The Moray Local Plan 2008, adopted December 2008 (MLP).
- 1.3.13 Within the statutory Development Plan, reference will be made to the most relevant policies, which are considered to be those listed in the Table below.

Moray Structure Plan 2007	Moray Local Plan 2008
E&R 2(a): 'Protecting international, national and local nature conservation and scenic designations from inappropriate development'.	Policy ER1: 'Renewable Energy Proposals'
E&R 2(b): 'Protecting the wider natural environment and biodiversity from inappropriate development and promote opportunities for environmental enhancement and restoration where possible'.	Policy ED8: 'Rural Business Proposals'

E&R 2(f): 'Conserving and enhancing the areas built heritage resources and their settings'.	Policy E1: 'Natura 2000 Sites and National Conservation Sites'
E&R 2(l): 'Promoting opportunities for the sensitive development of renewable energy...'	Policy E2: 'Local Nature Conservation Sites and Biodiversity'
	Policy E6: 'National Parks and national Scenic Areas' (NSA)
	Policy E7 – 'Areas of Great Landscape Value' (AGLV)
	Policy BE1: 'Scheduled Ancient Monuments and National Designations'
	Policy BE2: 'Listed Buildings'
	Policy BE4: 'Gardens and Designed Landscapes'
	Policy EP 6: 'Waterbodies'
	Policy EP5: 'Surface Water Drainage: Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems' (SUDS)
	Policy IMP1 – 'Development Requirements'
	Policy IMP2: 'Development Impact Assessments'

- 1.3.14 The weight to attribute to the policies and provisions of the Development Plan in respect of the Proposal will be addressed in evidence.
- 1.3.15 In its single reason for objection, reliance is placed by the Council on breach of the Council's strategy for wind farm location. This is taken as being the Council's wind energy SPG.
- 1.3.16 The reason for objection, as set out above, makes no reference to Development Plan policies and it is not clear whether or not the Council considers that the Proposal is contrary to any policies within the Development Plan. The Applicant is entitled to assume that it is the view of the Council that, apart from the cited SPG in the reason for objection, the proposed development accords with all the relevant policies of the statutory Development Plan.
- 1.3.17 It will be highlighted in the evidence to be led in support of the Applicant's position that the Proposal complies with the statutory Development Plan and that there are no material considerations in terms of Section 25 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 (as amended) which would justify refusal of the electricity consent and the associated deemed planning permission.
- 1.3.18 In particular, the Applicant will demonstrate the range of technical, environmental and economic factors that it has taken into account in selecting the site of the proposed development, and, how environmental impacts have been addressed satisfactorily, in accordance with Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) and the requirements of the Electricity Act 1989. In the event that non-compliance with the statutory Development Plan is found, the Applicant will point to material considerations that would militate in favour of a granting consent and deemed planning permission.
- 1.3.19 The Applicant will also lead evidence which will consider the relevance of the Development Plan to the consideration of applications made under Section 36 of the Electricity Act.

1.3.20 The Applicant's planning witness, Mr David Bell, will lead evidence in respect of all planning policy matters.

1.4 Tourism, Recreation and Economic Impacts

- 1.4.1 The Applicant will consider the issues relating to tourism, recreation and economic impacts and will lead evidence on these issues. The information and the conclusion reached within the ES and other documents as required will be referred to in evidence. The evidence will also consider developments since the publication of the ES, including the vulnerability of key sectors of the Moray economy such as defence and the consequent need for investment in other sectors to realise economic diversification.
- 1.4.2 Consideration will be given to the impact on tourism, recreation and the local economy as a result of the proposed wind farm, together with published reports and data regarding the impacts of wind farms on tourism, recreation and local economies.
- 1.4.3 The tourism, recreation and economic impacts will be assessed through detailed review and assessment of the local tourism and recreation resources and their economic contribution, with particular reference to key attractions (including whisky distilleries), tourism routes, outdoor activities, key trends and drivers of the sector's performance and local employment supported by the sector. Further reference will be made to comparative research on the impact on tourism and recreation of wind farms elsewhere which will show that, while the fear of negative impact on the tourism economy is often a concern at the planning stage, there is no evidence of such fears being realised on the development of wind farms. Reference will also be made in this context to the determination of wind farm applications on appeal or following Inquiry.
- 1.4.4 The Applicant's evidence will show that while tourism is important to the local economy, it is no more important locally than in the Scottish economy as a whole and will demonstrate that there would be no significant adverse effect upon either the area's economy generally, or the tourism and recreation sector related businesses and resources specifically. The evidence will show that there is potential for a positive effect on the area's tourism economy if the development was used to help to build a reputation for the area as a sustainable tourism destination.
- 1.4.5 The Applicant's tourism and recreation witnesses, Mr Graeme Blackett and Mr Guy Galbraith, will lead evidence in respect of tourism, recreation and economic impact.

1.5 Landscape and Visual Matters

- 1.5.1 The Applicant will consider the landscape and visual impact of the Proposal and will refer to the ES and other documents as required, including the Supplementary Environmental Information (SEI) (July 2010). Evidence to be led will consider the landscape character of the site and the surrounding area, and will demonstrate that the landscape can accommodate a development of the scale and nature proposed, without unacceptable significant effects on its character and appearance. Relevant locational guidance will be considered to demonstrate that the proposed site is appropriate in landscape and visual terms, for wind farm development. Effects on designated areas will be considered in order to demonstrate that the proposed development would not result in unacceptable significant effects on such areas.
- 1.5.2 Landscape and visual effects are only one consideration to be taken into account in assessing Electricity Act Applications for renewable energy developments. Effects may be deemed significant and even harmful but they do not have to be rendered harmless to be acceptable.

Landscape Designations

- 1.5.3 The proposed development is situated in an Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV), which is a non statutory designation within the Development Plan. The proposed wind farm would also be located approximately 4.34 km outside an Area of Landscape Significance (ALS), which is a similar local landscape designation to the AGLV, but which is located within the adjoining Aberdeenshire area. The reasons for the AGLV/ ALS designations are

unclear. In particular, the distinctive character and qualities of the landscape which are important or particularly valued are not articulated. Their particular value for outdoor recreation and tourism is similarly unclear. Having regard to the siting and design of the Dorenell wind farm, the Applicant will demonstrate that while the proposed development will have effects on the character and appearance of parts of the areas that are subject to these designations, these effects will be localised and the wind farm will not have an unacceptable effect on the overall integrity of the designations.

- 1.5.4 The Applicant will also demonstrate through evidence that the Dorenell wind farm would not affect the special scenic qualities or overall integrity of the two National Scenic Areas (NSA) designations that are located to the south of the proposed development, within the boundary of the Cairngorms National Park. The closest of these, the Cairngorms Mountain NSA, is located approximately 22.2 km from the nearest proposed turbine.
- 1.5.5 Evidence will be led to show that no other landscape designations, such as Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes, would be unacceptably affected as a consequence of the proposed wind farm.
- 1.5.6 Reference will be made to appeal and inquiry decisions that have dealt with the relationship between wind farms and relevant landscape and natural heritage designations.

Cairngorms National Park

- 1.5.7 The distance between the closest turbine and the Cairngorms National Park boundary is approximately 2.38 km. Whilst parts of the proposed development would be visible from within parts of the National Park, the effect with respect to visibility varies with distance from, as well as the extent of, those parts of the proposed development that would be seen. The aims and objectives of the National Park would not be materially affected, neither would the enjoyment of its special qualities, or the integrity of the overall designation.

Landscape Character

- 1.5.8 Whilst the proposed development would have significant effects on local landscape character in the immediate vicinity of the application site, the proposed development would not be an unacceptable detractor from the rural, open character of the local area when considered on its own or in conjunction with other relevant wind farms. The Applicant will demonstrate through evidence, that the application site sits well within its landscape setting, positioned within the lower foothills to the Cairngorms massif, where it will occupy a subservient position in relation to contextual topography.
- 1.5.9 There would be no unacceptable significant effects on the relevant landscape types and local landscape character overall.
- 1.5.10 The Applicant will demonstrate that the local and wider landscape is capable of satisfactorily accommodating the proposed development, without undue detriment or unacceptable harm to its overall character and appearance, when considered on its own, or in combination with other relevant wind farms.

Visual Amenity

- 1.5.11 The Applicant will demonstrate through evidence that the proposed development has a relatively limited Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), which underpins the suitability and capacity of the application site to accommodate a large wind farm. Evidence will be led regarding the potential effect of the proposed development on the visual amenity of the surrounding area, on residential properties and settlement areas, on areas used for recreation and on important tourist routes and viewpoints.
- 1.5.12 Evidence will also be led in relation to the A941 road which passes close to the application site and which the Applicant does not regard to be a key or highly sensitive route. Where visibility is apparent, including from a number of elevated hilltops, including from within the northern fringes of the National Park, a combination of distance and the relatively small field of view that would be affected, renders these effects acceptable in visual terms. The evidence will demonstrate that the proposed development would not result in unacceptable significant

adverse affects on the visual amenity of these areas, such that the proposed development should not be consented.

- 1.5.13 The extent of potential, significant effects on visual amenity for residents of properties in the area has been considered as part of the application. The proposed development will be partially visible from a relatively small number of residential properties in the vicinity, but it will be demonstrated that overall visual amenity is influenced by a broader range of views and experiences than one view in a single direction. Residential amenity should be judged 'in the round'. The effect of distance and intervening screening by local topography, buildings and vegetation means that the proposed development will not have an overwhelming or over-dominant effect on any property – whether individual, part of a small cluster or within any settlement. The role of design and reduction of turbine numbers in the context of visual amenity will also be considered at the Hearing session for that topic.

Cumulative Landscape and Visual Considerations

- 1.5.14 With regard to the SEI (July 2010), evidence will also be led related to cumulative landscape and visual effects of the proposed Dorenell Wind Farm with other existing, consented and application-stage wind farms in the surrounding area. The assessment will demonstrate that no unacceptable significant cumulative effects would arise.
- 1.5.15 The Applicant has assessed the potential cumulative landscape and visual effects of the proposed development with relevant operational, consented or proposed wind farms within a 35 km radius study area. The Applicant considers that there will be limited significant cumulative effects on one landscape character receptor within the study area; one locally designated area and in relation to four visual receptors when considered with those relevant operational, consented or proposed wind farm developments farther afield.
- 1.5.16 The landscape and visual effects of the proposed development, including cumulative effects, were assessed as part of the application process and found acceptable. The assessment has been subject to a further audit by an experienced landscape practitioner whose evidence will be provided at the Inquiry.

Scottish Natural Heritage

- 1.5.17 The Applicant will refer to the consultation responses made by Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) in respect of the Proposal. The position taken by SNH concerning the application is notably unqualified and supportive, and is considered by the Applicant to be of material importance to the determination of this Application, given the organisation's statutory responsibility in relation to natural heritage interests. From its earliest consultation response, it is clear that landscape and visual considerations were not its major concern in this location. SNH's response had regard to the design of the proposed wind farm, in terms of its scale and location, as one of a number of criteria which it considered to be important – landscape and visual effects being but one such criterion.
- 1.5.18 The Applicant's landscape and visual assessment witness, Mr James Welch, will lead evidence in respect of all landscape and visual matters.

1.6 Evidence at the Inquiry

- 1.6.1 The Applicant will call the following witnesses for the Inquiry sessions:
- Mr James Welch, CMLI, Director of Optimised Environments Limited (OPEN), will provide evidence on the landscape and visual effects;
 - Mr Graeme Blackett BA (Hons), MIED, MEDAS, Director of Biggar Economics Limited (and, if necessary, Mr Guy Galbraith, Savills) will provide evidence on economic and tourism matters;
 - Mr David Bell BSc (Hons) Dip UD, MRTPI MIHT, National Director of Jones Lang LaSalle, will provide evidence on planning matters;

The Applicant reserves the right to add to the list of its witnesses or to stand down witnesses and to cover other matters or produce further documents once the nature of the evidence to be led by other parties to the Inquiry is known.

1.7 Documentation

- 1.7.1 In addition to the Core Document list, a list of documents to which the Applicant is likely to refer at the forthcoming Inquiry Sessions is attached as **Appendix 1**. In light of the position adopted by the Council and the SBA in their Inquiry Statements and representations by third parties, the Applicant reserves the right to amplify or amend this list.
- 1.7.2 A separate list of proposed Core Documents upon which all parties are likely to rely is to be provided separately.
- 1.7.3 In addition, a separate list of proposed Hearing Session documents on which the Applicant will rely is being provided separately.

1.8 Conditions

- 1.8.1 The Applicant has yet to review proposed planning conditions to be put forward by the Council.
- 1.8.2 The Applicant submits that all of impacts identified in the ES could be mitigated or controlled by the imposition of relevant conditions or the agreement of a section 75 Agreement.

1.9 Scope for Agreement

- 1.9.1 The Applicant considers that the planning and renewable energy policy context for the consideration of the Application is a matter that should be capable of agreement between the Council, the SBA and the Applicant. Discussions are under weigh to progress this as much as possible in advance of the inquiry.
- 1.9.2 It is considered important that as much agreement is reached between the parties to narrow and focus the issues before the Inquiry sessions. The extent for potential agreement will become clearer once the Inquiry Statements for the other parties have been lodged. The Applicant is willing to work with the other parties to the Inquiry to narrow and focus the issues discussed.

1.10 Representation

- 1.10.1 The Applicant will be represented at the inquiry sessions by Mr Gordon Steele QC, instructed by Dr Martin Sales of Biggart Baillie LLP.

Appendix 1: Inquiry Session: Applicant's Document List

Doc Ref	Doc No.	Document Name
Tourism, Recreation & Economic Impacts		
DOR - T	1	BiGGAR Economics Report on Tourism, Recreation and Economic Impacts, 2010
DOR - T	2	BiGGAR Economics Report on Brand Compatibility, 2010
DOR - T	3	Advertising Standards Authority, Adjunction Report (Case Ao9-102132/HF)
DOR - T	4	Moray Tourism Audit, 2007
DOR - T	5	VisitScotland Tourism Statistics
DOR - T	6	National Economic Statistics
Landscape & Visual		
DOR - L	1	James Welch CMLI- Relevant experience
DOR - L	2	L&V Audit of Dorenell Landscape & Visual Assessment-a review of the approach, methodology and findings of the LVIA.
DOR - L	3	Map showing Agreed Accompanied Site Visit Itinerary.
DOR - L	4	Evaluation of the likely effects of Dorenell Wind Farm on the Cairngorms National Park and National Scenic Areas, including supporting figures.
DOR - L	5	Map showing locations and distances from relevant wind farms to the National Park boundary.
DOR - L	6	Map showing location of wind farms in Scotland within Areas of Great Landscape Value (AGLV).
DOR - L	7	Horizontal subtended angle ZTV for Dorenell Wind Farm.
DOR - L	8	Supplementary ZTV diagrams of Dorenell Wind Farm overlaid onto natural heritage designations.
DOR - L	9	Supplementary ZTV diagrams of Dorenell Wind Farm overlaid onto landscape character types/ areas.
DOR - L	10	Supplementary ZTV diagrams of Dorenell Wind Farm overlaid onto linear receptors including whisky and castle trail routes and footpaths.
DOR - L	11	Supplementary cumulative wireline views of the Dorenell Wind Farm.
DOR - L	12	Selection of enlarged A1 size figures from the Dorenell ES Supplementary Environmental Information July 2010.
DOR - L	13	Extract from website www.spgadvice.co.uk with regard to cumulative landscape and visual assessment
Planning & Renewable Energy Policy		
DOR-P	1	'The Coalition: Our Programme for Government', p16, 'Energy & Climate Change', HM Government, (2010)
DOR-P	2	Dorenell Wind Farm, Updated Planning Statement, Jones Lang LaSalle, (September 2010)
DOR-P	3	Scottish Government and Forum for Renewable Energy Development in Scotland (FREDS), 'Framework for the Development and Deployment of Renewables in Scotland' (October 2008)
DOR-P	4	Speech by Chris Huhne, Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change, at the LG Annual Conference, issued by the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC), 7th July 2010
DOR - P	5	2050 Pathways Analysis, HM Government, (July 2010)

DOR - P	6	'Meeting Carbon Budgets – Ensuring a Low Carbon Recovery', Second Progress Report to Parliament Committee on Climate Change, (June 2010)
DOR – P	7	Annual Energy Statement, DECC Departmental memorandum, Department of Energy and Climate Change, 27th July 2010.
DOR -P	8	National Renewable Energy Action Plan for the United Kingdom, Article 4 of the Renewable Energy Directive 2009/28/EC (July 2010)
DOR – P	9	Renewables Action Plan, Renewable Energy Division, The Scottish Government, (June 2009)
DOR – P	10	Towards a Low Carbon Economy for Scotland: Discussion Paper, The Scottish Government (March, 2010)
DOR – P	11	Scotland's Path to a Low Carbon Economy, Committee and Climate Change (February, 2010)
DOR – P	12	The Scottish Economic Recovery Plan: Accelerating Recover, The Scottish Government (March 2010)
DOR – P	13	Letter from Cairngorms National Park Authority to Aberdeenshire Council, 15 May 2007
DOR – P	14	Letter from Cairngorms National Park Authority to Aberdeenshire Council, 28 August 2007
DOR – P	15	Draft of Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) 6 'Renewable Energy'
DOR – P	16	Transcript of Moray Council Planning and Regulatory Services Committee Meeting of 13 th October 2009, Biggart Baillie LLP
DOR – P	17	Correspondence between the Applicant and Moray Council post the Committee Meeting of 13 th October 2009